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SUPPLEMENT No. 4
TO THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES
FOR THE YEAR, 1878.

1571

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,
1878.



OTTAWA:
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1879.

Supplement No. 4
to the Eleventh Annual Report of the
Minister of Marine and Fisheries
for the year 1918

REPORT

COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

1918

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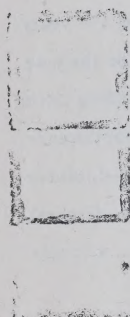
CONTENTS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES.

Introduction—Produce and value of the Canadian Fisheries—Comparative Statements for the years 1877 and 1878—General Recapitulation of the Yield and Value of Canadian Fisheries for the year 1878—Fish Trade of Canada—Exports of Fish from Canada during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1878—Imports of do. for same period—Exports of fish from Canada for the six months ending 31st December, 1878—Imports of do. for same period—Expenditure and Receipts—Licenses issued—Staff of Fishery Officers—Fish Culture—Distribution of Fry—Salmon Angling—General Remarks—Conclusion.....	▼ to xliv
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CONTENTS

CHAPTER I. THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES



THE FISHERIES OF CANADA.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

W. F. WHITCHER, Esq.,

Commissioner of Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

OTTAWA, 31st March, 1879.

To the Hon. J. C. POPE,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—The preliminary report on the Fisheries Service of Canada, which was submitted to Parliament early in the present Session, consisted chiefly of an account of expenditure and receipts during the calendar year, ending the 31st December, 1878. It also embraced the results of operations in the artificial hatching of fish, giving the numbers of young fish so hatched and distributed from the deposit of 1877, and the quantities of vivified eggs deposited in the fall of 1878, now in process of incubation. Necessarily, the present statements repeat in detail much of the information embraced in the partial report above referred to. In addition, however, it affords detailed information concerning various branches of the service. The reports of the several Fishery Officers engaged in the service are printed in the Appendices. They contain particulars of the year's business in each of the Provinces and Fishery Divisions; they also include details respecting the quantity and value of fish caught in subdivisions of the respective Fishery Districts; describing the condition of different fishings, the state of the rivers, the observance of Fishery Laws, and proceedings taken to enforce the same. Reports of the different officers connected with

the cultivation of fishes by artificial means, also form part of these Appendices. The efficiency and industry manifested by the officers, to whose reports attention is directed, together with the important matters forming the subjects of their statements, commend this interesting information to careful perusal.

PRODUCE AND VALUE OF THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

It is very satisfactory to be enabled to state that the fisheries of Canada are still improving in their condition and yield. Their produce for last year compares favorably with the returns of preceding years, as shown by the following comparative table. The value in 1877 had reached \$12,029,957; and in 1878, it increased to \$13,215,678. There are no details of the catch in Manitoba and other portions of the North-West Territory, but it may be estimated at \$40,000. The increase over last year is \$1,225,721. This difference is principally in the cod, mackerel, salmon and lobster fisheries.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Production in each Branch of Fishing within the respective Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, in 1877 and 1878.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Kinds of Fish.	1877.		1878.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Codfish..... cwt.	469,728	1,996,344 00	527,640	2,242,470 00
Herrings..... brls.	113,098	452,392 00	130,219	520,876 00
do smoked..... boxes.	28,780	7,195 00	7,165	1,791 25
Mackerel..... brls.	113,638½	1,136,385 00	129,698	1,296,980 00
do preserved..... cans.	125,036	18,755 40	70,875	10,631 25
Haddock..... cwt.	118,635½	415,224 25	100,867	353,034 50
Pollack..... "	33,820	18,370 00	41,517	145,309 50
Hake..... "	29,435½	103,024 25	38,266	133,931 00
Halibut..... lbs.	668,060	40,083 60	692,866	41,571 96
Salmon, pickled..... brls.	950¾	14,261 25	1,107	16,605 00
do fresh, in ice..... lbs.	420,919	63,137 35	350,344	52,551 60
do smoked..... "	17,910	2,685 50	26,880	4,032 00
do preserved..... cans.	48,715	7,307 25	51,680	8,202 00
Alewives..... brls.	5,433	19,015 50	5,738	20,083 00
Trout..... lbs.	65,645	3,938 70	66,620	3,997 20
Smelts..... "	313,302	18,798 12	288,155	17,289 30
Shad..... brls.	4,536	36,288 00	7,245	57,960 00
Eels..... "	1,501	13,509 00	2,020	18,180 00
Bass..... lbs.	1,275	76 50	8,000	480 00
Oysters..... brls.	980	2,940 00	918	2,754 00
Lobsters..... cans.	4,982,026	747,303 90	5,574,092	836,113 80
Fish Guano..... tons.	531	7,965 00	840	12,600 00
Fish used as manure..... brls.	9,779	4,889 50	10,105	5,052 50
Cod Tongues and Sounds..... "	905	6,335 00	922	6,454 00
Fish Oils..... galls.	337,170	219,160 50	329,934	214,489 60
Fresh fish sold in Digby County.....				6,480 00
do Guysboro' County.....				15,803 00
do Halifax County.....		25,000 00		34,878 28
do Inverness County.....		36,257 30		
do Lunenburg County.....		11,175 00		11,500 00
do Shelburne County.....				25,000 00
do Victoria County.....				11,125 00
do Queen's County.....				3,236 00
do Stewiacke.....				137 00
Total.....		5,527,858 37		6,131,599 64

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Codfish..... cwt.	68,209	289,888 25	68,270	290,147 50
Herrings..... brls.	120,158	480,632 00	111,491	445,964 00
do smoked..... boxes.	519,725	129,931 25	610,300	152,575 00
Mackerel..... brls.	4,472	44,720 00	9,080	90,800 00
do preserved..... cans.	65,040	9,756 00	43,814	6,572 10
Haddock..... cwt.	14,690¾	51,416 05	9,862¾	34,522 60
Pollack..... "	24,926	87,241 00	18,027	63,094 50
Hake..... "	40,590	124,065 00	61,419	214,966 50
Halibut..... lbs.	121,200	7,272 00	147,090	8,825 40
Salmon, pickled..... brls.	356	5,340 00	112	1,680 00
do fresh, in ice..... lbs.	1,348,007	202,201 05	1,530,021	229,503 15
do smoked..... "	62,350	9,352 50	56,020	8,403 00
do preserved..... cans.	111,740	16,761 00	155,331	23,299 65
Alewives..... brls.	9,135	45,675 00	8,936	44,680 00
Trout..... lbs.	56,338	3,380 28	59,480	3,568 80
Smelts..... "	1,950,700	117,042 00	2,426,952	72,808 56
Shad..... brls.	4,838	38,704 00	4,747	37,976 00
Eels..... "	1,367½	12,307 50	1,356	12,204 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—*Continued.*
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish,	1877.		1878.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Bass..... lbs.	228,954	13,737 24	259,553	15,573 18
Oysters..... brls.	7,738	23,214 00	11,270	33,810 00
Lobsters, preserved..... cans.	1,988,974	298,346 10	2,759,711	413,956 65
Fish Guano..... tons.	890	13,350 00	1,095	16,425 00
Fish used as manure..... brls.	5,951	2,975 50	6,400	3,200 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds..... "	1,294½	9,061 50	433	3,031 00
Fish Oils..... galls.	121,335	78,867 75	120,314	78,204 10
Total.....		2,133,236 97		2,305,790 69

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Summer Cod-fishing..... qnrls.	225,816	1,129,080 00	} 292,936	1,464,680 00
Autumn do..... "	37,626	188,130 00		
Herrings, pickled..... brls.	73,924	358,925 50	53,983	269,915 00
do smoked..... boxes.	700	175 00	22	5 50
do fresh-water..... brls.	25	125 00	11	55 00
Mackerel..... "	5,343½	53,435 00	8,659	86,590 00
do preserved in cans..... lbs.	960	144 00	5,136	770 40
Haddock..... qnrls.	248	1,240 00	666	3,330 00
Ling..... "	99	495 00	25	125 00
Halibut..... brls.	227½	1,365 00	286	1,716 00
Salmon, pickled..... "	2,232½	26,790 00	2,729	32,748 00
do fresh, in ice..... lbs.	326,548	16,327 40	489,786	24,489 30
do..... pieces.	8,806	8,806 00	12,024	12,024 00
do smoked..... box.	1	4 00		
do preserved, in cans..... lbs.	100,605	15,090 75	139,574	20,936 10
Winnonish..... pieces.	3,290	822 50	4,045	1,011 25
Trout (sea)..... brls.	276½	2,217 00	134	1,072 00
do speckled and grey..... lbs.	458,740	36,687 20	509,740	40,779 20
Sturgeon..... brls.	617½	4,940 00	523	4,784 00
Bar and Whitefish..... doz.	10,539	21,078 00	9,017	18,034 00
Bar Fish..... pieces.	2,642	1,321 00	1,560	780 00
Shad..... "	52,647	5,264 70	27,033	2,703 30
Sardines..... brls.	8,130	40,650 00	4,995	24,525 00
Bels..... "	23	230 00	17	170 00
do..... pieces.	182,744	28,274 40	372,376	37,237 60
Bass..... brls.	525	5,250 00	1,614	16,140 00
Pike..... "	773	7,750 00	1,148	11,480 00
Pickarel..... "	1,870½	18,705 00	2,272	22,720 00
Tom Cod..... bush.	20,000	10,000 00	25,000	12,500 00
Tunny..... brls.	2	10 00		
Small and mixed Fish..... "	6,313	3,156 50	3,762	1,876 00
Mixed Fish..... "	16,778	83,890 00	16,810	84,050 00
Maskinonge..... pieces.	767	1,534 00	880	1,760 00
Shark..... "	40	240 00		
Seal Skins..... "	14,612	18,265 00	28,007	35,008 75
Porpoise Skins..... "	137	548 00	103	412 00
Lobsters, preserved, in cans..... lbs.	450,669	67,600 35	731,008	109,651 20
do fresh..... "	5,000	250 00		
Fish and Clams, used as bait and manure..... brls.	206,649	187,859 25	102,145	93,827 50
Fish used for local consumption..... "	11,554½	46,218 00	10,921	43,684 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds..... "	234	2,106 00	242	2,178 00
Seal Oil..... galls.	73,560	36,780 00	127,848	63,924 00
Whale Oil..... "	13,716	6,858 00	5,600	2,800 00
Porpoise Oil..... "	11,188	8,950 40	10,104	8,083 20
Cod Oil..... "	225,129	112,564 50	212,160	106,080 00
		2,560,147 45		2,664,055 30

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Kinds of Fish.	1877.		1878.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Whitefish..... brls.	7,776	77,760 00	4,061	40,610 00
do..... lbs.	1,376,300	93,815 00	1,160,200	58,010 00
do..... pieces.	301,050	30,105 00	722,300	72,250 00
Trout..... brls.	12,526	125,260 00	5,691	56,910 00
Herrings..... "	10,288	51,440 00	8,762	43,810 00
Sciscos..... "	1,505	7,525 00	822	4,110 00
Maskinonge..... "	786½	3,932 60	1,801	9,005 00
Bass..... "	1,624½	8,122 50	2,701	13,505 00
Pike..... "	995½	4,977 50	1,073	5,365 00
Pickrel..... "	2,931½	14,657 50	3,095	15,475 00
Coarse Fish..... "	5,157	20,628 00	7,268	29,072 00
		438,223 00		348,122 00

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Codfish..... cwt.	13,590	57,757 50	13,625	54,500 00
Herrings..... brls.	9,493	37,972 00	13,570	54,280 00
Mackerel..... "	40,462	404,620 00	36,482	291,856 00
do preserved..... lbs.			1,200	120 00
Haddock..... "	129,048	7,742 88	111,504	3,345 12
Hake..... cwt.	7,429	26,001 50	11,708	36,124 00
Salmon, pickled..... brls.	30	450 00	27	270 00
do fresh, in ice..... lbs.	9,440	1,416 00	7,313	438 78
Alewives..... brls.	745	2,607 50	1,366	4,781 00
Halibut..... lbs.	200	12 00	2,255	135 30
Trout..... "	33,700	2,022 00	25,985	1,559 10
Smelts..... "	2,200	132 00	3,100	186 00
Bass..... "	2,300	132 00	1,182	70 92
Eels..... brls.	17	153 00	36	216 00
Oysters..... "	20,850	62,550 00	17,902	53,706 00
Lobsters, preserved..... cases.	663,900	99,585 00	*1,649,800	329,960 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds..... brls.	233½	1,634 50	474½	5,219 50
Fish Oils..... galls.	8,074	5,248 10	9,053	4,526 50
Fish used for local consumption in the Counties of Prince and Kings \$		53,000 00		
Fish used as manure..... brls.			100	50 00
		763,035 98		840,344 22

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

* Lbs.

Salmon, pickled..... brls.	3,561	28,488 00	5,465	43,720 00
do preserved, in cans..... lbs.	3,234,576	436,667 76	5,452,880	736,138 80
do smoked..... "		600 00	16,741	1,339 28
do do..... \$				800 00
Herrings, pickled..... brls.	263	2,104 00		
do smoked..... "		1,200 00	25	250 00
do do..... \$				1,200 00
Sturgeon, preserved..... lbs.	1,000	125 00		
Mixed Fish, other than Salmon..... brls.	50	300 00	50	300 00
Haddock, dry..... \$		100 00		100 00
Halibut, fresh, in ice..... "				3,000 00
Ooláhans, pickled..... brls.			118	944 00
Seal Skins..... pieces.	5,700	25,650 00	9,593	43,168 50
Dogfish, Seal and Porpoise Oil..... galls.	115,495	46,198 00	150,516	60,206 40
Ooláhan Oil..... "	10,000	10,000 00	1,600	1,600 00
Herring Oil..... "			2,000	1,000 00
Fresh Fish, sold on markets..... \$		30,000 00		30,000 00
Fish cured for home consumption..... "		2,000 00		2,000 00
		583,432 76		925,766 98

GENERAL RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries

Kinds of Fish.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Quebec.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Codfish .....cwt. & qtls.	527,640	2,242,470 00	68,270	290,147 50	292,936	1,464,680 00
Herrings, pickled..... brls.	130,219	520,876 00	111,491	445,964 00	53,983	269,915 00
do smoked.....boxes.	7,165	1,791 25	610,300	152,575 00	22	5 59
do do brls.						
do do value.						
do fresh water..... brls.					11	55 00
Sciosos do do						
Mackerel..... do	129,698	1,296,980 00	9,080	90,800 00	8,659	86,590 00
do preserved in cans lbs.	70,875	10,631 25	43,814	6,572 10	5,136	770 40
Haddock..... qtls. & cwt.	100,867	353,034 60	9,863½	34,522 60	666	3,330 00
do lbs.						
do smoked..... value.						
Ling qtls.					25	125 00
Pollack cwt.	41,517	145,309 50	18,027	63,094 50		
Hake..... do	38,266	133,931 00	61,419	214,966 50		
Halibut lbs.	692,866	41 571 96	147,090	8,825 40		
do value.						
do brls.					286	1,716 00
Salmon, pickled..... do	1,107	16,605 00	112	1,680 00	2,729	32,748 00
do fresh, in ice..... lbs.	350,344	52,551 60	1,530,021	229,503 15	489,786	24,489 30
do do pieces.					12,024	12,024 00
do smoked..... los.	26,880	4,032 00	56,020	8,403 00		
do do value.						
do preserved in cans lbs.	54,680	8,202 00	155,331	23,299 65	139,574	20,936 10
Alewives brls.	5,738	20,083 00	8,936	44,680 00		
Trout..... lbs.	66,620	3,997 20	59,480	3,568 80		
do sea..... brls.					134	1,072 00
do Speckled & Grey lbs.					509,740	40,779 20
do do brls.						
Winonish pieces.					4,045	1,011 25
Sturgeon..... brls.					523	4,184 00
Bar and Whitefish..... doz.					9,017	18,034 00
Barfish..... pieces.					1,560	780 00
Whitefish brls.						
do lbs.						
do pieces.						
Sardines..... brls.					4,905	24,525 00
Eels do	2,020	18,180 00	1,356	12,204 00	17	170 00
do pieces.					372,376	27,237 60
Pike brls.					1,148	11,480 00
Pickarel..... do					2,272	22,720 00
Bass..... do					1,614	16,140 00
do lbs.	8,000	480 00	259,553	15,573 18		
Maskinongé..... brls.						
do pieces.					880	1,760 00
Ooláhan brls.						
Coarse Fish..... do						
Smeits..... lbs.	288,155	17,289 30	2,426,952	72,808 56		
Shad..... brls.	7,245	57,960 00	4,747	37,976 00		
do pieces.					27,033	2,703 30
Small and Mixed Fish... brls.					3,762	1,876 00
Toni Cod bush.					23,000	12,500 00
Mixed Fish brls.					16,810	84,050 00
Oysters..... do	918	2,754 00	11,270	33,810 00		
Lobsters, preserved, in cans lbs.	5,574,092	836,113 80	2,759,711	413,956 65	731,008	109,651 20
Cod Tongues & Sounds brls.	922	6,454 00	433	3,031 00	242	2,178 00
Fresh Fish sold in markets value.		108,160 18				

within the Dominion of Canada, for the Year 1878.

Ontario.		Prince Edward Island.		British Columbia.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
8,762	43,810 00	13,625	54,500 00			902,471	4,051,797 50
		13,570	54,280 00			318,025	1,334,845 00
				25	250 00	617,487	154,371 75
					1,200 00	25	250 00
822	4,110 00					11	1,260 00
		36,482	291,856 00			822	55 00
		1,200	120 00			183,919	4,110 00
		111,504	3,345 12			121,025	1,766,226 00
				100 00		111,396	18,093 75
						111,504	390,887 10
							3,345 12
							100 00
						25	125 00
		11,708	35,124 00			59,544	208,404 00
		2,255	135 30			111,393	384,021 50
						842,211	50,532 66
							3,000 00
		27	270 00	5,465	43,720 00	286	1,716 00
		7,313	438 78			9,440	95,023 00
						2,377,464	306,882 83
				16,741	1,339 28	12,024	12,024 00
					800 00	99,641	13,774 28
				5,452,880	736,138 80		800 00
		1,366	4,781 00			5,802,465	788,576 55
		25,985	1,559 10			16,040	69,544 00
						152,085	9,125 10
						134	1,072 00
5,691	56,910 00					509,740	40,779 20
						5,691	56,910 00
						4,045	1,011 25
						523	4,184 00
						9,017	18,034 00
4,061	40,610 00					1,560	780 00
1,160,200	58,010 00					4,061	40,610 00
722,300	72,250 00					1,160,200	58,010 00
						722,300	72,250 00
		36	216 00			4,905	24,525 00
						3,429	30,770 00
1,073	5,365 00					372,376	37,237 60
3,095	15,475 00					2,221	16,845 00
2,701	13,505 00					5,367	38,195 00
		1,182	70 92			4,315	29,645 00
1,801	9,005 00					268,735	16,124 10
						1,801	9,005 00
						880	1,760 00
				118	944 00	118	944 00
7,268	29,072 00					7,268	29,072 00
		3,100	186 00			2,718,207	90,283 86
						11,992	95,936 00
						27,033	2,703 30
						3,762	1,876 00
						25,000	12,500 00
				50	300 00	16,860	84,350 00
		17,902	53,706 00			30,090	90,270 00
		1,649,800	329,960 00			10,714,611	1,689,681 65
		474	5,219 50			2,071	16,882 50
					30,000		138,160 18

GENERAL RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries

Kinds of Fish.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Quebec.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Fish used for local consumption brls.					10,921	43,684 00
Fish used for local consumption value.						
Fish Guano..... tons.	840	12,600 00	1,095	16,425 00		
Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure brls.	10,105	5,052 50	6,400	3,200 00	102,145	93,827 50
Seal Skins pieces.					28,007	35,008 75
Porpoise Skins..... do					103	412 00
Cod Oil..... galls.					212,160	106,080 00
Seal Oil..... do					127,848	63,924 00
Whale Oil..... do					5,600	2,800 00
Porpoise Oil..... do					10,104	8,083 20
Dogfish, Seal and Porpoise Oil..... do						
Herring Oil..... do						
Oolâhan Oil..... do						
Fish Oils..... do	329,984	214,489 60	120,314	78,204 10		
Total.....		6,131,599 64		2,305,790 69		2,664,055 30

within the Dominion of Canada, for the Year 1878—*Concluded*

Ontario.		Prince Edward Island.		British Columbia.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
						10,921	43,684 00
					2,000 00		2,000 00
						1,935	29,025 00
		100	50 00			118,750	102,130 00
				9,593	43,168 50	37,600	78,177 25
						103	412 00
						212,160	106,080 00
						127,848	63,924 00
						5,600	2,800 00
						10,104	8,083 20
				150,516	60,206 40	150,516	60,206 40
				2,000	1,000 00	2,000	1,000 00
				1,600	1,600 00	1,600	1,600 00
		9,053	4,526 50			459,351	297,220 20
	348,122 00		840,344 22		925,766 98		13,215,678 83

Total Value of the Fisheries within the Dominion of Canada in 1878.....\$13,215,678 83
do do do in 1877..... 12,029,957 63

Total Increase..... 1,185,721 20

FISH TRADE OF CANADA.

The tables below, compiled from the Trade Returns and the records of the Customs Department, exhibit the exports and imports of fish during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1878, and the subsequent half-year to 31st December, 1878. In the former period the value of these exports amounted to \$6,929,366; being an increase over the preceeding year of \$1,055,006. About half of the fish so exported were disposed of in United States markets. The imports are valued at \$1,300,468, being \$66,882 less than the previous year. Nearly half of these fish were imported from the United States. In the latter period, from 1st July to 31st December 1878, the total exports were \$4,846,566. The United States took little more than a third of this amount. The imports are valued at \$851,075. Nearly all of these imports were from the United States.

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish and Products of Fish Exported from the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1878.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
Codfish, including Haddock, Ling and Pallock, fresh.....	United States....	40	4	.....	.....	40	4
do Dry Salted...	Great Britain...	Cwt. 17,602	72,071	Cwt. ....	.....	Cwt. 17,602	72,071
	United States....	85,801	277,062	79	410	85,880	277,472
	Newfoundland...	17,875	84,121	.....	.....	17,875	84,121
	British W. Indies	260,724	1,084,056	33	120	260,757	1,084,176
	Spanish W. Indies	177,925	719,504	.....	.....	177,925	719,504
	French W. Indies	54,814	204,271	.....	.....	54,814	204,271
	Danish W. Indies	4,676	20,136	15	60	4,691	20,196
	Dutch W. Indies	105	437	.....	.....	105	437
	Hayti.....	4,264	19,483	.....	.....	4,264	19,483
	British Guiana...	25,038	106,510	.....	.....	25,038	106,510
	South America...	76,884	380,413	.....	.....	76,884	380,413
	Spain.....	8	32	.....	.....	8	32
	Portugal.....	10,476	50,979	.....	.....	10,476	50,979
	Italy.....	32,880	144,166	.....	.....	32,880	144,166
	Maderia.....	3,291	14,585	.....	.....	3,291	14,585
	Austria.....	2,302	11,510	.....	.....	2,302	11,510
		774,665	3,189,336	127	590	774,792	3,189,926
do Wet Salted...	Great Britain....	Cwt. 18	66	.....	.....	Cwt. 18	66
do Pickled.....	Great Britain....	Brls. 252	1,100	.....	.....	Brls. 252	1,100
	United States....	477	1,630	.....	.....	477	1,630
	British W. Indies	32	80	.....	.....	32	80
		761	2,810	.....	.....	761	2,810
Mackerel, fresh....	United States....	Lbs. 152,821	7,019	.....	.....	Lbs. 152,821	7,019
do Preserved....	Great Britain....	Lbs. 15,922	2,015	.....	.....	Lbs. 15,922	2,015
	United States....	53,104	4,980	.....	.....	53,104	4,980
		69,026	6,995	.....	.....	69,026	6,995
do Pickled.....	Great Britain....	Brls. 378	2,310	.....	.....	Brls. 378	2,310
	United States....	100,371	823,963	651	7,771	101,022	831,734
	British W. Indies	18,178	124,203	.....	.....	18,178	124,203
	Spanish W. Indies	7,118	50,202	.....	.....	7,118	50,202
	French W. Indies	1,008	5,583	.....	.....	1,008	5,583
	Danish W. Indies	296	2,392	3	24	299	2,416
	Dutch W. Indies	5	36	.....	.....	5	36
	Hayti.....	652	5,768	.....	.....	652	5,768
	Guiana.....	948	7,229	.....	.....	948	7,229
		128,954	1,021,686	654	7,795	129,608	1,029,481

STATEMENT showing the Value of Fish, &c.—Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
Halibut, smoked....	United States....	1,700	85	.....	.....	1,700	85
Herring, fresh.....	United States....	447,825	12,505	.....	.....	447,825	12,505
do Pickled.....	Great Britain....	170	645	.....	.....	170	645
	United States....	26,758	100,950	378	1,630	27,136	102,580
	Newfoundland....	20	60	.....	.....	20	60
	British W. Indies	46,285	186,570	.....	.....	46,285	186,570
	Spanish W. Indies	20,043	69,031	.....	.....	20,043	69,031
	French W. Indies	3,269	10,543	.....	.....	3,269	10,543
	Danish W. Indies	3,555	11,567	.....	.....	3,555	11,567
	Dutch W. Indies	50	235	.....	.....	50	235
	British Guiana...	2,532	10,717	.....	.....	2,532	10,717
	Spain.....	50	200	.....	.....	50	200
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	1,000	4,000	1,000	4,000
	Norway.....	4,532	13,592	1,436	4,308	5,968	17,900
	Madeira.....	70	208	.....	.....	70	208
	Australia.....	516	2,064	.....	.....	516	2,064
		107,850	406,382	2,814	9,938	110,664	416,320
do Smoked.....	Great Britain....	239,951	12,150	.....	.....	239,951	12,150
	United States....	3,802,961	44,895	.....	.....	3,802,961	44,895
	Newfoundland....	3,152	60	.....	.....	3,152	60
	British W. Indies	159,621	4,259	.....	.....	159,621	4,259
	Spanish W. Indies	30,576	785	.....	.....	30,576	785
	French W. Indies	80,062	2,840	.....	.....	80,062	2,840
	Danish W. Indies	19,894	635	.....	.....	19,894	635
	Dutch W. Indies	4,000	100	.....	.....	4,000	100
	Haiti.....	30,600	790	.....	.....	30,600	790
	British Guiana...	13,008	373	.....	.....	13,008	373
	Maderia.....	4,000	190	.....	.....	4,000	190
	South America...	9,952	257	.....	.....	9,952	257
	St. Pierre et Mi- quelon.....	982	34	.....	.....	982	34
	France.....	2,800	40	.....	.....	2,800	40
		4,401,559	67,408	.....	.....	4,401,559	67,408
Sea Fish, other, fresh.....	United States....	.....	43,699	.....	.....	.....	43,699
Sea Fish, other, pickled.....	Great Britain....	352	960	.....	.....	352	960
	United States....	2,456	28,675	.....	.....	2,456	28,675
	British W. Indies	1,170	5,307	.....	.....	1,170	5,307
	Spanish W. Indies	85	436	.....	.....	85	436
	Danish W. Indies	37	218	.....	.....	37	218
	Haiti.....	165	1,066	.....	.....	165	1,066
	British Guiana...	82	417	.....	.....	82	417
		4,347	37,079	.....	.....	4,347	37,079

STATEMENT showing the Value of Fish, &c.—Dominion of Canada—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
Sea Fish, other, preserved.....	United States.....	1,160	116	.....	.....	1,160	116
Oysters, fresh.....	Great Britain.....	182	282	.....	.....	182	282
	United States.....	79	135	.....	.....	79	135
	Newfoundland...	202	384	.....	.....	202	384
	Danish W. Indies	2	10	.....	.....	2	10
	St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	100	262	12	90	112	352
		565	1,073	12	90	577	1,163
Lobsters, fresh.....	United States.....	139	668	.....	.....	139	668
do Preserved.....	Great Britain...	6,589,784	742,068	313,824	38,496	6,903,608	780,564
	United States.....	1,488,715	180,990	7,468	936	1,496,183	181,926
	British W. Indies	20,532	2,696	.....	.....	20,532	2,696
	Spanish W. Indies	2,016	270	.....	.....	2,016	270
	Danish W. Indies	648	70	.....	.....	648	70
	Dutch W. Indies	2,400	275	.....	.....	2,400	275
	St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	336	40	.....	.....	336	40
	Madeira ..	1,440	180	.....	.....	1,440	180
		8,105,871	926,589	321,292	39,432	8,427,163	966,021
Bait.....	Newfoundland...	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	350
	St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	.....	806	.....	.....	.....	806
		.....	1,156	.....	.....	.....	1,156
Salmon, fresh.....	Great Britain.....	120	12	.....	.....	120	12
	United States.....	2,865,597	260,845	1,800	150	2,867,397	260,995
	British W. Indies	24,187	2,027	.....	.....	24,187	2,027
	St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	3,564	275	.....	.....	3,564	275
		2,893,468	263,159	1,800	150	2,895,268	263,309
do Smoked.....	Great Britain.....	281	29	.....	.....	281	29
	United States.....	26,243	3,059	.....	.....	26,243	3,059
	British W. Indies	807	60	.....	.....	807	60
	Danish W. Indies	660	89	.....	.....	660	89
		27,991	3,237	.....	.....	27,991	3,237

STATEMENT showing the Value of Fish, &c.—Dominion of Canada.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
Salmon, Canned...	Great Britain.....	1,204,328	161,685	.....	.....	1,204,328	161,685
	United States.....	1,802,164	203,078	.....	.....	1,802,164	203,078
	British W. Indies	892	163	.....	.....	892	163
	South America...	4,800	650	.....	.....	4,800	650
	Madeira	960	200	.....	.....	960	200
	Australia	314,256	41,935	.....	.....	314,256	41,935
		3,327,400	407,711	.....	.....	3,327,400	407,711
do Pickled.....		Brls.		Brls.		Brls.	
	Great Britain.....	68	670	.....	.....	68	670
	United States.....	4,775	53,478	1,005	10,656	5,780	64,134
	British W. Indies	1,228	5,782	.....	.....	1,228	15,782
	Spanish W. Indies	94	876	.....	.....	94	876
	Danish W. Indies	51	606	.....	.....	51	606
	Hayti.....	1	19	.....	.....	1	19
	British Guiana...	51	555	.....	.....	51	555
	South America...	10	95	.....	.....	10	95
	Australia.....	1,805	13,369	.....	.....	1,805	13,369
	Sandwich Isl'nds	50	350	.....	.....	50	350
	Italy.....	1	15	.....	.....	1	15
		8,134	85,815	1,005	10,656	9,139	96,471
Fish, all other, fresh.....	Great Britain ....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	54
	United States.....	.....	164,427	.....	.....	.....	164,427
		.....	164,481	.....	.....	.....	164,481
do Pickled.....		Brls.				Brls.	
	Great Britain	261	318	.....	.....	261	318
	United States.....	3,956	15,674	.....	.....	3,956	15,674
	British W. Indies	5	37	.....	.....	5	37
	British Guiana...	2	30	.....	.....	2	30
		4,224	16,059	.....	.....	4,224	16,059
Fish Oil, Cod.		Galls.		Galls.		Galls.	
	Great Britain	54,480	25,928	.....	.....	54,480	25,928
	United States.....	161,997	80,846	160	80	162,157	80,926
	British W. Indies	1,202	696	.....	.....	1,202	696
		217,679	107,470	160	80	217,839	107,550
do Seal.....	Great Britain	7,023	3,908	.....	.....	7,023	3,908
	United States....	132	120	.....	.....	132	120
		7,155	4,028	.....	.....	7,155	4,028
do Whale	Great Britain	10,461	4,498	.....	.....	10,461	4,498
do Other.....	Great Britain	3,494	2,085	.....	.....	3,494	2,085
	United States....	36,066	13,469	.....	.....	36,066	13,469
		39,560	15,554	.....	.....	39,560	15,554

STATEMENT showing the Value of Fish, &c.—Dominion of Canada.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
Furs and Skins of Marine Animals..	Great Britain		9,111		2,667		11,778
	United States.....				2,000		2,000
	Newfoundland.....		326				326
			9,437		4,667		14,104
Other Articles	Great Britain		1,574		386		1,960
	United States.....		44,635		1,577		46,212
	Newfoundland.....		4				4
	British W. Indies		404		30		434
	Spanish W. Indies		89				89
	Danish W. Indies		20				20
	Hayti.....		1,120				1,120
	St. Pierre et Miquelon.....		4				4
			47,850		1,993		49,843

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTRIES.				
Great Britain	1,043,539	41,549	1,085,088	
United States.....	2,367,007	25,210	2,392,217	
Newfoundland	85,305		85,305	
British West Indies	1,426,340	150	1,426,490	
Spanish West Indies	841,193		841,193	
French West Indies	223,237		223,237	
Danish West Indies	35,743	84	35,827	
Dutch West Indies.....	1,083		1,083	
Hayti	28,246		28,246	
British Guiana.....	125,831		125,831	
St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	1,421	90	1,511	
South America	381,415		381,415	
France	40		40	
Spain.....	232		232	
Portugal	50,979		50,979	
Italy	144,181		144,181	
Denmark		4,000	4,000	
Norway.....	13,592	4,308	17,900	
Austria	11,510		11,510	
Madeira	15,363		15,363	
Australia.....	57,368		57,368	
Sandwich Islands.....	350		350	
Total	6,853,975	75,391	6,929,366	
Total Export of Fish to United States	2,367,007	25,210	2,392,217	
Total Export of Fish to other Countries.....	4,486,968	50,181	4,537,149	
Grand Total.....	6,853,975	75,391	6,929,366	

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish and Products of Fish Imported and Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also the Duty collected thereon, during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1878.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Collected.
DUTIABLE.		Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	\$	\$
Fish, salted or smoked	Great Britain	9,106	876	9,106	876	91 06
	United States.....	33,141	2,304	34,351	2,353	343 51
		42,247	3,180	43,457	3,229	434 57
do Oysters, fresh, in cans..	United States....	.....	248	.....	248	43 47
do do Preserved.....	United States....	Lbs. 13,842	2,327	Lbs. 13,236	2,176	380 81
	China.....	1,284	214	764	129	22 57
		15,126	2,541	14,000	2,305	403 38
do Lobsters, preserved.....	Great Britain	Lbs. 529	97	Lbs. 529	97	16 97
	United States....	6,592	1,166	5,856	1,482	259 32
		7,121	1,763	6,385	1,579	276 29
do Other, preserved in Oil.	Great Britain ....	.....	22,328	.....	23,470	4,107 64
	United States....	.....	12,705	.....	11,157	1,952 33
	France.....	.....	7,877	.....	7,016	1,227 80
	Germany .....	.....	9	.....	9	1 57
	China.....	.....	383	.....	229	40 07
		.....	43,302	.....	41,881	7,329 41
do do Fresh, from Inland Waters	United States....	Lbs. 33,254	1,159	Lbs. 33,254	1,159	203 08
do Oil, Cod Liver, medicinal preparations	Great Britain	Galls. 1,362	1,754	Galls. 1,362	1,754	307 44
	United States....	1,763	1,721	1,763	1,721	300 91
		3,125	3,475	3,125	3,475	608 35
do do Other.....	United States. ...	Galls. 4,412	3,870	Galls. 4,412	3,870	677 31
FREE.						
do Cod, Haddock, Ling and Pollock, fresh ...	United States....	Lbs. 2,216,020	70,579	Lbs. 2,216,020	70,579	.....
do do Dry salted.....	United States....	qtx. 42,380	129,740	qtx. 42,380	129,740	.....
	Newfoundland..	2,106	8,415	2,106	8,415	.....
		44,486	138,155	44,486	138,155	.....

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Imported, &c,—Dominion of
Canada.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	IMPORTED.		ENTRED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Collected.
FREE.— <i>Continued.</i>		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$ cts.
Fish, Cod, &c., wet salted	United States....	151	453	151	453	.....
	Newfoundland....	400	600	400	600	.....
		551	1,053	551	1,053	.....
do do Pickled	United States....	Brls.		Brls.		
		38	157	38	157	.....
do do Smoked.....	United States....	Lbs.		Lbs.		
		794,070	45,474	794,070	45,474	.....
do Mackerel, fresh.....	United States....	9,932	809	9,932	809	.....
do do Pickled.....	United States ... British W. Indies	Brls.		Brls.		
		1,195	8,052	1,195	8,052	.....
		164	820	164	820	.....
		1,359	8,872	1,359	8,872	.....
do Halibut, fresh.....	United States. ...	Lbs.		Lbs.		
		22,822	999	22,822	999	.....
do do Pickled.....	United States....	Brls.		Brls.		
		11	66	11	66	.....
do Herrings, fresh	United States....	Lbs.		Lbs.		
		294,212	4,780	294,212	4,780	.....
do do Pickled.....	United States. ... Newfoundland... St. Pierre et Mi- quelon	Brls.		Brls.		
		4,633	13,592	4,633	13,592	.....
		1,521	6,469	1,521	6,469	.....
		60	120	60	120	.....
		6,214	20,181	6,214	20,181	.....
do do Smoked.....	United States....	Lbs.		Lbs.		
		401,786	11,852	401,786	11,852	.....
do Sea, Other, fresh.....	United States....	Lbs.		Lbs.		
		18,913	1,077	18,913	1,077	.....
do do Pickled.....	United States....	Brls.		Brls.		
		14	72	14	72	.....

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Imported, &c.—Dominion of Canada.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Collected.
FREE.— <i>Continued.</i>		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$ cts.
Fish, Herrings, Preserved.....	United States.....	805	66	805	66	.....
do Oysters, fresh, in shell.	United States.....	Brls. 2,689	11,514	Brls. 2,689	11,514	.....
do do in cans.....	United States.....	Lbs. 1,154,159	98,123	Lbs. 1,154,159	98,123	.....
do do Shelled, in bulk....	United States.....	Galls. 108,948	94,371	Galls. 108,948	94,371	.....
do Lobsters, fresh.....	United States....	Brls. 462	2,723	Brls. 462	2,723	.....
do do Fresh in cans.....	United States.... St. Pierre et Mi- quelon... ..	Lbs. 31,514 4,752	4,456 400	Lbs. 31,514 4,752	4,456 400	..........
		36,266	4,856	36,266	4,856	.....
do do Preserved, in cans	United States.....	Lbs. 34,440	4,555	Lbs. 34,440	4,555	.....
do Bait.....	United States.....	Brls. 1,690	7,387	Brls. 1,690	7,387	.....
do Clams or other.....	United States.....	1,504	7,997	1,504	7,997	.....
do Salmon, fresh.....	United States.... Newfoundland..	Lbs. 7,071 20	765 3	Lbs. 7,071 20	765 3	..........
		7,091	768	7,091	768	.....
do do Smoked.....	United States.....	Lbs. 3,449	364	Lbs. 3,449	364	.....
do do Canned.....	United States.....	Lbs. 198,493	24,220	Lbs. 198,493	24,220	.....
do do Pickled.....	United States.....	Brls. 35	396	Brls. 35	396	.....

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Imported, &c.—Dominion of Canada.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Collected.
		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$ cts.
Fish, All other, fresh	United States.....	.....	3,774	.....	3,774	.....
do do Pickled	United States.....	Brls. 128	641	Brls. 128	641	.....
do Oil, not elsewhere specified, Cod	United States.....	Galls. 47,845	21,273	Galls. 47,845	21,273	.....
	Newfoundland...	1,947	1,104	1,917	1,104	.....
		49,792	22,377	49,792	22,377	.....
do do Seal	United States.....	Galls. 460	205	Galls. 460	205	.....
do do Whale.....	United States.....	6,631	4,228	6,631	4,228	.....
	Newfoundland...	36	25	36	25	.....
		6,667	4,253	6,667	4,253	.....
do do Otter.....	United States.....	62,505	22,955	62,505	22,955	.....
Furs or skins, the produce of Fish or Marine Animals.....	United States.....	.....	1,899	.....	1,899	.....
	St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	.....	880	.....	880	.....
	Newfoundland...	.....	3,231	.....	3,231	.....
		.....	6,010	.....	6,010	.....
Fish and Products of Fish, the produce of Newfoundland...	Newfoundland...	.....	509,977	.....	509,977	.....
Fish Oil do do	Newfoundland...	Galls. 205,460	109,272	Galls. 205,460	109,272	.....

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Imported, &c.—Dominion of
Canada.—*Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY. Amount Collected.
	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain	25,055		25,297		4,523 11
United States.....	26,000	599,614	24,166	599,614	4,160 74
Newfoundland.....		639,096		639,096	
France.....	7,877		7,016		1,227 80
Germany.....	9		9		1 57
China.....	597		358		62 64
St. Pierre et Miquelon		1,400		1,400	
British West Indies		820		820	
Total	59,538	1,240,930	56,846	1,240,930	9,975 86
Total imports from United States.....	26,000	599,614	24,166	599,614	4,160 74
do Other Countries...	33,538	641,316	32,680	641,316	5,815 12
Total	59,538	1,240,930	56,846	1,240,930	9,975 86
	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY COLLECTED.
	\$		\$		\$ cts.
Total, Dutiable.....	59,538		56,846		9,975 86
do Free.....	1,240,930		1,240,930		
Total Imports of Fish and Fish Pro- ducts, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.....	1,300,468		1,297,776		9,975 86

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish and Products of Fish Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the Six Months ending the 31st December, 1878.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Codfish—including Haddock, Ling and Pollack, dry salted.		Cwt.	\$		\$	Cwt.	\$
	Great Britain.....	29,786	124,888	.....	.....	29,786	124,888
	United States.....	49,547	129,164	.....	.....	49,547	129,164
	Newfoundland...	3,324	12,236	.....	.....	3,324	12,236
	British W. Indies	131,695	532,870	.....	.....	131,695	532,870
	Spanish W. Indies	117,635	431,661	.....	.....	117,635	431,661
	French W. Indies	31,855	106,333	.....	.....	31,855	106,333
	Danish W. Indies	3,305	13,978	.....	.....	3,305	13,978
	British Guiana...	23,836	100,556	.....	.....	23,836	100,556
	South America...	54,216	264,552	.....	.....	54,216	264,552
	Portugal	20,201	91,751	.....	.....	20,201	91,751
	Italy	30,067	124,030	.....	.....	30,067	124,030
	Madeira	1,689	8,281	.....	.....	1,689	8,281
		497,156	1,940,300	.....	.....	497,156	1,940,300
do Wets salted...		Cwt.				Cwt.	
	Great Britain.....	11	22	.....	.....	11	22
	United States.....	88	410	.....	.....	88	410
		99	432	.....	.....	99	432
do Pickled		Brls.				Brls.	
	United States.....	266	818	.....	.....	266	818
	British W. Indies	60	342	.....	.....	60	342
		326	1,160	.....	.....	326	1,160
do Mackerel, fresh....		Lbs.				Lbs.	
	United States.....	64,754	3,513	.....	.....	64,754	3,513
do Preserved...		Lbs.				Lbs.	
	Great Britain. ...	3,840	317	.....	.....	3,840	317
do Pickled		Brls.				Brls.	
	Great Britain. ...	605	2,876	.....	.....	605	2,876
	United States.....	73,094	494,664	7,151	67,444	80,245	562,108
	British W. Indies	12,224	66,369	.....	.....	12,224	66,369
	Spanish W. Indies	7,291	32,611	.....	.....	7,291	32,611
	French W. Indies	1,146	4,656	.....	.....	1,146	4,656
	Danish W. Indies	1,129	6,481	.....	.....	1,129	6,481
	British Guiana...	1,223	6,638	.....	.....	1,223	6,638
	Madeira	1	4	.....	.....	1	4
		96,713	614,299	7,151	67,444	103,864	681,743
do Halibut, smoked...		Lbs.				Lbs.	
	United States.....	500	65	.....	.....	500	65
	French W. Indies	160	21	.....	.....	160	21
		660	86	.....	.....	660	86

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Exported, &c.—Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Lbs.	\$		\$	Lbs.	\$
Herrings, fresh.....	United States....	372,900	2,535			372,900	2,535
		Brls.		Brls.		Brls.	
do Pickled.....	Great Britain....	158	469	90	414	248	883
	United States....	28,721	93,449	1,037	3,036	29,758	96,485
	Newfoundland...	45	180			45	180
	British W. Indies	25,131	93,770			25,131	93,770
	Spanish W. Indies	9,761	33,105			9,761	33,105
	French W. Indies	1,199	3,435			1,199	3,435
	Danish W. Indies	1,554	4,574			1,554	4,574
	British Guiana...	1,444	6,227			1,444	6,227
	Madeira.....	160	525			160	525
		68,173	235,734	1,127	3,450	69,300	239,184
		Lbs		Lbs.		Lbs.	
Herring, Smoked...	Great Britain....	15,290	622			15,290	622
	United States....	1,816,417	21,960			1,816,417	21,960
	British W. Indies	46,500	1,213			46,500	1,213
	Spanish W. Indies	3,125	87			3,125	87
	French W. Indies	64,320	1,953			64,320	1,953
	Danish W. Indies	4,900	151			4,900	151
	British Guiana...	1,000	45			1,000	45
	St. Pierre et Mi- quelon.....			30	6	30	6
	France.....	11,100	222			11,100	222
	Portugal.....	2,400	110			2,400	110
	Madeira.....	8,385	320			8,385	320
	Canary Islands..	4,500	92			4,500	92
		1,977,937	26,775	30	6	1,977,967	26,781
Sea Fish, other, fresh.....	Great Britain....		91				91
	United States....		9,645				9,645
			9,736				9,736
		Brls.		Brls.		Brls.	
Sea Fish, other, pickled.....	Great Britain....	425	1,391			425	1,391
	United States....	2,414	17,501	32	252	2,446	17,753
	British W. Indies	1,229	5,468			1,229	5,468
	Spanish W. Indies	28	114			28	114
	Danish W. Indies	5	21			5	21
		4,101	24,495	32	252	4,133	24,747

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Exported, &c.—Dominion of Canada.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
Sea Fish, other, preserved.....	Great Britain....	8,400	875	.....	.....	8,400	875
	United States.....	2,160	216	.....	.....	2,160	216
	British W. Indies	960	100	.....	.....	960	100
	Australia	432	54	.....	.....	432	54
		11,952	1,245	.....	.....	11,952	1,245
Oysters, fresh.....		Brls.		Brls.		Brls.	
	Great Britain....	92	186	.....	.....	92	186
	United States.....	17	49	.....	.....	17	49
	Newfoundland...	218	393	.....	.....	218	393
	St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	31	41	.....	.....	31	41
		358	669	.....	.....	358	669
do in cans		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
	United States.....	10,425	1,826	.....	.....	10,425	1,826
	British W. Indies	48	5	.....	.....	48	5
		10,473	1,831	.....	.....	10,473	1,831
Lobsters, fresh		Brls.		Brls.		Brls.	
	United States....	1	2	.....	.....	1	2
do Preserved...		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
	Great Britain....	6,725,823	713,481	309,216	26,729	7,035,039	740,210
	United States.....	1,351,934	141,452	106,208	11,647	1,458,192	153,099
	British W. Indies	30,851	4,698	.....	.....	30,851	4,698
	French W. Indies	340	35	.....	.....	340	35
	Danish W. Indies	60	8	.....	.....	60	8
	France.....	294,258	36,786	.....	.....	294,258	36,786
	Germany.....	35,040	4,870	.....	.....	35,040	4,870
	South America...	384	96	.....	.....	384	96
	Italy.	240	120	.....	.....	240	120
	Australia . . .	13,920	1,448	.....	.....	13,920	1,448
		8,452,900	902,994	415,424	38,376	8,868,324	941,370
Bait.....		Brls.		Brls.		Brls.	
	United States....	.....	.....	20	90	20	90
	St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	60	248	.....	.....	60	248
		60	218	20	90	80	338
Salmon, fresh.....		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
	Great Britain....	9,600	1,400	.....	.....	9,600	1,400
	United States.....	1,062,927	100,349	.....	.....	1,062,927	100,349
	St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	.....	.....	96	14	96	14
	Danish W. Indies	130	30	.....	.....	130	30
		1,072,657	101,779	96	14	1,072,753	101,793

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Exported, &c.—Dominion of Canada.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Lbs.	\$		\$	Lbs.	\$
Salmon, Smoked...	Great Britain.....	301	45	.....	.....	301	45
	United States.....	12,925	1,143	.....	.....	12,925	1,143
	British W. Indies	525	82	.....	.....	525	82
	Danish W. Indies	80	5	.....	.....	80	5
		13,831	1,275	.....	.....	13,831	1,275
do Canned		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
	Great Britain.....	2,792,734	350,910	9,200	1,360	2,801,934	352,270
	United States.....	1,289,382	155,235	.....	.....	1,289,382	155,235
	British W. Indies	600	100	.....	.....	600	100
	Danish W. Indies	100	27	.....	.....	100	27
do Pickled.....	South America ..	8,640	1,080	.....	.....	8,640	1,080
	Australia	388,896	45,612	.....	.....	388,896	45,612
		4,480,352	552,964	9,200	1,360	4,489,552	554,324
		Brls.		Brls.		Brls.	
	Great Britain.....	16	146	.....	.....	16	146
do Pickled.....	United States.....	4,492	41,112	588	4,991	5,080	49,103
	Newfoundland...	3	30	.....	.....	3	30
	British W. Indies	702	7,838	.....	.....	702	7,838
	Spanish W. Indies	30	300	.....	.....	30	300
	Danish W. Indies	22	232	.....	.....	22	232
Fish, all other, fresh.....	Madeira	5	47	.....	.....	5	47
	British Guiana...	86	839	.....	.....	86	839
	South America...	4	20	.....	.....	2	20
	Australia.....	274	2,293	.....	.....	274	2,293
		5,632	55,857	588	4,991	6,220	60,848
do Pickled.....	United States.....	.....	54,958	.....	.....	.....	54,958
	Danish W. Indies	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16
		.....	54,974	.....	.....	.....	54,974
		Brls.		Brls.		Brls.	
	Great Britain.....	31	158	.....	.....	31	158
do Pickled.....	United States.....	1,523	8,469	300	2,640	1,823	11,109
	British W. Indies	860	3,694	.....	.....	860	3,694
	Spanish W. Indies	2	9	.....	.....	2	9
	Danish W. Indies	8	42	.....	.....	8	42
	Australia.....	67	477	.....	.....	67	477
Fish Oil, Cod.....		2,491	12,849	300	2,640	2,791	15,489
		Galls.		Galls.		Galls.	
	Great Britain.....	41,185	17,623	1,470	850	42,655	18,473
	United States.....	87,067	34,831	160	80	87,227	34,911
	Newfoundland...	2,608	1,304	.....	.....	2,608	1,304
do Pickled.....	British W. Indies	3,171	1,231	.....	.....	3,171	1,231
	French W. Indies	90	35	.....	.....	90	35
		134,121	55,624	1,630	930	135,751	55,954

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Exported, &c.—Dominion of Canada.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Galls.	\$		\$	Galls.	\$
Fish Oil, Seal.....	Great Britain	21,645	10,410	.....	.....	21,645	10,410
do Whale.....	Great Britain....	Galls. 3,920	2,542	.....	.....	Galls. 3,920	2,542
do Other.....	Great Britain.....	Galls. 79,900	19,978	.....	.....	Galls. 79,900	19,978
	United States.....	19,126	5,528	.....	.....	19,126	5,528
	British W. Indies	356	106	.....	.....	356	106
		99,382	25,612	.....	.....	99,382	25,612
Furs and Skins of marine animals..	Great Britain.....	.....	15,577	.....	300	.....	15,877
	United States.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50
		.....	15,627	.....	300	.....	15,927
Other Articles	Great Britain.....	.....	2,622	.....	.....	.....	2,622
	United States.....	.....	68,289	.....	35	.....	68,324
	British W. Indies	.....	357	.....	.....	.....	357
	Spanish W. Indies	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	49
	Danish W. Indies	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	77
		.....	71,394	.....	35	.....	71,429

RECAPITULATION.

Great Britain	1,266,629	29,653	1,296,282
United States.....	1,390,233	90,215	1,480,448
Newfoundland	14,143	.....	14,143
British West Indies	718,243	.....	718,243
Spanish West Indies.....	497,936	.....	497,936
French West Indies.....	116,468	.....	116,468
Danish West Indies.....	25,642	.....	25,642
British Guiana	114,305	.....	114,305
South America.....	265,748	.....	265,748
St. Pierre et Miquelon	289	20	309
France.....	37,008	.....	37,008
Germany.....	4,870	.....	4,870
Portugal.....	91,861	.....	91,861
Italy.....	124,150	.....	124,150
Madeira.....	9,177	.....	9,177
Canary Islands	92	.....	92
Australia.....	49,884	.....	49,884
Total	4,726,678	119,888	4,846,566
Total Exports to the United States.....	1,390,233	90,215	1,480,448
do other Countries.....	3,336,445	29,673	3,366,118
Grand Total.....	4,726,678	119,888	4,846,566

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity and Value of Fish, and Products of Fish, Imported and Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also the Duty collected thereon, during the Six Months ending 31st December, 1878.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Received.
DUTIABLE.		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$ cts.
Fish, salted or smoked.....	Great Britain	1,712	167	1,712	167	17 12
	United States....	15,645	883	15,645	883	156 45
		17,357	1,050	17,357	1,050	173 57
do Oysters, in cans, fresh..	United States....	Lbs. 170	14	Lbs. 170	14	2 45
		Lbs. 26,227	789	Lbs. 35,060	1,054	184 34
do do Preserved	United States....	Lbs. 360	56	Lbs. 360	56	9 80
	Great Britain.....	10,790	540	12,490	575	100 66
	United States....	11,150	596	12,850	631	110 46
do Lobsters, preserved....	Great Britain.....	27,551		22,740		4,079 79
	United States.....	10,737		6,634		1,060 95
	France	3,534		4,091		715 92
	China.....	326		518		90 65
		42,148		33,983		5,947 31
do Other, preserved in oil.	Great Britain	5,793	267	5,793	267	47 56
	United States....					
do Fresh, from Inland Lakes.....	United States....	5,793	267	5,793	267	47 56
	Great Britain	652	681	152	159	27 82
	United States....	558	682	558	682	119 35
	Norway.....	325	1,022	252	256	132 28
do do Other, not elsewhere specified.....		1,535	2,385	962	1,597	279 45
	Great Britain	305	452	305	452	79 10
	United States....	1,915	1,706	1,915	1,796	314 29
FREE.		2,220	2,248	2,220	2,248	393 39
Fish, Cod, Haddock, Ling and Pollack, fresh.....	United States....	Lbs. 757,109	20,409	Lbs. 757,109	20,409	.....
do do Dry salted.....	United States....	Cwt. 20,453	54,311	Cwt. 20,453	54,311	.....
	Labrador.....	2,700	10,800	2,700	10,800	.....
		23,153	65,111	23,153	65,111	.....
do do Wet salted.....	United States....	Cwt. 52	67	Cwt. 52	67	.....

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Imported, &c.—Dominion of
Canada.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Received..
FREE— <i>Continued.</i>		Brls.	\$	Brls.	\$	\$ cts.
Fish, Cod, Haddock, Ling and Pollack, Pickled	United States.....	76	627	76	627	.....
		Lbs.		Lbs.		
do do Smoked.....	United States.....	428,668	23,459	428,668	23,459	.....
		Lbs.		Lbs.		
do Mackerel, fresh.....	United States.....	40,408	856	40,408	856	.....
		Brls.		Brls.		
do do Pickled.....	United States....	377	1,850	377	1,850	.....
		Lbs.		Lbs.		
do Halibut, fresh.....	United States.....	3,400	132	3,400	132	.....
		Brls.		Brls.		
do do Pickled.....	United States.....	15	61	15	61	.....
		Lbs.		Lbs.		
do Herring, fresh.....	United States.....	52,030	839	52,030	839	.....
		Brls.		Brls.		
do do Pickled.....	United States ...	878	2,588	878	2,588	.....
	St. Pierre et Mi- quelon.....	83	86	83	86	.....
	Labrador.....	100	415	100	415	.....
		1,061	3,089	1,061	3,089	.....
		Lbs.		Lbs.		
do do Smoked	United States.....	211,749	6,035	211,749	6,035	.....
Sea Fish, Other, fresh..	United States.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....
		Brls.		Brls.		
do Pickled.....	United States.....	2	8	2	8	.....
		Lbs.		Lbs.		
do Preserved	United States.....	102	9	102	9	.....
		Brls.		Brls.		
Oysters, fresh, in shell.....	United States.....	1,050	4,444	1,050	4,444	.....

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Imported, &c.—Dominion of Canada.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Collected
FREE.— <i>Continued.</i>		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$ cts
Oysters, fresh, in cans	United States.....	528,908	51,134	528,908	51,134	.....
do Shelled, in bulk.	United States.	Galls. 52,276	45,069	Galls. 52,276	45,069	.....
Lobsters, fresh	United States.....	Brls. 422	1,556	Brls. 422	1,556	.....
do Fresh, in cans.....	United States.....	Lbs. 28,877	3,027	Lbs. 28,877	3,027	.....
do Preserved, in cans.....	United States	Lbs. 12,187	2,047	Lbs. 12,187	2,047	.....
Bait, fish	United States.....	Brls. 971	4,237	Brls. 971	4,237	.....
do Clams or other	United States.....	Brls. 360	1,622	Brls. 360	1,622	.....
Salmon, fresh... ..	United States.....	Lbs. 27,539	2,280	Lbs. 27,539	2,280	.....
do Smoked	United States.	Lbs. 11,398	789	Lbs. 11,398	789	.....
do Canned	United States.....	Lbs. 220,614	23,792	Lbs. 220,614	23,792	.....
do Pickled	United States.....	Brls. 47	473	Brls. 47	473	.....
Fish, all other, fresh.....	United States.....		780		780	.....
do do Pickled.....	United States.....	Brls. 20	70	Brls. 20	70	.....
Fish Oil, Cod, not elsewhere specified.....	United States.....	Galls. 69,387	23,767	Galls 69,387	23,767	.....
	Labrador	1,595	636	1,595	636	.....
	Newfoundland...	186	93	186	93	.....
		71,168	24,496	71,168	24,496	.....

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Imported, &c.—Dominion of
Canada—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Collected.
FREE—Concluded.		Galls.	\$	Galls.	\$	\$ cts.
Fish Oil, Seal.....	Newfoundland...	16,324	8,168	16,324	8,168	.....
do Whale.....	United States....	Galls. 1,632	853	Galls. 1,632	853	.....
do Other.....	United States....	Galls. 38,943	14,311	Galls. 38,943	14,311	.....
Furs or Skins, the produce of fish or marine animals.....	United States....	.....	9,150	.....	9,150	.....
Fish, the produce of New- foundland.....	Newfoundland...	.....	407,085	.....	407,085	.....
Fish Oil do do ..	Newfoundland...	Galls. 136,868	73,596	Galls. 136,868	73,596	.....

RECAPITULATION.

	\$	\$	\$ cts.
Total Dutiable	49,497	40,844	7,138 53
do Free.....	801,578	801,578	.....
Total Imports of Fish and Products of Fish, for six months ending 31st December, 1878.	851,075	842,422	7,138 53

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

The following are statements of amounts expended and collected during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1878, and the current expenses from the 1st July to 31st December, 1878. The expenditure for the period first above named is subdivided for the several Provinces and services as follows:—

ONTARIO.

Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements.....	\$12,723 88
Fish-breeding.....	5,234 77
	<hr/>
	\$17,958 65
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QUEBEC.

Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements.....	\$13,662 55
Fish-breeding.....	7,059 95*
Fisheries Protection vessel.....	19,967 11
	<hr/>
	\$40,689 61
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NOVA SCOTIA.

Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements.....	\$15,292 82
Fish-breeding.....	3,550 00
	<hr/>
	\$18,842 82
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NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fishery Overseers' and Inspector of Fisheries, salaries and disbursements.....	\$10,926 11
Fish-breeding.....	1,468 22
	<hr/>
	\$12,394 33
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Under the head of Fish Breeding must also be reckoned

Mr. Samuel Wilmot's salary and travelling disburse-
ments as being applicable to the several Establish-
ments in the Dominion

\$2,775 86

* The expenses of the Restigouche Hatchery are charged in the aggregate of Quebec expenditure,—this establishment being situate on the Quebec side of the river—although New Brunswick derives a large share of the benefit of its operations.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements.....	\$1,836 54
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Inspector of Fisheries' salary and disbursements.....	\$690 00
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MANITOBA.

Fishery Overseers' salary.....	\$200 00
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Total Expenditure.....	\$95,387 81
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And for the subsequent half-year as follows:—

Ontario, Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements.	\$6,110 82
Quebec, do do ...	8,716 64
Nova Scotia, do do ...	7,230 00
New Brunswick, do do ...	5,105 67
Prince Edward Island.....	687 50
Manitoba.....	200 00
British Columbia.....	850 00
Fisheries Protection Steamer "Lady Head".....	8,699 96
Fish-breeding.....	11,129 98
Total.....	\$48,730 57

The collections during the fiscal year are arranged under the following heads:—

ONTARIO.

Rents, license fees, fines and confiscations.....	\$5,202 00
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QUEBEC.

Rents, license fees, fines and confiscations... ..	5,453 27
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NOVA SCOTIA.

Taxes on nets, fines and forfeitures.....	1,442 38
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NEW BRUNSWICK.

Rents, taxes on nets, fines and forfeitures.....	2,015 46
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Total.....	\$14,113 11
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LICENSES ISSUED.

The number of Fishery Licenses issued during the season of 1878 are as follows :—

ONTARIO.

Gill-net licenses.....	328
Hoop-net do	31
Pound-net do	39
Seine do	163
Angling permits.....	1,393
Spearing licenses.....	125

QUEBEC.

Salmon-net fishing licenses.....	369
Sea-Trout do	44
Brush Weirs do	179
Eel Weirs do	11
Seine do	104
Gill-net do	228

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Salmon-net fishing licenses.....	731
Herring weirs do	79
Bass do	682
Smelt do	428
Angling permits.....	55

NOVA SCOTIA.

Trap-net licenses.....	87
Weirs "	8

Total..... 5,084

STAFF OF FISHERY OFFICERS.

In 1878 the staff of fishery officers consisted of the following :—

ONTARIO—Fishery Overseers (<i>ex-officio</i> Magistrates) and Fishery Guardians.....	93
QUEBEC—Fishery Overseers (<i>ex-officio</i> Magistrates) and Fish- ery Guardians.....	99
NOVA SCOTIA—Inspector, Fishery Overseers (<i>ex-officio</i> Magis- trate) and Fishery Wardens.....	250

NEW BRUNSWICK—Inspector, Fishery Overseers (<i>ex-officio</i> Magistrates) and Fishery Wardens.....	118
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Fishery Overseers (<i>ex-officio</i> Magistrates) and Fishery Wardens.....	35
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Inspector of Fisheries and Fishery Overseer.....	2
MANITOBA—Fishery Overseer (<i>ex-officio</i> Magistrate).....	1
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE—Commander and crew of Fisheries Protection Steamer "Lady Head".....	26
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Making the total number of Fishery Officers now employed in the Outside Service.....	624

This regular staff receives occasional aid from lock-masters on the Government canals and lighthouse keepers, which arrangement saves employing in certain places other fishery officers at separate salaries.

FISH CULTURE.

The total expenditure on account of this service for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1878, amounts to \$20,088.80, divided as follows among the seven establishments engaged in the artificial reproduction of fish:—

Newcastle, Ontario	\$2,403 56
Sandwich, do	2,546 21
Tadoussac, Quebec.....	3,060 93
Gaspé Basin, do	2,069 05
Restigouche, do	1,555 87
Bedford Basin, Nova Scotia.....	3,400 00
Miramichi, New Brunswick.....	1,463 22
General disbursements, including Mr. S. Wilmot's salary and travelling expenses.....	3,584 93
	<hr/>
	\$20,088 80

A statement in detail of this expenditure will be found at Appendix No. 40. No new establishments were opened during the past season, but indispensable repairs and necessary improvements were made at Sandwich, Bedford and Miramichi.

FISH BREEDING.

The whole number of young fish distributed during the Spring of 1878 was 27,554,000, apportioned as follows:—

STATEMENT of the distribution of young fish at the several breeding Establishments in the Dominion of Canada, during the Spring of 1878, from the hatching of 1877.

NEWCASTLE ESTABLISHMENT, ONTARIO.

Names of Rivers or Places where Fry were placed or sent.	KINDS OF FISH.				
	Salmon.	California Salmon.	Salmon Trout.	Speckled Trout.	Whitefish.
Wilmot's Creek, Ontario.....	240,000	26,500	50,000	10,000	10,000
Barber's do do	40,000	1,000			
Duffin's do do	20,000				
Grafton do do	10,000	1,000			
Trent River do do	50,000	1,000			
Saugeen River do	40,000	5,000			
Rouge do do	10,000				
Humber do do	10,000				
Credit do do	10,000				
Ontario Lake do	20,000		500,000		1,000,000
Balsam do do	10,000		20,000		
Clear do do	10,000		20,000		
Sandy do do	10,000		20,000		
North River, Quebec.....	20,000	500			
Magog Lake and River, Quebec.....	10,000		10,000	10,000	
Bedford Lakes, Nova Scotia.....			10,000		200,000
Adirondack Lakes, United States....	20,000				
Cushog do Quebec.....	10,000				30,000
To Lord Exeter, England.....	20,000		10,000		30,000
To Alex. Begg, Esq., England.....	40,000		10,000		30,000
Total.....	600,000	35,000	650,000	20,000	1,300,000

SANDWICH ESTABLISHMENT, ONTARIO.

Toronto Bay, Ontario.....					220,000
Burlington Bay do					220,000
Detroit River do					20,000,000
Total.....					20,440,000

STATEMENT of the distribution of young fish, &c.—Dominion of Canada.—Continued.

BEDFORD ESTABLISHMENT, NOVA SCOTIA.

Names of Rivers or Places where Fry were placed or sent.	KINDS OF FISH.				
	Salmon.	California Salmon.	Salmon Trout.	Salmon Trout.	Whitefish.
Musquodoboit River, Co. Halifax, N.S...	120,000				
Sackville do do	80,000				
Shubenacadie do do	50,000				
Big Salmon do do	20,000				
Little Salmon do do	20,000				
Mosher do do	20,000				
Nine Miles do do	20,000				
Pennant do do	20,000				
Indian do do	20,000				
Ingraham do do	20,000				
North-East do do	20,000				
Gays do do	20,000				
Meander do Co. Hants, N.S...	40,000				
Windsor do do	40,000				
Kennetcook do do	40,000				
Debert do do	40,000				
Cornwallis do do	40,000				
Gaspereaux do do	40,000				
Philip River, Co. Cumberland, N.S...	80,000				
Wallace do do	40,000				
Pugwash do do	20,000				
Maccan do do	20,000				
Salmon do Co. Colchester, N.S...	80,000				
Stewiacke River do do	40,000				
North do do	40,000				
Debert do do	20,000				
Ingonish do do	20,000				
French do do	20,000				
Folly do do	20,000				20,000
East do Co. Pictou, N.S...	70,000				
West do do	80,000				
Middle do do	70,000				
Sutherland's River do do	40,000				
Annapolis River, Co. Annapolis, NS...	50,000				
La Have do Co. Lunenburg, N.S...	20,000				
Grand Lake, Co. Halifax, N.S...			8,000		120,000
Lily do do					10,000
Sandy do do					10,000
Total.....	1,400,000		8,000		160,000

STATEMENT of the distribution of young fish, &c.—Dominion of Canada.—Continued.

TADOUSSAC ESTABLISHMENT, QUEBEC.

Names of Rivers or Places where Fry were placed or sent.	KINDS OF FISH.				
	Salmon.	California Salmon.	Salmon Trout.	Speckled Trout.	Whitefish.
Ste. Marguerite River, Quebec.....	253,000				
Petites Isles, do do	117,000				
Anse St. Jean do do	90,000				
Anse à Cheval do do	68,000				
A Mars do do	67,000				
Petit Saguenay do do	32,000				
St. David do do	26,000				
St. Thomas do do	18,000				
Jacques Cartier do do	16,000				
Fresh Water Pond, do	20,000				
Total	707,000				

GASPÉ BASIN ESTABLISHMENT, QUEBEC.

Dartmouth River, Quebec.....	300,000				
St. John do	200,000				
York do	150,000				
Malbaie do	40,000				
Grand do	30,000				
Grand Pabos do	30,000				
Total	750,000				

RISTIGOUGHE ESTABLISHMENT, QUEBEC.

Main Restigouche River.....	350,000				
Grand Cascapedia do	90,000				
Metapedia do	50,000				
Upsalquitch do	250,000				
Amqui do	50,000				
Causapsca do	50,000				
Little do	50,000				
Nipissiquit do	50,000				
Little Cascapedia do	40,000				
Bonaventure do	35,000				
Total.....	1,015,000				

STATEMENT of the distribution of young fish, &c.—Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*

MIRAMICHI ESTABLISHMENT, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fish-Breeding Establishment.	KINDS OF FISH.				
	Salmon.	California Salmon.	Salmon Trout.	Speckled Trout.	Whitefish.
North-West, Miramichi River, N.B.....	100,000				
Main South-West do do	100,000				
Little do do do	95,000				
Nappan River, N.B.....	50,000				
Black do	50,000				
Shediac do	50,000				
Tabusintac do	45,000				
Sevogie do	45,000				
Bartibog do	40,000				
Burnt Church	40,000				
Salmon do	30,000				
Canaan do	20,000				
Total	685,000				

RECAPITULATION.

Newcastle Establishment, Ontario.....	600,000	35,000	650,000	20,000	1,300,000
Sandwich do do					20,440,000
Bedford do N.E.....	1,404,000		8,000		160,000
Restigouche do Quebec.....	1,015,000				
Gaspé do do	750,000				
Tadoussac do do	707,000				
Miramichi do N.B.....	685,000				
Total Distribution in 1878....	5,141,000	35,000	658,090	20,000	21,900,000

Salmon.....	5,141,000
California Salmon.....	35,000
Salmon Trout.....	658,000
Speckled Trout.....	20,000
Whitefish.....	21,900,000

Grand Total..... 27,754,030

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN THE AUTUMN OF 1878.

The following numbers of Vivified Eggs were deposited in the Hatching-troughs of the several Fish-breeding Establishments in the Dominion, in the Fall of 1878.

Establishments.	Salmon.	Salmon Trout.	Speckled Trout.	Whitefish.
Newcastle, Ontario. { Lake Ontario, Salmon.....	856,000	.....	144,000	1,000,000
{ California do	1,000	1,840,000	.....	.....
Sandwich do .....	.....	.....	.....	15,000,000
Gaspé, Quebec.....	1,650,000	.....	.....	.....
Tadoussac, Quebec.....	1,375,000	.....	.....	.....
Restigouche do	1,560,000	.....	25,000	.....
Bedford, N.E.....	2,500,000	.....	.....	.....
Miramichi, N.B.....	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	8,942,000	1,840,000	169,000	16,000,000

RECAPITULATION.

Establishments.	Number of Vivified Eggs.
Newcastle, Ontario	3,841,000
Sandwich do	15,000,000
Gaspé, Quebec	1,650,000
Tadoussac, Quebec.....	1,375,000
Restigouche do	1,585,000
Bedford, N.E.....	2,500,000
Miramichi, N.E.....	1,000,000
Total	26,951,000

SALMON ANGLING.

The total sum accruing as rents under leases of angling privileges amounts to about \$5,000.

The number of salmon caught by anglers is reported at 2,713, about the same as last year's catch. Some of the best streams on the north coast, such as the Natashquan, St. John and Romaine were not angled, and others, such as the Mingan, Kegashca, &c., &c., were only partially fished.

It is also apprehended that in some streams the actual catch is much underrated, owing to the difficulty of procuring accurate returns from the lessees and their friends.

The local fishery officers uniformly report the spawning grounds as having been filled with breeding fish last season, and the rivers swarming with fry.

SCHEDULE of Salmon Angling in the Leased Rivers of the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick during the Season of 1878.

Names of Rivers.	No. of Salmon.	Total Weight.	Average Weight.	Weight of the Largest Fish.	Weight of the Smallest Fish.	Remarks.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Du Gouffre.....	7	105	15	.....	.....
Murray.....	8	175	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
Ste. Marguerite, N.E. Branch...	6	1,021	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	9	3 Grilse and 2 Winnonish.
do N.W. do						No returns.
A Mars.....	28	366	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	8	1 Grilse.
Little Saguenay.....	7	105	15	25	10	Anglers arrived too late.
Anse St. Jean.....	3	38	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....
Sault au Cochon.....						Not angled.
Laval.....						do
Godbout.....	239	2,811	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	7	Water low; no fishing in lower pool
Romaine.....						Not angled.
Mingan.....	17	239 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Angled only during four days.
Mistassini.....	1	5				Only partially angled.
Beccsie.....	3	38	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	10	do
Manitou.....						Not angled.
Moisie.....	154	3,396	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	7	
Kegashka.....	6	90	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	Angled only during a couple of days.
St. John.....						Not angled.
Natashquan.....						do
Watsheeshoo.....						do
Washeecootai.....						do
Rimouski.....	74	1,200	18	30	10	
Metis.....	42	937	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	44	12	
Matane.....	89	129	10	41	8	
Little S.W. Bic.....	23	149	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ste. Anne-des-Monts.....	62	1,248	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	9	
Madeleine.....	18	268	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	7	
York.....	97	2,149	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	
St. John.....	67	817	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
Dartmouth.....	73	1,740	23	.....	.....
Grand.....	129	2,165	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	7	
Grand Pabos.....	18	189	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	6	
Little Pabos.....						Not angled.
Bonaventure.....	40	664	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	.....
Little Cascapedia.....	7	200	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
Grand do.....	305	3,173	16	50	.....	One salmon, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., killed.
Matapedia.....	171	3,952	23	41	.....
Upsalquitch.....	2	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	Only angled one day.
Ristigouche, Lower Division...	177	2,887	22	16	.....
do Middle do	413	9,402	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	.....
do Upper do	367	5,928	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	.....
Jacquet.....	12	120	10	.....	.....
S.W. Miramichi.....	13	138	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	
Nipissiguit.....						No return.
do (Rough Waters).....	45	630	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,713	47,653	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	

GENERAL REMARKS.

In order to avoid increasing the bulk of this report, many subjects connected with the state and improvement of the Fisheries Services are dealt with in special statements submitted for your consideration. These will be duly commented upon in my next report, when such of the suggestions as meet your approval shall have been tried in practice.

CONCLUSION.

The Fisheries business of the Department has grown to such an important extent, and the duties of the inside and outside staff are now so much increased, it has become necessary to revise the organization, and to place the service on a more satisfactory footing as regards officers and their pay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. WHITCHER,

Commissioner of Fisheries.

ERIES.

RS

APPENDIX No. 1
TO THE
REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES.

REPORTS
OF
FISHERY OFFICERS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA,
1878.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1879.

INDEX

TO THE

REPORTS OF FISHERY OFFICERS

IN THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

FOR THE YEAR 1878.

	PAGE.
APPENDIX No. 1—Schedule of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada.	1-19
“ No. 2—Statement of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1878..	20-46
“ No. 3—Report of N. LAVOIE, Esq., Fishery Officer, in charge of the Government steamer employed in the protection of the Fisheries in the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence, with Statistics of Fisheries.....	47-141
“ No. 4—Detailed Statistics of Fisheries on the South Shore, from Quebec to Cape Chatte.....	142-146
“ No. 5—Detailed Statistics of Fisheries on the North Shore of the River St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Bersimis.....	147-150
“ No. 6—Statistics of Fisheries above Quebec.....	151-152
“ No. 7—General Recapitulation of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Province of Quebec	153
“ No. 8—Synopsis of Fishery Overseers' Reports in the Province of Quebec	154-171
“ No. 9—Statistics of Salmon Angling in the Rivers of Quebec and New Brunswick	172
“ No. 10—Report of W. H. Wylde, Esq., Inspector of Fisheries for the Province of Nova Scotia.....	173-175
“ No. 11—Report of W. H. Rogers, Fishery Officer, on the Fish- ways and Fisheries of Nova Scotia	176-181
“ No. 12—Statistics of Fisheries in Nova Scotia.....	182-233
“ No. 13—Synopsis of Fishery Overseer's Reports in the Province of Nova Scotia.....	234-248

APPENDIX No. 14—Report of W. H. Venning, Esq., Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick.....	249-267
“ No. 15—Statistics of Fisheries in New Brunswick.....	268-280
“ No. 16—Synopsis of Fishery Overseers' Reports in Prince Edward Island	281-291
“ No. 17—Report of Alex. C. Anderson, Esq., Inspector of Fisheries for the Province of British Columbia..... ..	292-303
“ No. 18—Detailed Statistics of Fisheries in Ontario.....	304-322
“ No. 19—Synopsis of Fishery Overseers' Reports in the Province of Ontario.....	323-336
REPORTS ON FISH BREEDING.....	341-379

APPENDIX No. I.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and Manitoba, appointed under the Fisheries Act (1868), with District, Post Office Address, Salary, &c., &c., distinguishing those who, being Fishery Overseers, are instructed to act *ex officio* as Magistrates, from those who act in the capacity of Fishery Wardens, and do not exercise magisterial powers.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
Samuel Wilmot.....		Newcastle.....	Superintendent fish-breeding establishments in the Dominion.	2,000 00

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Henry Hunt	Larue's Island.....	Rockport.....	Warden....	20 00
John Wallace.....	Lindoe Island.....	Lansdowne.....	do ...	50 00
J. D. McMillan.....	Lake St. Francis, from Cornwall to Côteau du Lac, on the north side, and from St. Régis to Valleyfield, on the south side, including Lake St. Francis and Salmon and La-Guerre Rivers.....	Dundee, P.Q.....	Overseer ..	50 00
John Mooney.....	Brockville to Cornwall.....	Prescott	do ...	200 00
Peter Kiel.....	Wolfe and Amherst Islands, and waters around down to Brockville, and inland waters, County of Frontenac.....	Wolfe Island.....	do ...	200 00
David Conger.....	Carrying Place to Point Peter.....	Wellington.....	do ...	100 00
Peter Huff, jun.....	West Point to Point Peter.....	Picton.....	do ...	50 00
Eli Ketchum.....	Point Peter to Petticoat Point.....	Cherry Valley.....	do ...	50 00
Abraham Welbanks	Point Traverse to Black River Bluff, Prince Edward Bay, including Timber Island.....	South Bay.....	do ...	75 00
Wesley Hicks.....	Petticoat Point to Point Traverse and all islands within such limits excepting Timber Island	do	do ...	75 00
Wm. Plews.....	Black River to Bongard's Wharf.....	Prinyer.....	do ...	100 00
Charles Gilchrist..	Rice Lake and part of Lake Ontario, fronting on the County of Northumberland....	Port Hope.....	do ...	400 00
Jos. L. Thompson.	Cole's Ferry to Prescott.....	Brockville.....	Warden....	50 00
	Carried forward			1,420 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward.....			\$ cts. 1,420 00
Hugh Thompson...	Westerly limit, County South Leeds to Cole's Ferry, and Islands opposite in St. Lawrence River, including Howe Island.....	Gananoque.....	Overseer..	50 00
David Hamilton...	Charleston Lake, Gananoque Lake and River.....	Charleston Lake, P.O..	Warden...	50 00
A. J. Harrington..	Lake Scugog, including Lindsay or Scugog River to its mouth.....	Port Perry.....	Overseer..	50 00
John McAllister....	do do.....	Cæsarea.....	Warden...	50 00
Alfred Knight.....	Lake shore and island waters, Counties of Lennox and Addington.....	Petworth.....	Overseer..	200 00
Charles Wilkins...	Waters of the Bay of Quinté fronting on County of Hastings, and from Carrying Place eastward to Mill Point in the Co. of Prince Edward..	Belleville.....	do ..	200 00
John W. Kerr.....	Whitby Harbor to Moulton Bay.....	Hamilton.....	do ..	500 00
James G. Wilcox...	River Credit, from mouth of river up to Norval.....	Port Credit.....	do ..	50 00
Chas. L. Bingham..	That part of the Counties of Norfolk and Haldimand fronting on Lake Erie and extending from the division line between the Counties of Elgin and Norfolk to the division line between the Townships of Rainham and South Cayuga.....	Rowan Mills.....	do ..	250 00
Alex. McBride.....	That part of Lake Erie fronting on the County of Elgin.....	Port Burwell.....	do ..	50 00
John McMichael....	Lake Erie frontage, County of Kent..	Rond Eau.....	do ..	50 00
Andrew Hughson...	River Credit, from Orangeville to Norval, together with the Townships of Mono, East Garapaxa, Albion, Amaranth, Luther and Caledon to Church's Mills Cataract	Orangeville.....	do ..	50 00
Peter McCann....	From London to Thamesville on the Thames River.....	London.....	do ..	200 00
E. Boismier.....	Baptiste Creek on Lake St. Clair, to Point Pélée.....	Sandwich.....	do ..	200 00
James Cummins...	Point Pélée Island.....	Kingsville.....	Warden...	50 00
David McMaster...	Baby's Point, on River St. Clair, to Kettle Point, on Lake Huron.....	Sarnia.....	Overseer..	200 00
A. C. McKinnon...	Kettle Point to Point Clarke, Lake Huron.....	Goderich.....	do ..	100 00
James Muir.....	Point Clarke to Cape Hurd, including adjacent islands.....	Port Elgin.....	do ..	100 00
Geo. S. Miller.....	Owen Sound to Cape Hurd.....	Owen Sound.....	do ..	100 00
James Patton.....	Collingwood to Point Rich.....	Collingwood.....	do ..	250 00
Samuel Fraser.....	Point Cockburn to Moose Point.....	Midland.....	do ..	100 00
Farquhar McRae...	Sydenham River and Lake St. Clair, from Baptiste Creek to Baby's Point	Wallaceburg.....	do ..	150 00
Geo. B. Abrey.....	Manitoulin Islands and adjacent islands in Lake Huron.....	Little Current.....	do ..	100 00
Wm. McGown.....	From Moose Deer Point to Byng Inlet, Georgian Bay.....	Parry Sound.....	Warden...	50 00
Jos. Wilson.....	Thessalon River to head of Lake Superior.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Overseer..	100 00
James Dickson.....	Lake Superior, extending from Slate Island to mouth of Pigeon River....	Prince Arthur's Land'g	do ..	100 00
	Carried forward.....			4,770 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward			\$ cts. 4,770 00
Alex. McKenzie....	Lake Simcoe and tributaries.....	Barrie	Overseer..	50 00
Wm. Hastings....	Lake Simcoe from Cook's Bay to Beaverton.....	Roach's Point.....	do	50 00
George Cochrane..	Inland Waters, Co. 'Peterboro', in- cluding Pigeon, Deer, Salmon- Trout, Stony, Sturgeon and Che- mong Lakes	Lakefield.....	do	250 00
Daniel Bowen.....	Upper Division or East Riding, Co. 'Peterboro', comprising waters of Gull and Burnt Rivers and tribu- taries, together with Drag, Eagle, Moose, Redstone, Crooked and other lakes within such limits.....	Haliburton	do	100 00
James McFadden...	Mississippi River and Lake.....	Carleton Place..	do	30 00
Jno. Lyon.....	Madawaska River and Lake des Chats	Arnprior.....	do	50 00
Andrew Telfer....	Bonnechère River and Lakes, Co. Renfrew.....	Sand Point	do	50 00
James Sutherland..	Inland waters, N.R. County Victoria, north of Sturgeon Lake and above Fenelon Falls.....	Woodville.....	do	100 00
John McGregor ..	Rideau Lakes	Westport	Warden....	75 00
Henry Lawe.....	Grand River from mouth of Caledonia and that part of Lake Erie extend- ing from South Cayuga to Moulton Bay	Dunnville.....	Overseer..	100 00
Robert Watt.....	Grand River and its tributaries from Brantford upwards.....	Brantford.....	do	100 00
Wm. E. Foot.....	Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph, Lake of Bays and the Maganetawan River	Bracebridge	do	125 00
Wellington Hull...	The Rivers Credit and Speed, with their tributaries, in the townships of Eramosa, Erin, Caledon and Esquessing.....	Erin.....	do	50 00
John Morrow.....	Upper waters of the River Madawaska and tributaries in the County of Renfrew	Dacre, P.O.....	do	25 00
M. L. Russell	Upper waters of the River Bonne- chère, and tributaries in the County of Renfrew	Renfrew	do	25 00
W. D. Pollock.....	Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks in the County of Halton	Bronté.....	Warden ...	30 00
John A. Cameron..	Inland waters of the Townships of Bedford, Oso, Olden, Palmerston, Clarendon and Miller in the County of Addington.....	Westport	Overseer..	50 00
Hugh McFayden...	Head waters of Saugeen River, and tributaries.....	Durham.....	do	40 00
Timothy McQueen.	That part of the River Thames ex- tending from its mouth to Lewis- ville	Chatham.....	do	50 00
Angus Brady	That part of the River Thames ex- tending from Lewisville to Cash- mere	Cashmere.....	do	40 00
Thomas Cartier....	River Thames.....	Tilbury West.....	Guardian..	20 00
	Total.....			6,180 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
Napoleon Lavoie...	Lower St. Lawrence River and Gulf.	Gaspé Basin (in summer), L'Islet (in winter).....	Officer in charge of Gov. st'm- er for pro- tection of Fisheries..	1,400 00
Clovis Caron.....	Point Lévis to River Ouelle	L'Islet.....	Overseer..	200 00
Jules Gauvreau....	River Ouelle to Point à la Loupe, Green Island	Isle Verte.....	do ...	100 00
H. Martin.....	Point à la Loupe, Green Island, to Rimouski River (same included)....	Rimouski.....	do ...	100 00
L. E. Grondin	Rimouski to River Blanche.....	do	do ...	100 00
Vital Charest.....	River Blanche to Cape Chatte.....	Matane.....	do ...	100 00
George Gagnon.....	Inland waters, County Témiscouata..	St. Epiphane.....	Warden ...	30 00
Cyrille Dubé.....	Lake Témiscouata and neighboring waters, County Témiscouata.....	Notre Dame du Lac.....	do ...	30 00
Alfred Blais.....	Lake Matapédia and River Matapédia to Causapschal.....	Causapschal	Overseer...	100 00
J. J. Letourneau...	Cape Chatte to River Ste. Anne des Monts.....	Ste. Anne des Monts...	do ...	100 00
P. Vibert, jun.....	York, Dartmouth and St. John Rivers, Gaspé Basin to Point Maquereau....	Gaspé Basin.....	do ...	200 00
John Phelan.....	Point Maquereau to Paspebiac Point..	Port Daniel.....	do ...	50 00
R. W. H. Dimock..	Paspebiac Point to Maguasha Point...	New Richmond.....	do ...	200 00
John Mowat.....	That part of the County of Bonaven- ture extending from Maguasha Point upwards, and including the Rivers Matapédia and Restigouche and their tributaries.....	Dee Side, Matapédia...	do ...	300 00
Daniel Rosa.....	Lakes Beauport, St. Charles and ad- jacent Lakes.....	Quebec.....	Warden ...	50 00
L. P. Huot.....	Lakes Philippe, Gagné and adjacent Lakes, and the inland of Orleans...	St. Roch, Quebec....	Overseer...	100 00
J. E. Demeule.....	River du Gouffre to Canard River, including inland Lakes adjacent to Murray Bay and St. Paul's Bay	Murray Bay.....	do ...	50 00
Etienne Tremblay..	Lakes in rear of Murray Bay and Bay St. Paul.....	Bay St. Paul.....	Warden ...	30 00
Jos. Simard.....		St. Agnés.....	do ...	40 00
Antoine Filion.....		Bay St. Paul.....	do ...	30 00
T. E. Saucier.....	Waters in Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay.....	Chicoutimi.....	Overseer...	150 00
Job Bilodeau.....	Lake St. John and tributaries, Upper Saguenay.....	Metabetchouan	Warden ...	50 00
Joseph Boily.....	Escoumains to Bersimis	Mille Vaches.....	do ...	50 00
G. L. Duguay.....	North Shore, from Manicouagan to Point des Monts, including Becscie, Mistassini and Godbout Rivers.....	Godbout.....	do ...	150 00
J. O. Belanger.....	North Shore River St. Lawrence, from Point des Monts to Baie des Rochers, including Trinity and Pentecost Rivers.....	Montmagny	do ...	150 00
G. Mathurin.....	Moisie District, from Point Jambon to Point St. Charles, including Moisie River.....	Natashquan.....	Overseer...	150 00
D. B. McGie.....	Esquimaux Point to Sheldrake River..	Port Daniel.....	do ...	100 00
Carried forward				4,110 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the severa Provinces, etc. -*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			4,110 00
P. C. Gobeil.....	Watsheeshoo District, from Ateepetal Bay West to Little Watsheeshoo River East	Natashquan.....	Warden ...	150 00
J. B. Couillard.....	Western Division Natashquan, including River Agwanus, Nabissippi and Natashquan	Natashquan.....	Overseer ..	150 00
J. Legouvé.....	St. Augustine Division, from Cape Whittle to Checatica ..	Pacachoo.....	Warden ...	100 00
W. H. Whitely.....	Bonne Espérance Division, from Checatica to Blanc Sablon ..	Bonne Espérance.	do ...	100 00
J. J. Fox.....	Magdalen Islands	Amherst	Overseer ..	50 00
W. C. Willis.....	Waters in District of St. Francis.....	Sherbrooke	do ...	150 00
H. W. Austin.....	Richelieu River and tributaries from Sorel to St. John.....	Chambly	do ...	200 00
S. F. Copp.....	Lake Memphremagog, in the Counties of Stanstead and Brome ..	Georgeville.....	do ...	100 00
J. B. Chevalier.....	Richelieu River, from St. John to Lake Champlain.....	Iberville	do ...	100 00
Pierre Latraverse..	That part of the River St. Lawrence bordering on the Counties of Richelieu, Yamaska and Berthier, in the Province of Quebec, including Sorel and adjoining Islands.....	Sorel.....	Warden ...	100 00
P. E. Luke	Mississquoi Bay in Lake Champlain and Pike River	Phillipsburg.....	Overseer...	50 00
Wm. Clyde.....	Chateauguay River and tributaries.....	Huntingdon	do ...	50 00
Andrew Watt	River Chateauguay, from mouth to village	Chateauguay Basin	do ...	50 00
Alexander Beaton.	The inland waters in rear of the County of Argenteuil.....	Lost River, P.O., Harrington.....	do ...	30 00
L. J. Loranger.....	The inland waters of the County of Terrebonne	St. Sauveur.....	do ...	100 00
Thomas Evans.....	Inland waters of the Townships of Gore, Wentworth and Howard, in the County of Argenteuil, and those of the Seignior of Mille Isle and Township of Morin, in the County of Terrebonne ..	Lakefield.....	do ...	30 00
Duncan Dewar.....	Inland waters, Seignior of Argenteuil, in the Townships of Chatham and Grenville, in the County of Argenteuil	St. Andrews.....	do ...	30 00
J. B. Gerin Lajoie.	Inland waters and Lakes in the Counties of St. Maurice and Champlain..	Ste. Flore	do ...	40 00
Olivier Laféche....	That part of the River St. Lawrence fronting Counties of Berthier and Maskinonge	River du Loup(<i>en haut</i>) ..	do ...	40 00
Wm. McLeod	Washeecoutai Division, comprising the Rivers Kegaska, Musquarro, Washeecoutai, and Romaine or Olomonosheebou.....	Port Daniel.....	do ...	100 00
Evariste Chaurette	Lake of Two Mountains, together with that part of River des Prairies fronting on the County of Jacques Cartier.....	Ste. Geneviève.....	do ...	50 00
	Total.....			5,880 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
W. H. Wylde.....	Nova Scotia.....	Port Mulgrave.....	Inspector of Fisher- ies.....	1,400 00
W. H. Rogers.....	do	Amherst.....	Fishery Officer...	800 00
<i>Annapolis County.</i>				
W. T. Carty.....	Annapolis County.....	Annapolis.....	Overseer..	120 00
Miner Clark.....	Laurencetown Bridge to Clarke's Ferry.....	Bridgetown	Warden ...	25 00
James B. Dobson...	Laurencetown Bridge to County Line, including Nictaux River.....	Laurencetown.....	do ...	25 00
Charles Bartaux ..	Nictaux River.....	Wilmot.....	do ...	25 00
J. H. Pineo.....	Lovett's Brook.....	Round Hill.....	do ...	25 00
Thomas Devers.....	Annapolis and Languille Rivers.....	Annapolis.....	do ...	25 00
A. F. Morton.....	Annapolis River.....	Wilmot.....	do ...	25 00
J. H. Parker.....	Nictaux River.....	Nictaux	do ...	25 00
<i>Antigonish County.</i>				
A. W. McDonald...	Antigonish County.....	Antigonish.....	Overseer..	125 00
Angus McDonald..	From mouth of Harbour to foot of Marsh thence up Tracadie stream to lake, from Marsh up to Monastery Brook, including French Settle- ment Brook and Tarbitts	Tracadie	Warden ...	25 00
J. R. Aymer.....	From mouth of Harbor to Forks, from thence on the Pomquet River to V. Chisholm's Mills, and from Forks on the Black River to Falls.....	Pomquet Forks, Anti- gonish.....	do ...	25 00
Albert Randall....	From shore to lake.....	Bayfield, W.O.....	do ...	15 00
Colin Chisholm....	From Antigonish Harbor to McWil- liams or St. Andrew's Bridge.....	Lower South River, Antigonish.....	do ...	25 00
Lochlin Cameron..	From McWilliam's Bridge to Frazer's Bridge, including Big Brook.....	Upper South River, Antigonish.....	do ...	30 00
John Cumming	From Fraser's Bridge to County line at head of lake	Upper South River, Antigonish.....	do ...	20 00
John Dexter.....	From Antigonish Harbor (foot of marsh), to Trotter's Mill Brook, thence up said Brook to Trotter's Mill, including both branches of West River and Bailey's Brook	Antigonish.....	do ...	30 00
Donald Chisholm..	From Trotter's Mill Brook to W. Thompson's dam	Salt Springs, Antigo- nish.....	do ...	25 00
Alex. Macadam....	From Thompson's Dam to Addington Forks' Bridge.....	West River, Addington Forks, Antigonish....	do ...	25 00
Hugh Cameron....	From Forks' Bridge to Pinkeytown Bridge, including Jones River and Beaver River.....	Addington, W.O.....	do ...	25 00
Duncan Fraser.....	From Pinkeytown Bridge to Stewart's Mill.....	Ohio.....	do ...	20 00
Carried forward				2 885 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward.....			\$ cts. 2,885 00
	<i>Antigonish County.—Continued.</i>			
James Chisholm....	From Campbell's Rock, on Pomquet River to V. Chisholm's Mill on the Eastern Branch, and to Alexander McDonald's Mill on the Western Branch.....	St. Andrews.....	Warden.....	25 00
James McDougald.	From John McDonald (Bun's) Cove, north side of Cape George, to Crebbling Head, St. George's Bay	McNair's Cove, Cape George	do	25 00
	<i>Cape Breton County.</i>			
Francis Quinan....	From Low Point to South Head of Cow Bay, and north side of Mira Bay, including Salmon River and Sydney River	Sydney.....	Overseer.....	120 00
Anthony Spencer..	Mira River, Black Brook.....	Mira Gut, W.O.....	Warden	25 00
Wm. Burke.....	Mira Bridge and Trout Brook	Burke's Bridge, Mira River	do	25 00
John McEachen....	Salmon River.....	Grand Mira, Arichat...	do	25 00
Thos. Moore.....	Balls and Leitch's Creeks	North Sydney.....	do	20 00
Donald McDonald..	Sydney River and Forks.....	Lingan	do	20 00
Alex. McLean.....	Mill Brook	Mill Brook.....	do	20 00
York Barrington...	North of East Bay to Head of Sydney River, including part of Boularderie Island.....	Sydney Mines.....	Overseer	120 00
Alex. McDonald...	South of East Bay to Salmon River...	East Bay.....	Warden	120 00
Allan McAdam	Eskasoni	Eskasoni	do	25 00
Angus Morrison....	Marion Bridge, Mira.....	Marion Bridge, Mira...	do	25 00
Denis Murphy.....	Ponds, Sydney Mines.....	Ponds, Sydney Mines..	do	25 00
D. McDonald.....	Salmon Holes, Sydney Forks.....	Sydney.....	do	25 00
M. McLeilan.....	Rory Brack's Brook.....	Rory Brack's Brook...	do	25 00
P. Keefe.....	North-West Brook, Grand Lake and tributaries.....	Lingan	do	25 00
Donald M'Cormack.	Leitch's Creek and George's River...	Leitch's Creek, W.O..	do	25 00
John McNeil.....	Benacadie River emptying into Bras d'Or Lake	Benacadie, W.O.	do	25 00
	<i>Colchester County.</i>			
G. N. Christie	Salmon River	Truro.....	Warden	25 00
Samuel Frame.....	Shubenacadie River	Shubenacadie River...	do	25 00
R. J. Pollock	Stewiacke River (lower portion).....	Lower Stewiackie	Overseer	75 00
George Fulton	do (upper portion).....	Stewiacke River, Brookfield.....		
J. Bonyman.....	Northern Division, Co. Colchester, comprising Tatamagouche Bay, French and Waugh's Rivers.....	New Annan	Warden	25 00
J. W. Davison	Colchester County, West Division.....	Upper Economy.....	Overseer	40 00
J. Urquhart	Waugh's River	Tatamagouche River...	do	100 00
W. McElheney.....	De Bert River.....	Londonderry.....	Warden	50 00
Henry Urquhart....	Polly River.....	do	do	25 00
T. Davidson, 2nd...	Portapique River.....	Portapique, W.O.....	do	25 00
George Moore.....	Economy River	Economy.....	do	25 00
Mat. G. Murray....	Salmon River	Truro.....	do	25 00
William Winton...	Lower Stewiacke River.....	Lower Stewiacke.....	do	25 00
Alfred Wright.....	do do	do	do	25 00
	Carried forward			4,145 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward.....			\$ cts. 4,145 00
	<i>Cumberland County.</i>			
Isaac J. Hingley...	Cumberland Co., Eastern Division, embracing all streams emptying into the Straits of Northumberland	Oxford.....	Overseer..	100 00
Oliver Fillmore....	River Philip Hanam's Falls, upwards	River Philip	Warden ..	25 00
John W. Moore.....	do do downwards	do	do ...	25 00
Jer. Brownell.....	Shinimicas River.....	Shinimicas, Goose River	do	25 00
Asa Fillmore	River Philip	River Philip.....	do ...	25 00
James King.....	Cumberland County, Western Division, including all streams flowing into the Bay of Fundy	Amherst.....	Overseer ..	100 00
David Corbett	Laplanche and Nappan Rivers.....	do	Warden ..	25 00
Moses Harrison	Maccan Rivers.....	Maccan, W.O.....	do ...	25 00
C. Pugsley.....	River Hebert	River Hebert.....	do	25 00
Francis L. Jenks....	Parrsboro' Head	Parrsboro'	do ...	25 00
Henry Fountain.....	Wallace River	Wallace.....	do ...	30 00
Elijah Fowler.....	Diligent, Ramshead and Fox Rivers, including fisheries from Partridge Island to Spencer Island.....	Diligent River, Parrs- boro'	do ...	30 00
	<i>Digby County.</i>			
J. H. Morehouse ...	Digby County	Hillsburg	Overseer ..	120 00
Abraham L. Gavil ..	Joggins River	Digby	Warden ..	25 00
J. M. Devault	Salmon River.....	Salmon River, W.O.....	do ...	25 00
Lochlin McKay.....	St. Mary's Bay	St. Mary's Bay, W.O ..	do ...	25 00
Robert Journey.....	Sissaboo River	Weymouth	do ...	25 00
J. P. Thibodeau.....	Metaghan River and Comeau's Brook	Metaghan River.....	do ...	25 00
Holland E. Payson ..	Brier and Long Island.....	Brier Island.....	Overseer ..	50 00
Louis A. Mélançon ..	West Division Digby County, below Sissiboo River	Clare.....	do ...	75 00
	<i>Guysborough County.</i>			
James A. Tory.....	Guysborough County	Guysborough.....	Overseer ..	150 00
James Cook	Salmon River from mouth to Gra- ham's West Line	Salmon River, W.O.....	Warden ...	25 00
James Cahill.....	From Graham's West Line to Foot of Neil's Lake, including North Branch and Lake	Salmon River, W.O.....	do ...	20 00
Charles Kenny.....	From foot of Neil's Lake to Beaver Dam Lake, inclusive, and all the lakes through which it passes.....	Salmon River, West Branch, Guysboro'...	do ...	15 00
Donald Gunn.....	From mouth of Scott's Place to Country Harbor Lake, including Gunn's Brook, from Main River to Hurley's Lake.....	Cross Roads.....	do ...	30 00
William Pride	From mouth of St. Mary's River to Sinclair's Point, including stream from Wine Harbor to Lake	Sherbrooke, St. Mary's	do ...	30 00
Thomas McKeen ...	From Forks to County Line, includ- ing McQueen's Mill and Brook to Lake	Melrose	do ...	30 00
	Carried forward			5,275 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward.....			\$ cts. 5,275 00
	<i>Guysborough County.—Continued.</i>			
Edward Jordan.....	From Forks to Indian Man's Brook...	Glenelg.....	Warden...	30 00
Robert McKay.....	From head of tide to head of Intervale on the North Branch, and to Cameron's Mill on the Valley Branch.....	Guysborough, Intervale, W.O.....	do ..	15 00
James R. Bruce.....	From mouth of Clam Harbor River to Upper Falls.....	Guysborough.....	do ..	10 00
James Nickerson.....	From Beach to Falls, including North West Brook.....	New Harbor, W.O.....	do ..	15 00
Allan McQuarrie...	St. Mary's River.....	St. Mary's River, Sherbrooke	do ..	40 00
John McDaniel.....	District of St. Mary's.....	Sherbrooke	Overseer ..	100 00
Adam Kirk	St. Mary's River extending from Alex. Ross' (above still waters) to Hugh Halters' on the West River...	Glenelg	Warden ..	30 00
Alex. Ross	St. Mary's River	Stillwater	do ..	25 00
D. McC. Sinclair...	From Sinclair's Mill to Headwater...	Goshen	do ..	20 00
Luke Harpell.....	From mouth to head of Indian River	Indian River, St. Mary's District.....	do ..	15 00
D. Cameron, sen...	West River St. Mary's from Wallace Bridge to head of River...	Upper Caledonia.....	do ..	20 00
Frederick Mattie...	Tracadie River in Counties of Guysboro' and Antigonish.....	Tracadie, County of Antigonish.....	do ..	15 00
	<i>Halifax County.</i>			
William Anderson	Halifax County, East Division, Dartmouth to Ecum Secum	Musquodoboit Harbor..	Overseer ..	150 00
James Blakely.....	From Ship Harbor to Chezzetcook, inclusive.....	Ship Harbor.....	Warden ..	30 00
William Hall.....	Sheet Harbor	Sheet Harbor.....	do ..	40 00
John Fitzgerald...	Halifax Harbor to Margaret Bay, Portuguese Cove	Portuguese Cove.	Overseer ..	150 00
Archibald Kidston	From Peggy's Cove to Terrance Bay, Nine Mile and Prospect Rivers	Spryfield	Warden ..	40 00
Nathaniel Mason...	From Hubert's to Peggy's Cove, Margaret Bay, Ingraham and Indian Rivers	Margaret Bay, Peggy's Cove, W.O	do ..	40 00
Daniel Mosher	Cow Bay Run	Cow Bay, Dartmouth..	do ..	20 00
Donald McCleam...	Chezzetcook River.....	Chezzetcook River.....	do ..	30 00
Henry Salaman...	Salmon River	Salmon River	do ..	30 00
John McHardy.....	Middle Musquodoboit	Middle Musquodoboit..	do ..	30 00
James Miller.....	Tangier River.....	Tangier River.....	do ..	30 00
Neil McLean.....	Pennant River	Hubbard's Cove.....	do ..	40 00
Jas. Gardner.....	Musquodoboit Harbor	Musquodoboit Harbor..	do ..	30 00
John Taylor.....	Little Musquodoboit River.....	Little Musquodoboit River.....	do ..	30 00
Geo. Parker.....	Upper Musquodoboit.....	Upper Musquodoboit River.....	do ..	30 00
Daniel Cameron...	Mosher's River and Ecum Secum and Smith's Brook.....	Mosher's River.....	do ..	30 00
Geo. Keizer.....	Lake Porter and streams.....	Lake Porter.....	do ..	30 00
	Carried forward			6,390 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name.	District	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward.....			\$ cts. 6,390 00.
	<i>Halifax County.—Continued.</i>			
Wm. Geo. Walker.....	Little Salmon River.....	Little Salmon River, Preston Road.....	Warden...	20 00
James Crook.....	Big Salmon River or Lawrencetown River.....	Lawrencetown.....	do ...	25 00
F. G. Tolson.....	Sackville River.....	Sackville River.....	do ...	40 00
	<i>Hants County.</i>			
P. S. Burnham.....	Hants County, Western Division, from Western County Line to Walton.....	Windsor.....	Overseer...	100 00
John B. Colter.....	Shubenacadie River.....	Milford.....	do ...	30 00
James Mosher.....	Rivers Meander and Hebert, from mouth to source.....	Brooklyn.....	Warden...	30 00
T. B. O'Brien.....	East Division, from Walton to Col- chester Line.....	Maitland.....	Overseer...	100 00
Joseph Mosher.....	Kennetcook River, from mouth to head of tide.....	Newport.....	Warden...	50 00
James M. O'Brien..	Walton and Kennetcook Rivers.....	Maitland.....	do ...	30 00
	<i>Inverness County.</i>			
Hugh Gillis.....	Inverness County, East Division.....	Forks Margaree.....	Overseer...	100 00
Murdoch A. Ross...	do do.....	N E. Margaree.....	do ...	100 00
Peter Coady.....	From mouth of Margaree River to South-west Chapel.....	S.W. Margaree, W.O... ..	do ...	25 00
Neil McKay..	Upper Waters and tributaries, Mar- garee River.....	S.W. Margaree River... ..	Warden...	25 00
John Cameron.....	Inverness County, Western Division..	River Inhabitants.....	Overseer...	100 00
John Meagher.....	Mabou River	Mabou.....	Warden...	25 00
Michael McDonald	River Dennis	River Dennis, W.O.....	do ...	25 00
Donald McDonald.	River Inhabitants.....	River Inhabitants, W.O.	do ...	25 00
A. McLellan.....	do	Broad Cove.....	do ...	25 00
Hugh Cameron.....	do	S.W. Mabou.....	do ...	25 00
James McGarry.....	Ainslie Lake	Margaree.....	do ...	25 00
Kenneth McKenzie	Crowdis Bridge to head of river.....	Big Intervale, Mar- garee, W.O.....	do ...	25 00
Malcolm McLeod..	do do	N.E. Margaree	do ...	25 00
Mark Crowdis.....	From Crowdis Bridge to Forks, North- east Margaree River.....	Big Intervale.....	do ...	25 00
George Ingraham..	do do	N E Margaree	do ...	25 00
John Carroll.....	From Margaree Harbor to South-west Chapel.....	S.W. Margaree.....	do ...	25 00
Donald McDonald.	Whycocomagh Bay	Whycocomagh.....	do ...	25 00
Malcolm McKay....	Trout River	Lake Ainslie.....	do ...	20 00
	<i>King's County.</i>			
Adolphus Bishop..	King's County	Kentville.....	Overseer...	125 00
John E. Starr.....	do	Port William.....	do ...	250 00
W. McIntyre.....	Annapolis River.....	Kentville.....	Warden...	30 00
Irad Benjamin.....	Gaspereaux.....	Gaspereaux	do ...	20 00
John Buchanan...	do	do	do ...	20 00
Elias Bishop.....	do	do	do ...	20 00
	Carried forward			7,950 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward.....			\$ cts. 7,950 00
	<i>Lunenburg County.</i>			
Geo. Redden.....	Lunenburg County, East Division Middle, Gold, Martins and Musha- mush Rivers.....	Chester.....	Overseer..	100 00
Geo. Moland.....	Eastern River.....	do	Warden...	25 00
Jas. Corkum.....	Middle River.....	do Basin.....	do	25 00
Wm. Mosher.....	Lower Gold River.....	do	do	25 00
John Hutt.....	Middle Gold River.....	Beech Hill, Chester.....	do	25 00
Edward Boylan...	Gold River, Upper.....	New Ross.....	do	25 00
Jas. Langille.....	Martin's River.....	Chester.....	do	25 00
Hy. S. Jost.....	Lunenburg County, West Division.....	Lunenburg.....	Overseer..	100 00
Chas. Pernette..	From mouth of Lahave River to Wilkie's Cove.....	do	Warden...	25 00
John Artz.....	Wilkie's Cove to Henry Koch's....	Bridgewater.....	do	25 00
Jas. Mossman.	From Henry Koch's to Knock's	Lunenburg.....	do	25 00
Edward Morgan...	Knock's to source of Lahave River....	Lahave River, New Germany, W.O.....	do	25 00
John Andrews	Mashamush River.....	Mahone Bay.....	do	25 00
Geo. A. Nesbitt....	Petite River, mouth to Wallace Brook	Petite River.....	do	25 00
Eli Hebb.....	Petite River, from Wallace Brook to source.....	Hebl's Cross, West Conquerall.....	do	25 00
William Croft.....	East Gold River, from Bongald's Point to Gold River Branch, thence to Clark's Clinton's and Henry's Lakes.....	Chester Basin.....	do	25 00
	<i>Pictou County.</i>			
John McDonald....	Pictou County, East Division, in- cluding Sutherland's French and Barney's Rivers, Bailey's Brook and Shore Fishery from Pictou Harbor Eastward to County Line.....	Ponds, W.O.....	Overseer..	170 00
J. McKay.....	Barney's River.....	Barney's River, W.O.....	Warden...	25 00
Donald Rankin...	Sutherland River.....	New Glasgow.....	do	25 00
William Stewart...	French River.....	French River.....	do	25 00
Dan. McLean.....	Bailey's Brook.....	Bailey's Brook, W.O.....	do	30 00
David Marshall...	Pictou County, West Division, in- cluding Middle, East, West, Cariboo. Toney and John Rivers.....	New Glasgow.....	Overseer..	140 00
John Turner.....	French River.....	French River.....	Warden...	25 00
Wm. Smith.....	East River	East River.....	do	25 00
Robert Archibald..	Middle River	Middle River.....	do	25 00
Wm. Evans.....	West River.....	West River.....	do	25 00
David Langille...	River John	River John	do	25 00
George McKenzie..	Cariboo River	Cariboo River	do	25 00
John McDonald....	Barney's River, from McDonald's Bridge to Head.....	Barney's River, W.O...	do	25 00
. Delaney	East River, from Iron Bridge to Grant's Factory, from tide to Iron, Bridge Coal Mine	Churchville.....	do	25 00
William Frazer....	Grant's Factory to East Branch Lake	Bridgeville	do	25 00
Donald Frazer....	Fork and West Branch Lake.....	Hopewell.....	do	25 00
Donald Miller.....	East River of St. Mary's	Garden of Eden	do	20 00
	Carried forward			9,185 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward.....			\$ cts 9,185
	<i>Queen's County.</i>			
Samuel T.N. Sellon	Queen's County.....	Liverpool.....	Overseer...	190 00
Stephen Clements	Port Point to Salmon Rocks, Milton Bridge, on Liverpool River	do	Warden ..	25 00
Theodosius Ford...	Milton Bridge up to Port Liverpool River.....	Milton.....	do ...	50 00
Geo. Snadden	Salmon Rock to Puddingpan Island, around the Coast.....	Liverpool	do ...	20 00
Henry Hooker	Puddingpan Island to Toby's Island, up Port Medway River to Dog Cove	Port Medway.....	do ...	30 00
John Fitzgerald....	From Steam Mills to Salter's Falls on Port Medway River	Mill Village.....	do ...	30 00
Barnabas Miles.....	Salter's Falls to Pawn Hook on Port Medway River	Greenfield, W.O.....	do ...	20 00
Stephen Smith.....	Pawn Hook to Brookfield	Liverpool	do ...	20 00
Jonathan Smith....	Port Point to Western Head, Liver- pool Harbor	do	do ...	15 00
James Farquhar....	Western Head, Liverpool Harbor, to Broad River, Port Mouton and Port Joli	do	do ...	30 00
Solomon Lonas....	Port Medway River	Mill Village.....	do ...	30 00
	<i>Richmond County.</i>			
Duncan Cameron..	Eastern Division, from River Bour- geoise to East Boundary of County, including said river	St. Peters.....	Overseer...	125 00
John Murchison ...	Grand River.....	Grand River, W.O.....	Warden ..	30 00
Edward H. Ballam	Western Division, from River Bour- geoise to West Boundary of County	Arichat.....	Overseer...	125 00
P. W. Grouchy.....	Decousse River	do	Warden ..	30 00
John Proctor, sen..	Inhabitants River.....	Port Hawkesbury	do ...	20 00
Abraham Sampson	Petit Degrat Inlet	Petit Degrat,	do ...	30 00
Justinian Sampson	L'Ardoise.....	L'Ardoise	do ...	30 00
Charles Grant.....	River Inhabitants.....	River Inhabitants	do ...	20 00
Alex. Smith	West Bay, Black River.....	West Bay	do ...	30 00
Edward Madden ...	Rear of River Bourgeoise.....	River Bourgeoise.....	do ...	30 00
Geo. Donahoe	River Moulin.....	River Moulin, Gran- digue Ferry, W.O.....	do ...	30 00
Patrick Kyte.....	River Tier	River Tier, St. Peters	do ...	25 00
Felix Gerroir.....	Grand Ruisseau	Grand Ruisseau, Ari- chat	do ...	25 00
William Kehoe.....	False Bay and Breen's Brook	River Bourgeoise, W.O.	do ...	25 00
	<i>Shelburne County.</i>			
Samuel Muir	Shelburne County.....	Shelburne	Overseer...	125 00
William McKay ...	Clyde River	do	Warden ..	20 00
M. Greenwood	Round Bay River and Indian Brook...	Clyde River, W.O.	do ...	20 00
George Archer.....	Birchtown River	Shelburne	do ...	15 00
Richard McGill....	Roseway River.....	do	do ...	20 00
James Turner	Jordan River	do	do ...	30 00
Henry Ackerman...	Green Harbor	Ragged Island, Locke's Island, W.O.....	do ...	20 00
P. Crowell.....	Barrington River.....	Barrington..	do ...	20 00
	Carried forward			10,490 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—*Concluded.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward			\$ cts. 10,490 00
	<i>Victoria County.</i>			
J. W. Burke.....	Victoria County, North Division, from Smoky Head to Bay St. Lawrence...	Ingonish.....	Overseer...	120 00
Donald McRae, jun	do South Division	Baddeck	do ...	120 00
John McLellan....	Middle River.....	Middle River, W.O., Baddeck	Warden ...	25 00
John McDonald ...	Middle River, Upper Settlement.....	Baddeck	do ...	25 00
Donald McQuarrie.	do	do	do ...	25 00
Donald McMillan..	Baddeck River.....	do	do ...	25 00
Donald McAuley...	do	do	do ...	25 00
Hector McKenzie..	North River	North River, W.O.....	do	25 00
Donald McRae.....	Baddeck River and tributaries	Baddeck	do	25 00
Francis Arnold....	do North Branch	do	do	25 00
Angus McDonald..	Washabuck River.....	Washabuck River.....	do	30 00
Kenneth Campbell	Indian Brook	Middle River.....	do	30 00
Rodrick Beaton ...	Hume's River.....	McNaughton's, W.O....	do	30 00
William Foyle	Peter's Brook.....	Baddeck River.....	do	30 00
John McCharles ...	Upper Settlement.....	Middle River.....	do	30 00
Donald Bochaman..	Barachois River.....	Barachois River.....	do	30 00
Malcom Melvor....	Indian Brook	Indian Brook	do	30 00
Jos. Guinn	North River	North River	do	30 00
Geo. Burton.....	Salmon River, Bay St. Lawrence	Bay St. Lawrence, W.O	do	30 00
Jos. Hellen.....	Cape North	Cape North.....	do	30 00
	<i>Yarmouth County.</i>			
Enos Gardner.....	Yarmouth County	Tusket	Overseer...	150 00
J. A. Hatfield.....	From Reynard's Falls to Lower Nar- rows, Tusket River.....	do	Warden ...	50 00
William Kavanagh	Gurrill's Bridge to Coldstream.....	do	do ...	25 00
William Prosser....	Branches of River above Reynard's Falls	do	do	25 00
Eustace Nickerson	Salmon River.....	Yarmouth.....	do	25 00
Edward Perry	Little River.....	do	do	25 00
Jerome Doucet	Tusket River.....	Tusket	do	30 00
Vital Muise	Tusket Forks	Tusket Forks.....	do	25 00
Joseph M. White...	Eel Lake	Eel Lake	do	25 00
Wm. Thurston, sen	Cheggoggin River	Cheggoggin River.....	do	25 00
J. Ingraham Brand	Pubnico and Argyle.....	W. Pubnico.....	do	25 00
	Total			11,660 00

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

W. H. Venning....	New Brunswick.....	St. John, N.B.....	Inspector Fisheries	1,400 00
C. R. Venning.....		do	Clerk.....	400 00
	<i>Albert County.</i>			
Winthrop Akerly..	County of Albert.....	Harvey.....	Overseer..	100 00
Wallace Taylor....	Petitcodiac River.....	Coverdale.....	Warden ...	40 00
	Carried forward			1,940 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward.....			\$ cts. 1,940 00
	<i>Albert County.</i> Continued.			
C. Mc atchey.....	Mouth of Petitcodiac River and Dorchester Bay.....	Hillsboro'.....	Warden...	40 00
Jacob Beck.....	Pollet River.....	Elgin.....	do ...	30 00
J. E. Kinne.....	Germantown Lake and Shepody River.....	Hopewell Corner.....	do ...	40 00
Bartlet Oliver.....	Rocher Bay.....	Waterside.....	do ...	40 00
	<i>Carleton County.</i>			
Hugh Miller.....	Miramichi River (S.W.) from Head Waters to Forks.....	Glassville.....	Overseer..	30 00
George Burt.....	St. John River.....	Upper Woodstock.....	Warden...	30 00
J. W. Scott.....	St. John River, from Eel River to Woodstock.....	Canterbury.....	do ...	30 00
William Thompson.....	The Upper Waters of the South West Miramichi, in the Parish of Aberdeen	East Glassville, Smith's W.O.....	do ...	30 00
	<i>Charlotte County.</i>			
B. L. Cunningham.....	Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy.....	Chamcook, W.O.....	Overseer..	70 00
James Brown.....	Campo Bello and West Isles, with coast and streams in Charlotte Co.	Campo Bello.....	do ...	100 00
Frank Todd.....	St. Croix River and tributaries.....	St. Stephen.....	do ...	120 00
W. B. McLaughlin.....	Grand Manan Island and spawning grounds.....	Grand Manan.....	do ...	*240 00
Samuel Dick.....	St. George to Beaver Harbour.....	La Tête, W.O.....	Warden...	30 00
Robert Dixon.....	Seeley's Cove to Lepreaux.....	Lepreaux.....	do ...	30 00
Leonard Best.....	East District, from La Tête to Lepreaux.....	Beaver Harbour, W.O.....	Overseer..	100 00
J. M. Lord.....	Deer Island.....	Deer Island.....	do ...	70 00
James Russell.....	From St. Andrews to mouth of St. Croix River.....	St. Andrews.....	Warden...	30 00
Andrew Gilmour.....	Northern Head, Grand Manan.....	Grand Manan.....	do ...	30 00
Edward Carroll.....	Whitehead Island.....	do.....	do ...	30 00
John Thomson.....	West side, Deer Island.....	Deer Island.....	do ...	30 00
	<i>Gloucester County.</i>			
James Hickson.....	River Nepisiguit and tributaries, with sea coast and streams from Belledune River to Grindstone Point.....	Bathurst.....	Overseer...	250 00
William Bateman.....	Nepisiguit River.....	do.....	Warden...	50 00
Juste Haché.....	Oyster Beds in County, Caraquet and Shippegan.....	Caraquet.....	Overseer...	100 00
Justinien Savoy.....	Tracadie.....	Tracadie, W.O.....	Warden...	30 00
John L. Veno.....	Pokemouche.....	Pokemouche.....	do ...	30 00
Frederic Comeau.....	Petit Rocher, from Belledune to Mill Stream.....	Elm Tree, Madisco.....	do ...	40 00
Miles Dempsey.....	Salmon Beach, from Bass River to Grindstone Point.....	Salmon Beach.....	do ...	30 00
Wm. Coughlan.....	Grindstone Point to Grande Anse.....	Grande Anse.....	do ...	30 00
	Carried forward.....			3,650 00

* Includes boat hire.]

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward.....			\$ cts. 3,650 00
	<i>Gloucester County.</i> —Continued.			
Adolphe Haché....	Shippegan	Shippegan.....	Warden...	30 00
W. Rogers	Tête-à-gauche River	Tête-à-gauche, Bathurst	do ...	25 00
John Calnan, jun....	That part of River Tête-à-gauche from a mile above the Mill Dam to the source of said River.....	Kinsale.....	do ...	25 00
Alexis Landry, jun....	Pokemouche River	Pokemouche.....	Overseer...	50 00
Christ. Lanteigne..	Carraquet Herring Banks.....	Carraquet.....	do ...	30 00
	<i>Kent County.</i>			
Charles Cormier....	Cocagne River.....	Cocagne.....	Overseer...	100 00
J. McD. Sutherland	Richibucto River	Richibucto	do ...	75 00
F. B. Légaré.....	Little Buctouche River.....	Little Buctouche River	Warden...	30 00
M. A. Girouard....	Big do do	Buctouche.....	do ...	30 00
James Harnett	From the mouth of Nicholas River on the Richibucto upwards, including Nicholas River	Weldford.....	do ...	30 00
Lazare Guimón....	From Kouchibouquacis to Chockfish River	Kouchibouquacis.....	do ...	75 00
Nicholas Mazzeroll	From Kouchibouquacis River to Point Sapin	do	do ...	50 00
	<i>Kings County.</i>			
Samuel Gosline....	From mouth of Smith's Creek up- wards	Smith's Creek, W.O....	Overseer...	100 00
Samuel F. Ryan ...	Mill Stream	Studholm, Apohaqui ...	Warden...	30 00
N. H. DeVeber....	St. John River and Belle Isle Bay and streams running thereinto	Westfield.....	Overseer...	50 00
Samuel Gamblin...	Washademoak Lake and its tributaries in Kings and Queens Counties.....	English Settlement, Pearson's W.O	Warden...	30 00
	<i>Northumberland County.</i>			
Prudent Robichaux	Burnt Church River and tributaries, and Upper Tabusintac	Upper Neguac.....	Overseer...	100 00
John Stymast.	Lower Tabusintac River	Stymast Road, Neguac	Warden...	50 00
William Blake	Tabusintac River, tributaries and Bay	Tabusintac.....	Overseer ..	50 00
Amos Perley.....	Miramichi River and Bay, east of Beaubair's Island, in the Parishes of Glenelg and Chatham	Chatham.....	do ...	100 00
William Cushman..	Miramichi River and tributaries from Beaubair's Island to Blackville	Upper Nelson	do ...	160 00
N. B. T. Underhill.	From lower line of Blackville to Blissfield.....	Blackville.....	Overseer...	160 00
John Hogan.....	Miramichi River (N.W.) and tribu- taries from Chatham Ferry upwards	Newcastle.....	do ...	400 00
Aaron Hovey.....	Miramichi River (S.W.) and tribu- taries from Nelson's to Head of Hovey Island.	Boiestown.....	Warden...	30 00
George Bryanton...	From Elm Tree Brook to Squire Under- hill's, on the S.W. Miramichi River	Derby, W.O	do ...	30 00
Kenneth Cameron.	Miramichi River (S.W.) from line of Blissfield to the head waters and tributaries.	Boiestown.....	Overseer...	100 00
	Carried forward			5,590 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward.....			\$ cts. 5,590 00
	<i>Northumberland County.—Continued.</i>			
Patrick Bergin.....	From Underhill's to Stephen Mitchell's, on S.W. Miramichi.....	Dumphey, W.O., Parish of Blackville, S.W. Miramichi	Warden...	30 00
Thomas Smith.....	From lower end of Fingley's Island, on N.W. Miramichi, upwards, and the Big Sevogle.....	North Esk, Red Bank, W.O.	do ...	30 00
J. A. Somers.....	From lower side of Ox Bow, on the Little South West, upwards.....	do do ...	Overseer...	30 00
Patrick Gillis.....	Little S.W. River and tributaries.....	do do ...	Warden...	30 00
Denis Hogan.....	Renous River and tributaries.....	Renous Bridge, W.O.	do ...	30 00
Michael Donovan.....	Renous River.....	Renous Bridge.....	do ...	18 00
Thomas McKenzie.....	From Dunbar's Point on N.W. Miramichi to lower end of Fingley's Island; on Little South West to lower side of Ox Bow ..	Red Bank, North Esk..	do ...	30 00
Henry Oldfield...	Big Sevogle to Square Forks.....	do do ...	do ...	30 00
FindlayMcDiarmid.....	Napan and Black Rivers and tributaries.....	Nappan, W.O., Chatham.....	do ...	30 00
John Williston.....	Bay du Vin River and Bay, with Parish of Hardwick, Fox and other Islands and Stations on South side of Main Channel Miramichi River...	Bay du Vin, W.O.....	Overseer ..	100 00
James Russell.....	Miramichi Bay and Feeders.....	Lower Newcastle	do ...	150 00
Thomas Taylor.....	South West Miramichi, within Parish of Blissfield.....	Blissfield.....	Warden ...	50 00
Samuel Freeze.....	From Doaktown to Hovey Islands, in the Parish of Blissfield, on the South West Miramichi River..	Doaktown, Miramichi..	Overseer...	100 00
John Holmes.....	From lower side Ox Bow, on Little South West Miramichi, upwards.....	Ox Bow, Miramichi.....	do ...	50 00
Nat. Morehouse.....	Arbo Settlement, Parish of Blackville, South West Miramichi	Arbo Settlement... ..	Warden ...	30 00
J. T. Coughlan.....	Coughlan Settlement, Parish of Blackville, South West Miramichi.....	Coughlan Settlement..	do ...	30 00
John Doyle.....	Tabusintac and Bartibog Rivers.....	Bartibog.....	do ...	30 00
Peter Russell.....	Whitney Settlement, N.W. Miramichi	Whitney Settlement....	do ...	30 00
	<i>Queen's County.</i>			
Isaiah Langan.....	Salmon River.....	Chipman, W.O., Gaspareaux.	Warden ...	30 00
John Secord.....	Canaan River.....	Longs' Creek, Johnston	do ...	30 00
I. T. Hetherington	From Cole's Island to foot of Washademoak Lake.....	Jenkins, W.O. Johnston	Overseer...	100 00
Robert Phillips.....	Headwaters, Washademoak Lake.....		Warden.....	25 00
W. H. Clark.....	Narrows do	Cambridge.....	do ...	25 00
John J. Camp.....	Jemseg River and Grand Lake.....	do	do ...	30 00
Robert McMann.....	Newcastle River and Grand Lake.....	Canning.....	do ...	25 00
C. Estabrook.....	Between Maguapit and Grand Lakes.	Maguapit Lake.....	do ...	30 00
Solomon Thorne.....	New Canaan River	New Canaan.....	do ...	30 00
Richard P. Yeoman	New Castle River.....	Newcastle River	do ...	30 00
Hiram Starkey.....	Salmon River.....	Salmon River, Chipman, P.O.....	do ...	30 00
	Carried forward.....			6,803 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—Concluded.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward.....			\$ cts. 6,803 00
	<i>Restigouche County.</i>			
E. Ferguson.....	Little Dune River to Morris Rock.....	Dalhousie.....	Overseer..	100 00
A. McPherson, jun	Charlo River.....	Charlo, W.O.....	Warden ...	25 00
J. McMillan.....	Jacquet River.....	River Louison, W.O....	do ...	25 00
Dugald Carmichael	do from mouth to Kettle Hole	do	do ...	25 00
John Mowat.....	That part of Bay des Chaleurs fronting on the County of Restigouche and extending from Belledune Point upwards to Campbellton; together with the Rivers Restigouche, Upsalquitch, Eel, Charlot, Jacquet and their tributaries.....	Dee e, P.Q.....	Overseer..	No salary,
	<i>Sunbury County.</i>			
G. W. Hoben.....	St. John River, Indiantown, to County line of York.....	Burton, W.O.....	Overseer..	100 00
	<i>St. John County.</i>			
Joseph O'Brien.....	St. John County.....	Carleton, St. John.....	Overseer..	150 00
Wm. E. Skillen.....	Eastern part of St. John County, from Quaco Head to Goose River ..	St. Martins.....	do ...	100 00
	<i>Victoria County.</i>			
C. McClusky.....	County of Victoria.....	Grand Falls.....	Overseer..	100 00
Chas. Roberts	Lower Division, Tobique River.....	Andover.....	Warden...	30 00
Jno. McDougall....	Three Brooks, branch of Tobique River	Rocky Brook, Parish of Lorne.....	do ...	30 00
G. Bedell.....	Salmon River.....	Andover.....	do ...	30 00
Donald Fraser.....	Tobique River.....	Arthurette, W.O.....	do ...	30 00
Thos. Edgar.....	Middle Division, Tobique River.....	Three Rivers.....	do ...	30 00
Edward Maloney...	Upper Division do	Tobique River, Parish of Lorne.. ..	do ...	30 00
	<i>Westmoreland County.</i>			
W. B. Deacon.....	Shediac Harbour and River.....	Shediac.....	Overseer..	100 00
D. T. Cormier.....	Dorchester Bay.....	Gautreau Village.....	do ...	60 00
Hugh Davidson....	Bay Verte, Port Elgin and Tidnish Rivers	Bay Verte	do ...	100 00
	<i>York County.</i>			
J. Campbell.....	Grand Pass on St. John River upwards from Crock's Point to Lower Line of York County, including Nashwaak River.....	Kingsclear, W.O., Fredericton.....	Warden ...	60 00
Brown.....	St. John River, from Upper Line of York County to Crock's Point, on River St. John	Southampton.....	do ...	60 00
A. Moir.....	From Price's Bend to Burnt Hill, S.W. Miramichi	Bloomfield.....	do ...	30 00
	Total.....			8,018 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
<i>Queen's County.</i>				
Isaac Thompson...	Queen's County	Charlottetown	Overseer ..	150 00
Ewen Clark	Dunk River	Dunk River	Warden ...	30 00
Michael Ready	Winter River	Winter River	do ...	30 00
James Clow	do	do	do ...	30 00
Lionel Garnam	do	do	do ...	30 00
Wm. Whitehead	South West River	South West River	do ...	30 00
Thomas Murphy	Trout River	Trout River	do ...	30 00
Roderick Morrison	Pinette and Flat Rivers	Pinette River	do ...	30 00
Alex. McRae	West River	West River	do ...	30 00
David Rattray	Huntley and Wheatley Rivers	Huntley River	do ...	30 00
John McMillan	Vernon River	Vernon River	do ...	30 00
<i>Prince County.</i>				
John Clark	Prince County	Alberton, P.O.	Overseer ..	150 00
Laurence Phee	Nail Pond and Skinner's Pond	Nail Pond	Warden ...	30 00
James T. Reid	Minimigash	Minimigash	do ...	30 00
James Ramsay	Lot 13, Trout River	Lot 13	do ...	30 00
Hugh McIntosh	Lot 14, do	Lot 14	do ...	30 00
Peter H. Perry	Tignish, Lots 1 and 2	Tignish	do ...	30 00
Abraham Wall	Dunk River, Lot 25	Lot 25	do ...	30 00
Patrick McBride	do do	do	do ...	30 00
Wm. Burns	do do	do	do ...	30 00
Nat. McArthur	Lot 12, or the Narrows	Lot 12	do ...	30 00
<i>King's County.</i>				
Martin MacInnis	King's County	St. Peter's Bay	Overseer ..	150 00
John Crane	Morell River	Morell River	Warden ...	30 00
James MacInnis	do	do	do ...	30 00
John MacGuire	do	do	do ...	30 00
James MacAulay	Midgell River	Midgell River	do ...	30 00
Patrick MacInnis	North Lake	North Lake	do ...	30 00
Wm. R. Dingwell	Bay Fortune River	Bay Fortune River	do ...	30 00
John Brien	Naufrage River	Naufrage River	do ...	30 00
Thomas Clay	Grand River	Grand River	do ...	30 00
Duncan D. Campbell	Montague River	Montague	do ...	30 00
Francis Cook	Murray Harbor	Murray Harbour	do ...	30 00
Andrew Whelan	Souris River	Souris River	do ...	30 00
John Fisher	Head Waters, Morell River	Peak's Road	do ...	25 00
Total				1,375 00

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Alex. C. Anderson British Columbia	Rosebank, Victoria	Inspector Fisheries..	600 00
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SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
Donald Gunn	Manitoba	Little Britain, Winnipeg	Overseer..	200 00

RECAPITULATION.

Samuel Wilmot, Superintendent Fish-Breeding Establishments in the Dominion.....	2,000 00
Ontario.....	6,180 00
Quebec.....	5,880 00
Nova Scotia.....	11,660 00
New Brunswick.....	8,018 00
Prince Edward Island.....	1,375 00
British Columbia.....	600 00
Manitoba.....	200 00
Total.....	35,913 00

JAMES C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

(Certified.)
W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

APPENDIX No. 2.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ONTARIO.			
J. W. Kerr.....	For 12 months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1878.....	500 00	
Chas. Gilchrist.....	do do	400 00	
James Patton.....	do do	250 00	
A. Knight.....	do do	250 00	
Peter Kiel.....	do do	200 00	
E. Boismier.....	do do	200 00	
D. McMaster.....	do do	200 00	
Charles Wilkins.....	do do	200 00	
George Cochrane.....	do do	200 00	
C. G. Bingham.....	do do	200 00	
J. Mooney.....	do do	200 00	
P. McCann.....	do do	175 00	
F. McRae.....	do do	150 00	
W. E. Foot.....	do do	125 00	
A. C. McKinnon.....	do do	100 00	
J. Wilson.....	do do	100 00	
Wm. Plews.....	do do	100 00	
Geo. S. Miller.....	do do	100 00	
G. B. Abrey.....	do do	100 00	
James Sutherland.....	do do	100 00	
David Conger.....	do do	100 00	
James Muir.....	do do	100 00	
Henry Lawe.....	do do	100 00	
Samuel Fraser.....	do do	100 00	
James Dickson.....	do do	100 00	
Daniel Bowen.....	do do	100 00	
Robert Watt.....	do do	100 00	
John McGregor.....	do do	75 00	
J. Wallace.....	do do	50 00	
J. D. McMillan.....	do do	50 00	
P. Huff.....	do do	50 00	
W. A. Palen.....	do do	50 00	
J. L. Thompson.....	do do	50 00	
Hugh Thompson.....	do do	50 00	
David Hamilton.....	do do	50 00	
A. J. Harrington.....	do do	50 00	
J. McAllister.....	do do	50 00	
J. G. Wilcox.....	do do	50 00	
Alex. McBride.....	do do	50 00	
J. McMichael.....	do do	50 00	
A. Hughson.....	do do	50 00	
Alex. McKenzie.....	do do	50 00	
John Lyon.....	do do	50 00	
A. Telfer.....	do do	50 00	
Carried forward		5,425 00	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	5,425 00	.....
ONTARIO.— <i>Continued.</i>			
James Cummins	For 12 months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1878.....	50 00	
Wm. McGown.....	do	50 00	
W. Hull.....	do	37 50	
James McFadden.....	do	30 00	
Wm. Prosser.....	do	30 00	
Henry Hunt.....	do	20 00	
W. R. Young.....	9 do	37 50	
J. G. Hicks.....	6 do	50 00	
Alex. Proulx.....	do	25 00	
Wm. Hastings.....	5 do	20 80	
J. Morrow.....	3 do	6 25	
M. L. Russell.....	do	6 25	
A. Wellbanks.....	2 do	12 50	
W. Hicks.....	do	12 50	
J. A. Cameron.....	do	8 33	
H. McFayden.....	do	6 66	
W. O. Pollock.....	do	5 00	
James S. Webster.....	Salary as special Fishery Constable.....	368 00	
Wm. Besserer.....	do	10 00	
P. Morin.....	do	48 00	
A. Eschembank.....	do	20 00	
Thomas Cartier.....	Salary as special Guardian, Thames River.....	40 00	
T. McQueen.....	do do do	27 06	
A. Brady.....	do do do	26 23	
Wm. Fahey.....	do do Lake Constant.....	51 00	
J. W. Kerr.....	12 months' disbursements as Fishery Overseer to 30th June, 1878.....	870 20	
Chas. Gilchrist.....	do	864 45	
J. Wilson.....	do	377 00	
J. Wilkins.....	do	346 00	
C. L. Bingham.....	do	333 00	
James Patton.....	do	323 19	
S. Frazer.....	do	313 90	
J. Mooney.....	do	278 20	
G. Cochrane.....	do	186 85	
J. Sutherland.....	do	128 89	
A. C. McKinnon.....	do	128 25	
A. J. Harrington.....	do	115 35	
W. E. Foot.....	do	106 33	
Peter McCann.....	do	106 27	
Peter Kiel.....	do	104 00	
E. Boismier.....	do	97 85	
F. McRae.....	do	90 77	
A. McKenzie.....	do	79 98	
D. Hamilton.....	do	69 82	
G. B. Abrey.....	do	63 50	
G. S. Miller.....	do	54 25	
Jas. Muir.....	do	45 75	
A. Knight.....	do	45 55	
Jas. Dickson.....	do	44 00	
A. Telfer.....	do	38 40	
John McGregor.....	do	38 00	
Robt. Watt.....	do	36 65	
J. McAllister.....	do	27 00	
John Wallace.....	do	25 25	
J. L. Thompson.....	do	23 10	
	Carried forward	11,785 33	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	11,785 33	.....
	ONTARIO.— <i>Continued.</i>		
W. R. Young.....	For 12 months' disbursements as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1878.....	21 77	
Wm. Plews.....	do do.....	20 00	
H. Griffiths.....	do do.....	19 05	
Jas. McFadden.....	do do.....	16 00	
J. Lyon.....	do do.....	15 00	
J. G. Hicks.....	do do.....	14 65	
D. Bowen.....	do do.....	13 50	
H. Lawe.....	do do.....	11 00	
Peter Huff.....	do do.....	8 00	
H. Hunt.....	do do.....	8 00	
James S. Webster.....	Disbursements as Special Fishery Constable, to 30th June, 1878.....	144 20	
John Grimes.....	do do.....	189 28	
W. C. Besserer.....	do do.....	85 60	
J. Connor.....	do do.....	75 70	
C. Barbeau.....	do do.....	110 00	
A. Dallaire.....	do do.....	25 00	
J. Hughes.....	do do.....	20 00	
E. J. O'Neil.....	do do.....	14 00	
Wm. Fahey.....	Disbursements as Special Fishery Guardian to 30th June, 1878.....	27 00	
Thomas Cartier.....	do do.....	20 30	
T. McQueen.....	do do.....	15 00	
J. C. Darke.....	Repairs to boat.....	14 00	
Department of Interior.....	Rent of Bluff Island.....	51 50	
			12,723 88
	QUEBEC.		
John Mowat.....	For 12 months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1878.....	300 00	
C. Caron.....	do do.....	200 00	
H. W. Austin.....	do do.....	200 00	
R. W. H. Dimock.....	do do.....	200 00	
P. Vibert.....	do do.....	200 00	
W. C. Willis.....	do do.....	150 00	
G. L. Duguay.....	do do.....	150 00	
J. O. Belanger.....	do do.....	150 00	
P. C. Gobeil.....	do do.....	150 00	
G. Mathurin.....	do do.....	150 00	
J. B. Couillard.....	do do.....	150 00	
J. F. Saillant.....	do do.....	150 00	
J. Gauvreau.....	do do.....	100 00	
V. Charest.....	do do.....	100 00	
A. Blais.....	do do.....	100 00	
J. J. Letourneau.....	do do.....	100 00	
L. P. Hout.....	do do.....	100 00	
J. Legouve.....	do do.....	100 00	
D. B. McGie.....	do do.....	100 00	
W. H. Whitely.....	do do.....	100 00	
S. F. Copp.....	do do.....	100 00	
J. B. Chevalier.....	do do.....	100 00	
P. Latraverse.....	do do.....	100 00	
L. J. Loranger.....	do do.....	100 00	
H. Martin.....	do do.....	100 00	
	Carried forward.....	3,450 00	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 3,450 00	\$ cts.
	QUEBEC.— <i>Continued.</i>		
L. E. Grondin.....	For 12 months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1878	100 00	
D. Rosa.....	do do	50 00	
J. Phelan.....	do do	50 00	
J. E. Demeule.....	do do	50 00	
Job Bilodeau.....	do do	50 00	
J. J. Fox.....	do do	50 00	
P. E. Luke.....	do do	50 00	
Wm. Clyde.....	do do	50 00	
A. Watt.....	do do	50 00	
J. Boily.....	do do	50 00	
J. Simard.....	do do	40 09	
E. Tremblay.....	do do	30 00	
G. Gagnon.....	do do	30 00	
C. Dubé.....	do do	30 00	
A. Filion.....	do do	30 00	
A. Beaton.....	do do	30 00	
Thomas Evans.....	do do	30 00	
D. Dewar.....	do do	30 00	
J. B. Gerin Lajoie.....	4 do do	13 33	
W. McLeod.....	2 do do	16 66	
E. Charette.....	do do	8 33	
O. Laffêche.....	do do	6 66	
Jas. S. Webster.....	Salary as Special Fishery Constable, to 30th June, 1878	362 00	
Robert W. Jones.....	Salary as Special Fishery Guardian, to 30th June, 1878.....	50 00	
A. Fairbairn.....	do do	50 00	
A. H. N. Bruce.....	do do	50 00	
J. Dion.....	do do	35 00	
A. Wilson.....	do do	20 00	
M. Laurendeau.....	do do	50 00	
N. Racicot.....	do do	30 00	
D. O'Neil.....	do do	30 00	
B. Auger.....	do do	30 00	
D. Bédard.....	do do	20 00	
L. Smallien.....	do do	10 00	
M. Keatly.....	do do	5 00	
John Mowat.....	12 months' disbursements as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1878.....	1,372 89	
P. Vibert.....	do do	616 05	
J. F. Saillant.....	do do	589 05	
D. B. McGie.....	do do	495 95	
S. T. Copp.....	do do	424 30	
W. C. Willis.....	do do	349 70	
H. Martin.....	do do	253 38	
D. Rosa.....	do do	232 67	
C. Caron.....	do do	219 63	
G. L. Duguay.....	do do	154 50	
G. Mathurin.....	do do	144 30	
P. C. Gobeil.....	do do	118 70	
J. B. Couillard.....	do do	112 00	
V. Charest.....	do do	106 40	
J. O. Bélanger.....	do do	104 05	
J. Gauvreau.....	do do	103 45	
A. Beaton.....	do do	90 85	
J. B. Chevalier.....	do do	87 90	
	Carried forward.....	10,612 75	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service..	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts
	Brought forward.....	10,612 75	
	QUEBEC.— <i>Continued.</i>		
P. E. Luke.....	For 12 months' disbursements as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1878.....	61 30	
R. W. H. Dimock.....	do do.....	59 58	
J. J. Letourneau.....	do do.....	58 97	
H. W. Austin.....	do do.....	58 80	
Wm. McLeod.....	do do.....	50 00	
J. J. Fox.....	do do.....	42 50	
J. Boily.....	do do.....	41 50	
J. E. Demeule.....	do do.....	41 50	
J. Phelan.....	do do.....	35 50	
D. Dewar.....	do do.....	25 00	
Thos. Evans.....	do do.....	21 78	
Job Bilodeau.....	do do.....	19 50	
L. P. Huot.....	do do.....	18 95	
Wm. Clyde.....	do do.....	17 00	
A. Watt.....	do do.....	15 00	
J. Simard.....	do do.....	4 00	
Jas. S. Webster.....	Disbursements as Special Fishery Constable, to 30th June, 1878.....	120 00	
C. Barbeau.....	Wages and disbursements as Special Fishery Con- stable, to 30th June, 1878.....	700 08	
A. Dalaire.....	do do.....	148 50	
A. Eschemback.....	do do.....	72 45	
J. Legouvé.....	Salary as Fishery Guardian to 30th June, 1878.....	118 61	
H. G. Patterson.....	Salary as Fishery Guardian, St. John River, to 30th June, 1878.....	172 00	
A. Malouin.....	Salary as Fishery Guardian, Anticosti, to 30th June, 1878.....	60 00	
T. Gagne.....	do do.....	60 00	
Jerry Miller.....	Salary as Fishery Guardian, Bergeronnes, to 30th June, 1878.....	75 00	
Donald McLaren.....	Salary as Fishery Guardian, Upper Saguenay, to 30th June, 1878.....	100 00	
H. Bouchard.....	do do.....	92 00	
A. Simard.....	do do.....	92 00	
E. Bouchard.....	do do.....	40 00	
E. Poitras.....	do do.....	20 00	
N. Simard.....	Salary as Fishery Guardian, Escoumains, to 30th June, 1878.....	80 00	
A. Fairbairn.....	Disbursements as Special Fishery Guardian to 30th June, 1878.....	67 50	
P. Latraverse.....	do do.....	50 00	
E. J. O'Neil.....	do do.....	35 00	
Ottawa River Navigation Co.....	Passages, Special Constables.....	130 80	
Steamer "Saguenay".....	do Guardians.....	1 50	
Jos. Fortier.....	do do.....	1 48	
A. Tremblay.....	Boatman.....	20 00	
E. V. H. Ferland.....	Professional services.....	10 00	
S. McDonell.....	do.....	9 90	
J. O. Laferrière.....	do.....	7 60	
C. E. Gauvin.....	Plans.....	8 00	
S. P. Bauset.....	Disbursements as Fishery Officer.....	67 00	
V. Charest.....	Taking prisoners to goal.....	49 00	
O. Dionne.....	do do.....	28 10	
Kearns & Ryan.....	Blankets for constables.....	4 00	
G. L. Dugtay.....	Advance on account of salary.....	37 50	
	Total.....		13,662 55

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
NOVA SCOTIA.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
SALARIES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS AND WARDENS.			
<i>County of Annapolis.</i>			
W. T. Carty.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	120 00	
T. Devers.....	do do	25 00	
Miner Clark.....	do do	25 00	
J. H. Pineo.....	do do	25 00	
C. Barteaux	do do	25 00	
J. B. Dobson.....	do do	25 00	
A. F. Morton.....	do do	25 00	
J. H. Parker.....	do do	25 00	
			295 00
<i>County of Antigonish.</i>			
A. W. McDonald.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	125 00	
Lochlin Cameron.....	do do	30 00	
John Dexter.....	do do	30 00	
Angus McDonald.....	do do	25 00	
J. R. Aymer.....	do do	25 00	
Colin Chisholm.....	do do	25 00	
Alex. McAdam.....	do do	25 00	
Donald Chisholm.....	do do	25 00	
Hugh Cameron.....	do do	25 00	
John Cummings.....	do do	20 00	
Duncan Frazer.....	do do	20 00	
Albert Randall.....	do do	15 00	
James Chisholm.....	11 do do	22 92	
James McDougald.....	4 do do	6 25	
			419 17
<i>County of Cape Breton.</i>			
Francis Quinan.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	120 00	
A. McDonald.....	do do	120 00	
Yorke Barrington.....	do do	120 00	
Anthony Spencer.....	do do	25 00	
A. Morrison.....	do do	25 00	
Dennis Murphy.....	do do	25 00	
D. McDonald.....	do do	25 00	
M. McLellan.....	do do	25 00	
Patrick Keefe.....	do do	25 00	
Donald McCormack.....	do do	25 00	
John McNeil.....	do do	25 00	
William Burke.....	do do	25 00	
Allan McAdam.....	do do	25 00	
J. McEachen.....	do do	25 00	
Thomas Moore.....	do do	20 00	
Donald McDonald.....	do do	20 00	
Alex. McLean.....	do do	20 00	
			695 00
<i>County of Colchester.</i>			
William Blair.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	100 00	
J. W. Davidson.....	do do	100 00	
R. J. Pollock.....	do do	75 00	
J. Urquhart.....	do do	50 00	
Carried forward.....			1,409 17

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		1,409 17
	NOVA SCOTIA.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	County of Annapolis.— <i>Continued.</i>		
James Bonyman.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	40 00	
G. N. Christie.....	do do	25 00	
Samuel Frazer.....	do do	25 00	
G. Fulton.....	do do	25 00	
Wm. McElheney.....	do do	25 00	
Henry Urquhart.....	do do	25 00	
Thomas Davidscn.....	do do	25 00	
George Moore.....	do do	25 00	
M. G. Murray.....	do do	25 00	
Wm. Winton.....	do do	25 00	
Alfred Wright.....	do do	25 00	
			615 00
	County of Cumberland.		
Isaac J. Hingley.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	100 00	
James King.....	do do	100 00	
Elijah Fowler.....	do do	30 00	
Oliver Fillmore.....	do do	25 00	
J. W. Moore.....	do do	25 00	
J. Brownell.....	do do	25 00	
Asa Fillmore.....	do do	25 00	
David Corbett.....	do do	25 00	
Moses Harrison.....	do do	25 00	
F. L. Jenks.....	do do	25 00	
W. C. Rindress.....	8 do do	20 00	
Collingwood Pugsley.....	6 do do	12 50	
Henry Fountain.....	4 do do	10 00	
J. Canham.....	do do	12 50	
			460 00
	County of Digby.		
J. H. Morehouse.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	120 00	
L. A. Melancon.....	do do	75 00	
H. E. Payson.....	do do	50 00	
A. L. Gavil.....	do do	25 00	
J. M. Devault.....	do do	25 00	
Lochlin McKay.....	do do	25 00	
Robert Journey.....	do do	25 00	
J. P. Thibodeau.....	do do	25 00	
			370 00
	County of Guysborough.		
Jas. A. Tory.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	150 00	
John McDaniel.....	do do	100 00	
Allan McQuarrie.....	do do	40 00	
Donald Gunn.....	do do	30 00	
Wm. Pride.....	do do	30 00	
Edward Jordan.....	do do	30 00	
Adam Kirk.....	do do	30 00	
James Clark.....	do do	25 00	
	Carried forward.....		2,854 17

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service..	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		2,854 17
	NOVA SCOTIA.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	County of Guysborough.— <i>Continued.</i>		
Alex. Ross.....	For 12 months' salary to 30th June, 1878.....	25 00	
James Cabill.....	do do.....	20 00	
D. Mc. C. Sinclair.....	do do.....	20 00	
Robert McKay.....	do do.....	15 00	
James Nickerson.....	do do.....	15 00	
Charles Kenney.....	do do.....	15 00	
J. R. Bruce.....	do do.....	10 00	
Thos. McKeen.....	6 do do.....	15 00	
Luke Harpell.....	3 do do.....	3 75	
Duncan Cameron.....	2 do do.....	3 33	
Fred. Mattie.....	2 do do.....	2 50	
Thos. McKeen.....	Salary from 1st January, to 31st December, 1877...	30 00	609 58
	County of Halifax.		
William Anderson.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	150 00	
John Fitzgerald.....	do do.....	150 00	
William Hall.....	do do.....	40 00	
Archd. Kidston.....	do do.....	40 00	
Nathaniel Masson.....	do do.....	40 00	
Neil McLean.....	do do.....	40 00	
James Blakely.....	do do.....	30 00	
Donald McLean.....	do do.....	30 00	
Henry Balcom.....	do do.....	30 00	
John McCurdy.....	do do.....	30 00	
James Gardner.....	do do.....	30 00	
John Taylor.....	do do.....	30 00	
George Parker.....	do do.....	30 00	
George Keizer.....	do do.....	30 00	
James Miller.....	do do.....	30 00	
Daniel Mosher.....	do do.....	20 00	
Donald McDonald.....	11 do do.....	27 50	
W. G. Walker.....	9 do do.....	15 00	
F. G. Tolson.....	6 do do.....	20 00	
John Frazer.....	6 do do.....	15 00	
D. Mosher.....	6 do do.....	10 00	
James Crook.....	2 do do.....	4 17	
F. G. Tolson.....	Salary from 1st April, to 31st December, 1877..	30 00	
Joseph Hamilton.....	Salary from 1st July, to 31st March, 1877.....	30 00	901 67
	County of Hants.		
P. S. Burnham.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	100 00	
T. B. O'Brien.....	do do.....	100 00	
Joseph Mosher.....	do do.....	50 00	
Jas. Mosher.....	do do.....	30 00	
J. M. O'Brien.....	do do.....	20 00	
J. W. Dinsmore.....	11 do do.....	27 50	
J. B. Colter.....	1 do do.....	2 50	340 00
	Carried forward.....		4,705 42

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service..	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		4,705 42
	NOVA SCOTIA.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	County of Inverness.		
M. A. Ross.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	100 00	
Hugh Gillies.....	do do	100 00	
John Cameron.....	do do	100 00	
Peter Coady.....	do do	25 00	
Neil McKay.....	do do	25 00	
John Meagher.....	do do	25 00	
Kenneth McKenzie.....	do do	25 00	
Michael McDonald.....	do do	25 00	
A. McLellan.....	do do	25 00	
Hugh Cameron.....	do do	25 00	
James McGarry.....	do do	25 00	
Malcolm McLeod.....	do do	25 00	
Mark Crowdis.....	do do	25 00	
George Ingraham.....	do do	25 00	
John Carroll.....	do do	25 00	
Donald McDonald.....	do do	25 00	
Malcolm McKay.....	do do	20 00	
Donald McDonald.....	do do	25 00	
J. McRae.....	Salary from 1st January to 28th May, 1875.....	10 42	680 42
	County of Kings.		
J. E. Starr.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	250 00	
Adolphus Bishop.....	do do	125 00	
W. McIntyre.....	do do	30 00	
Irad Benjamin.....	do do	20 00	
John Bochaman.....	do do	20 00	
Elias Bishop.....	do do	3 33	448 33
	County of Lunenburg.		
George Redden.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	100 00	
H. S. Jost.....	do do	100 00	
George Moland.....	do do	25 00	
James Corkum.....	do do	25 00	
William Mosher.....	do do	25 00	
Hohn Hutt.....	do do	25 00	
James Langille.....	do do	25 00	
Charles Pernette.....	do do	25 00	
John Artz.....	do do	25 00	
James Mossman.....	do do	25 00	
Edward Morgan.....	do do	25 00	
John Andrews.....	do do	25 00	
G. A. Nesbitt.....	do do	25 00	
Eli Hebb.....	do do	25 00	
Edward Boylan.....	do do	25 00	
William Croft.....	do do	25 00	550 00
	Carried forward.....		6,384 17

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Services.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		6,384 17
	NOVA SCOTIA.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	County of Pictou.		
J. McDonald.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	170 00	
David Marshall.....	do do	140 00	
Daniel McLean.....	do do	30 00	
J. McKay.....	do do	25 00	
Donald Rankin.....	do do	25 00	
William Stewart.....	do do	25 00	
John Turner.....	do do	25 00	
William Smith.....	do do	25 00	
William Evans.....	do do	25 00	
Robert Archibald.....	do do	25 00	
David Languille.....	do do	25 00	
George McKenzie.....	do do	25 00	
John McDonald.....	do do	25 00	
P. Delaney.....	do do	25 00	
Donald Fraser.....	do do	25 00	
William Frazer.....	do do	25 00	
A. McKenzie.....	10 do	22 92	
Donald Miller.....	2 do	3 33	
			691 25
	County of Queens.		
S. T. N. Sellon.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	170 00	
Theo. Ford.....	do do	50 00	
Henry Hooker.....	do do	30 00	
John Fitzgerald.....	do do	30 00	
James Farquhar.....	do do	30 00	
Solomon Lonas.....	do do	30 00	
Barnabas Miles.....	do do	20 00	
Stephen Smith.....	do do	20 00	
George Snadden.....	do do	20 00	
Stephen Clements.....	do do	25 00	
Jonathan Smith.....	do do	15 00	
			440 00
	County of Richmond.		
Duncan Cameron.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	125 00	
Edward Ballam.....	do do	125 00	
P. W. Grouchy.....	do do	30 00	
Abraham Sampson.....	do do	30 00	
Alex. Smith.....	do do	30 00	
Justinien Sampson.....	do do	30 00	
Edward Madden.....	do do	30 00	
George Donahoe.....	do do	30 00	
J. Murchison.....	do do	30 00	
Patrick Kyte.....	do do	25 00	
Felix Gerrior.....	do do	25 00	
William Kehoe.....	do do	25 00	
J. Proctor, sen.....	do do	20 00	
Charles Grant.....	do do	20 00	
			575 00
	Carried forward.....		8,090 42

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.		Amount.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			8,090 42
	NOVA SCOTIA.— <i>Continued.</i>			
	SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>			
	County of Shelburne.			
Samuel Muir.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....		125 00	
James Turner.....	do do		30 00	
Henry Ackerman.....	do do		30 00	
P. Crowell.....	do do		20 00	
William McKay.....	do do		20 00	
M. Greenwood.....	do do		20 00	
Richard McGill.....	do do		20 00	
George Archer.....	do do		15 00	
L. Freeman.....	10 do		25 00	
				305 00
	County of Victoria.			
J. W. Burke.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....		120 00	
Donald McRae, jun.....	do do		120 00	
Angus McDonald.....	do do		30 00	
Kenneth Campbell.....	do do		30 00	
Roderick Beaton.....	do do		30 00	
William Foyle.....	do do		30 00	
John McCharles.....	do do		30 00	
Donald Bochaman.....	do do		30 00	
Malcolm McIver.....	do do		30 00	
Joseph Gunn.....	do do		30 00	
George Burton.....	do do		30 00	
Joseph Hellen.....	do do		30 00	
John McLellan.....	do do		25 00	
John McDonald.....	do do		25 00	
Donald McQuarrie.....	do do		25 00	
Donald McMillan.....	do do		25 00	
Donald McAuley.....	do do		25 00	
Hector McKenzie.....	do do		25 00	
Donald McRae.....	do do		25 00	
Frs. Arnold.....	do do		25 00	
				740 00
	County of Yarmouth.			
Enos Gardner.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878..		150 00	
J. A. Hatfield.....	do do		50 00	
Jerome Doucette.....	do do		30 00	
Wm. Kavanagh.....	do do		25 00	
Wm. Prosser.....	do do		25 00	
Eustace Nickerson..	do do		25 00	
Edward Perry.....	do do		25 00	
Vital Muise.....	do do		25 00	
Joseph M. White.....	do do		25 00	
Wm. Thurston.....	do do		25 00	
John Ingraham Brand ..	2 do		4 17	
				409 17
	Carried forward.....			9,544 59

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....			9,544 59
NOVA SCOTIA.— <i>Continued.</i>			
DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.			
Samuel Muir.....	For 12 months' disbursements, to 31st Dec., 1877...	145 95	
J. T. N. Sellon.....	do do	126 47	
William Anderson.....	do do	83 00	
Enos Gardner.....	do do	170 50	
J. E. Starr.....	do do	131 00	
John Fitzgerald.....	do do	76 04	
John Cameron.....	do do	71 98	
Francis Quinan.....	do do	66 25	
W. T. Carty.....	do do	63 00	
J. O'Brien.....	do do	57 70	
M. A. Ross.....	do do	54 00	
Donald McRae.....	do do	50 65	
Alex. McDonald.....	do do	50 00	
James A. Tory.....	do do	48 26	
James H. Morehouse.....	do do	47 00	
E. H. Ballam.....	do do	45 75	
George Redden.....	do do	45 00	
James King.....	do do	44 00	
Peter S. Burnham.....	do do	42 50	
J. A. Hatfield.....	do do	40 75	
David Marshall.....	do do	41 30	
J. W. Burke.....	do do	40 50	
Henry S. Jost.....	do do	40 00	
John McDaniel.....	do do	39 85	
Yorke Barrington.....	do do	39 00	
J. W. Davidson.....	do do	38 65	
Peter Coady.....	do do	38 50	
John McDonald.....	do do	37 50	
A. W. McDougald.....	do do	37 12	
A. Bishop.....	do do	34 55	
Duncan Cameron.....	do do	32 05	
L. A. Melançon.....	do do	32 00	
Hugh Gillis.....	do do	25 00	
James Bonyman.....	do do	20 00	
Isaac J. Hingley.....	do do	16 75	
Wm. Blair.....	do do	8 75	
H. E. Payson.....	do do	6 75	
R. J. Pollock.....	do do	5 75	
			1,993 82
W. H. Wylde.....	13 months' salary as Inspector of Fisheries.....	1,486 29	
Receiver-General.....	Superannuation tax on W. H. Wylde's salary..	28 00	
W. H. Rogers.....	13 months' salary as Fishery Officer.....	849 30	
Receiver-General.....	Superannuation tax on W. H. Roger's salary...	20 00	
Donald Miller.....	Night watchman on River Philip.....	90 00	
W. H. Wylde.....	12 months' disbursements as Inspector of Fisheries.....	300 00	
W. H. Rogers.....	12 months' disbursements as Fishery Officer....	700 00	
W. F. Whitcher.....	Travelling expenses as Commissioner of Fisheries.....	100 00	
F. Romans.....	Board of Guardians, Sackville River.....	31 72	
J. Farquhar & Co.....	Cases for papers.....	10 00	
J. W. DeWolf.....	do.....	6 00	
R. Brander.....	Mounting maps.....	3 00	
Andrew King.....	Horse hire.....	87 50	
Carried forward.....			11,538 41

STATEMENT of Expend ure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
			11,538 41
	NOVA SCOTIA.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	DISEURSEMENTS, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>		
C. Neal.....	For Cartage	5 10	
Blackader Bros	Subscription to <i>Acadian Recorder</i>	2 50	
Grant & Co.....	Building fish-pass at Springville.....	20 00	
E. G. Stayner.....	Canoe for Bedford Establishment.....	15 00	
			3,754 41
			15,292 82
	NEW BRUNSWICK.		
	SALARIES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS AND WARDENS.		
	<i>County of Albert.</i>		
Winthrop Akerley	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	100 00	
Wallace Taylor	do do	40 00	
C. McLatchey.....	do do	40 00	
J. C. Kinne.....	do do	40 00	
B. Oliver	do do	40 00	
Jacob Beck	do do	30 00	
			290 00
	<i>County of Carleton.</i>		
Hugh Harrison	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	100 00	
Hugh Miller.....	do do	30 00	
George Burt	do do	30 00	
J. W. Scott.....	do do	30 00	
Wm. Thompson.....	do do	30 00	
			220 00
	<i>County of Charlotte.</i>		
W. B. McLaughlan.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	240 00	
Leonard Best.....	do do	100 00	
James Brown.....	do do	100 00	
J. M. Lord	do do	50 00	
B. L. Cunningham.....	do do	40 00	
Samuel Dick.....	do do	30 00	
Robert Dixon.....	do do	30 00	
James Russell.....	do do	30 00	
Andrew Gilmour.....	do do	30 00	
Edward Carroll.....	do do	30 00	
J. Thompson.....	do do	30 00	
J. Catharan.....	do do	50 00	
Patrick Curran.....	6 do do	60 00	
			820 00
	<i>County of Gloucester.</i>		
James Hickson	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	250 00	
Juste Haché.....	do do	100 00	
Wm. Bateman.....	do do	50 00	
Alexis Landry, jun.....	do do	50 00	
Fred. Comeau.....	do do	40 00	
	Carried forward.....		1,330 00

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		1,330 00
	NEW BRUNSWICK.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	County of Gloucester.— <i>Continued.</i>		
Eustinen Savoy	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	30 00	
John L. Veno	do do	30 00	
Miles Dempsey	do do	30 00	
Timothy Coughlan	do do	30 00	
William Rogers.....	do do	25 00	
John Calnan, jun.	do do	25 00	
Adolphe Haché	9 do do	22 50	
H. A. Sormany.....	3 do do	7 50	
			690 00
	County of Kent.		
Charles Cormier.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	100 00	
J. McD. Sutherland	do do	75 00	
Lazare Guimon.....	do do	75 00	
Nicholas Muzzeroll.....	do do	50 00	
F. B. Legaré	do do	30 00	
M. A. Girouard.....	do do	30 00	
James Harnett.....	do do	30 00	
			390 00
	County of Kings.		
Samuel Gosline	For 12 months' salary to 30th June, 1878.....	100 00	
N. H. DeVeber.....	do do	50 00	
S. F. Ryan.....	do do	30 00	
S. Gamblain.....	do do	30 00	
			210 00
	County of Northumberland.		
John Hogan.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	400 00	
William Wyse	do do	200 00	
William Cushman.....	do do	160 00	
N. B. T. Underhill	do do	160 00	
James Russell.....	do do	150 00	
Amos Perley.....	do do	100 00	
Kenneth Cameron.....	do do	100 00	
John Williston.....	do do	100 00	
Prudent Robichaux.....	do do	100 00	
Samuel Freeze.....	do do	100 00	
William Blake.....	do do	50 00	
Thomas Taylor	do do	50 00	
John Stymast.....	do do	50 00	
John Holmes.....	do do	50 00	
Aaron Hovey.....	do do	30 00	
George Bryenton.....	do do	30 00	
Patrick Bergin.....	do do	30 00	
Thomas Smith.....	do do	30 00	
Patrick Gillis.....	do do	30 00	
Denis Hogan.....	do do	30 00	
Thomas McKenzie.....	do do	30 00	
Henry Oldfield.....	do do	30 00	

Carried forward: 2,620 00

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		2,620 00
	NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.		
	SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.		
	<i>County of Northumberland.—Continued.</i>		
Findlay McDairmaid.....	For 21 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	30 00	
N. Morehouse.....	do do	30 00	
J. T. Coughlan.....	do do	30 00	
J. A. Somers.....	do do	30 00	
Michael Donavan	do do	18 00	
John Doyle.....	14 do do	35 00	
P. Russell.....	2 do do	7 50	
			2,190 50
	<i>County of Queens.</i>		
Isaiah Langan.....	For 12 months' salary to 30th June, 1878.....	30 00	
John Secord.....	do do	30 00	
Isaac T. Hetherington.....	do do	30 00	
J. J. Camp.....	do do	30 00	
C. Estabrook.....	do do	30 00	
W. H. Clark.....	do do	25 00	
Robert McMann.....	do do	25 00	
Robert Philip.....	do do	25 00	
Solomon Thorne.....	2 do do	5 00	
R. P. Yeoman.....	2 do do	5 00	
Hiram Starkey.....	2 do do	5 00	
			240 00
	<i>County of Restigouche.</i>		
E. Ferguson.....	For 12 months' salary to 30th June, 1878.....	100 00	
A. McPherson, jun.	do do	25 00	
J. McMillan	do do	25 00	
Dugald Carmichael.....	do do	25 00	
			175 00
	<i>County of Sunbury.</i>		
G. W. Hoben.....	For 12 months' salary to 30th June, 1878.....		100 00
	<i>County of St. John.</i>		
Joseph O'Brien.....	For 12 months' salary to 30th June, 1878.....	150 00	
William Skillen.....	do do	100 00	
			250 00
	<i>County of Victoria.</i>		
Charles McCluskey.....	For 12 months' salary to 30th June, 1878	100 00	
Charles Roberts.....	do do	30 00	
J. McDougall.....	do do	30 00	
G. Bedell.....	do do	30 00	
Donald Frazer.....	do do	30 00	
Thomas Edgar.....	do do	30 00	
Edward Maloney.....	do do	30 00	
			280 00
	Carried forward.....		5,855 50

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts
			5,855 50
	NEW BRUNSWICK.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	County of Westmoreland.		
W. B. Deacon.....	For 12 months' salary to 30th June, 1878.....	100 00	
Hugh Davidson.....	do do.....	100 00	
D. T. Cormier.....	do do.....	60 00	
			260 00
	County of York.		
J. Campbell.....	For 12 months' salary to 30th June, 1878.....	60 00	
William Brown.....	do do.....	60 00	
Alex. Moir.....	do do.....	30 00	
			150 00
	DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.		
James Hickson.....	For 12 months' disbursements to 31st December, 1877.....	157 46	
John Hogan.....	do do.....	134 42	
William Wyse.....	do do.....	82 37	
Samuel Gosline.....	do do.....	78 76	
W. B. Deacon.....	do do.....	77 50	
B. L. Cunningham.....	do do.....	71 75	
James Russell.....	do do.....	66 70	
John Williston.....	do do.....	59 00	
Patrick Curran.....	do do.....	56 00	
J. McD. Sutherland.....	do do.....	55 25	
Joseph O'Brien.....	do do.....	54 00	
W. B. McLaughlin.....	do do.....	50 00	
Thomas Taylor.....	do do.....	48 45	
W. Akerley.....	do do.....	47 19	
Charles McCluskey.....	do do.....	43 75	
Hugh Davidson.....	do do.....	43 00	
N. B. T. Underhill.....	do do.....	39 75	
Samuel Freeze.....	do do.....	38 95	
James Brown.....	do do.....	37 50	
D. T. Cormier.....	do do.....	34 00	
G. W. Hoben.....	do do.....	33 66	
James M. Lord.....	do do.....	31 00	
Hugh Harrison.....	do do.....	20 75	
N. H. DeVeber.....	do do.....	30 00	
Charles Cormier.....	do do.....	30 00	
Prudent Robichaux.....	do do.....	30 00	
Aros Perley.....	do do.....	30 00	
E. Ferguson.....	do do.....	26 50	
William Bateman.....	do do.....	26 00	
Isaac T. Hetherington.....	do do.....	22 00	
William Brown.....	do do.....	18 95	
Justinien Savoy.....	do do.....	18 00	
William Blake.....	do do.....	15 00	
W. E. Skillen.....	do do.....	14 00	
Kenneth Cameron.....	do do.....	14 00	
F. McDairmaid.....	do do.....	13 50	
John Stymast.....	do do.....	12 25	
Hugh Miller.....	do do.....	12 00	
	Carried forward.....	1,683 41	6,265 50

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	1,683 41	6,265 50
	NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.		
	DISBURSEMENTS, ETC.—Continued.		
Juste Haché.....	For 12 months' disbursements, to 31st Dec., 1877...	11 60	
Leonard Best.....	do do	9 00	
Alexis Landry.....	do do	4 00	
J. W. Taylor.....	do do	3 60	1,711 61
W. H. Venning.....	For 12 months' salary as Inspector of Fisheries.....	1,371 96	
Receiver General.....	Superannuation tax on W. H. Venning's salary	28 00	
C. R. Venning.....	12 months' salary as Clerk to Inspector of Fisheries.....	394 92	
Receiver General.....	Superannuation tax on C. R. Venning's salary.	5 00	
W. H. Venning.....	12 months' disbursements as Inspector of Fisheries.....	382 31	
C. R. Venning.....	Arrears of salary to 30th June, 1877.....	325 42	
Lordly, Howe & Co.....	Office furniture to replace that destroyed by fire.....	101 60	
G. F. Simonson.....	Rent of office.....	200 00	
C. G. Berryman.....	Hardware fittings for office.....	14 55	
Bowes, Campbell & Ellis	Stoves, etc., fittings.....	19 58	
R. P. & W. F. Starr.....	Coal.....	30 99	
J. L. McCoskery.....	Stationery ..	19 75	
F. G. Loggie.....	Maps.....	3 25	
R. D. McArthur.....	Postage stamps.....	20 00	
J. L. McCoskery.....	do ..	10 00	
F. Robidoux.....	Advertising in <i>Moniteur Acadien</i>	15 66	
D. G. Smith.....	do <i>St. Lawrence Advance</i>	1 60	
D. McAlpine.....	Directory.....	2 00	
Thomas Mack.....	Freight.....	2 41	2,949 00
	Total.....		10,926 11
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
	SALARIES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS AND WARDENS.		
	<i>County of Kings.</i>		
Martin MacInnis.....	For 12 months' salary to 30th June, 1878.....	150 00	
John Crane.....	do do	30 00	
James MacInnis.....	do do	30 00	
John McGuire.....	do do	30 00	
James McAuley.....	do do	30 00	
Patrick McInnis.....	do do	30 00	
Wm. R. Dingwell.....	do do	30 00	
John Brien.....	do do	30 00	
Thomas Clay.....	do do	30 00	
D. D. Campbell.....	do do	30 00	
Francis Cook.....	do do	30 00	
Andrew Whelan.....	14 do do	35 00	
John Fisher.....	1 do do	4 17	489 17
	Carried forward.....		489 17

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
			489 17
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	County of Prince.		
John Clark	For 12 months' salary to 30th June, 1878.....	150 00	
James T. Reid.....	do do	30 00	
James Ramsay.....	do do	30 00	
Hugh McIntosh.....	do do	30 00	
Peter H. Perry.....	do do	30 00	
Abraham Wall.....	do do	30 00	
Patrick McBride.....	do do	30 00	
William Burns.....	do do	30 00	
Nathl. McArthur.....	do do	30 00	
Lawrence Phee. . .	do do	30 00	
			420 00
	County of Queen's.		
Isaac Thompson	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1878.....	150 00	
Ewen Clark	18 do do	45 00	
Michael Ready.....	12 do do	30 00	
James Clow	do do	30 00	
Lionel Garnin	do do	30 00	
William Whitehead.	do do	30 00	
Thomas Murphy	do do	30 00	
Roderick Morrison	do do	30 00	
Alex. McRae	do do	30 00	
David Rattray.....	do do	30 00	
John McMillan	do do	30 00	
			465 00
	DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.		
Martin MacInnis.....	For 12 months' disbursements, to 31st Dec., 1877...	150 00	
John Clark.	do do	100 00	
Isaac Thompson	do do	78 55	
Patrick McInnis.	do do	30 00	
Patrick McBride	do do	15 00	
James Ramsay.....	Disbursements in connection with prosecutions for violation of Fisheries Act.....	84 82	
William Mitchell.	Postage	4 00	
			462 37
	Total.....		1,836 54
	British Columbia.		
A. C. Anderson.....	For 12 months' salary as Inspector of Fisheries, to 30th June, 1877	600 00	
do	Disbursements as Inspector of Fisheries.....	90 00	
			690 00
	Manitoba.		
Donald Gunn.....	For 12 months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1877.....		200 00

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
FISH-BREEDING.			
Samuel Wilmot.....	For 12 months' salary as Fishery Officer in charge of the several Fish Breeding Establishments in the Dominion, to 30th June, 1878..	1,960 00	
Receiver-General.....	Superannuation tax on S. Wilmot's salary.....	40 00	
Samuel Wilmot.....	12 month's disbursements.....	775 86	2,775 86
Newcastle Establishment, Ontario.			
Wm. Parker.....	For 9 months' wages as Caretaker, to 31st December, 1877.	375 00	
C. E. Lowe.....	9 months' wages as Assistant Caretaker, to 31st December, 1877.....	300 00	
Wm. Parker.....	Disbursements as Caretaker.....	145 85	
C. E. Lowe	do Assistant Caretaker.....	59 92	
John Otten	Labour at Fish-Breeding Establishment.....	31 50	
John Kelsey	do do	23 00	
Patrick Nugent	do do	9 00	
Joseph Nevin.....	do do	15 00	
Thomas Goursoll.....	Labour at dam and raceway.....	63 12	
Richard Spencer.....	do do	55 32	
Alex. Parker	Fishing trap-nets, Lake Ontario.....	115 00	
Mathew Wilson	do do	15 00	
Alfred Bright	Picking ova	22 80	
D. J. Hinman	Collecting ova	24 25	
M. Begg	Guardian, Wilmot's Creek.....	30 00	
McDonald Patterson.....	do Grafton do	49 50	
James Speen.....	Cedar posts, timber, etc.....	109 00	
D. Cornstock.....	Lumber.....	22 26	
George Haynes.....	do	3 81	
W. McSpadden.....	Coal	73 20	
J. R. Barefeldt.....	Coal oil, hardware.....	38 35	
R. Fothergill.....	do	17 09	
S. Wilmot	Rental of premises, Fish-breeding Establishment	250 00	
H. Soper.....	Rent of water privileges, Barber's Creek.....	5 00	
Thomas Douglas.....	Express charges on California salmon, etc.....	186 82	
Montreal Telegraph Co..	Telegrams.....	48 02	
Dominion do	do	29 15	
A. F. Wallbridge.....	Postages.....	13 84	
Thomas Reno.....	Baskets	2 50	
S. Manning.....	Barrels.....	1 60	
Wm. Alexander	Cotton batting	2 65	
James Wright	Tinware	9 83	
Haskins & Sons.....	Fish cans	24 50	
James Wright	Galvanized iron tank.....	25 69	
Wm. Hooper	Masonry.....	10 49	
Bomanville Co	Furniture.....	7 70	
Forest and Stream News-	Subscription.....	5 00	
paper	Expenses on California salmon ova.....	4 70	
Professor Baird.....	Galvanized iron.....	23 85	
Hall, Kay & Co.....	Taxidermy	16 00	
A. A. Grantly.....	Ice	16 00	
Alex. Parker.....	Fish eyes	5 25	
John Wilmot	Painting	40 36	
J. H. Roffe.....	Blacksmith's work	28 89	
Wm. Sands	Newspaper subscription	18 25	
Land and Water	Printing	6 25	
W. R. O'Clinnie	California salmon ova	23 25	
L. St ne.....			2,403 56
Carried forward.....			5,179 42

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	5,179 42
	FISH-BREEDING.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	<i>Sandwich Establishment, Ontario.</i>		
James Nevin.....	For 15 months' wages as Caretaker, to 31st Decem- ber, 1877.....	700 00	
D. Lemonde.....	Wages as Engineer.....	274 50	
C. Lemonde.....	Wages as Assistant Engineer.....	54 00	
James Nevin.....	Disbursements distributing fry.....	223 35	
Wm. Vandaramé.....	Picking ova.....	6 40	
Wm. Shields.....	do.....	32 00	
Alfred Bondy.....	do.....	6 00	
Louis Girds.....	do.....	6 00	
Albert Roberts.....	do.....	11 20	
Fred. Niel.....	do.....	12 00	
H. Johnstone.....	do.....	20 25	
Arsène Joli.....	do.....	24 80	
Albert Youngblood.....	do.....	10 50	
Charles Adams.....	do.....	21 20	
J. Légaré.....	Collecting ova.....	13 00	
George Freeman.....	do.....	21 25	
Wm. Hill.....	Labour at Fish-Breeding Establishment.....	73 00	
A. Masters.....	do do.....	28 00	
Martin O'Brien.....	do do.....	45 00	
Audet & Werry.....	Coal.....	78 47	
Perreau & Ouellette.....	Lumber.....	34 70	
Robert Adamson.....	do.....	5 00	
Thomas Fox.....	do.....	2 12	
Wm. McMahon.....	Spawning fish.....	36 00	
Haskin & Son.....	Tin fish-hatchers.....	82 00	
Thomas C. Sutton.....	Sponges, &c.....	12 40	
S. Hotte.....	Horse hire.....	14 50	
Detroit Metal Co.....	Iron tubing.....	27 89	
James Nevin.....	Paraffine varnish.....	6 50	
Dry Dock Co.....	Iron pipes.....	20 87	
Thomas Wilson.....	Diver's work putting down pipes.....	28 00	
D. Lemonde.....	Water for engine.....	4 30	
George Geeksford.....	Repairs to machinery.....	3 50	
T. Boismier.....	do do.....	13 00	
Samuel Bouffard.....	Cordwood.....	96 25	
Wm. Wright.....	Sawing wood.....	18 40	
R. Purser & Son.....	Iron vats.....	193 02	
Pequenot & Co.....	Hardware.....	29 20	
James Nevin.....	Oil.....	20 94	
Wm. Hill.....	Carrying ova.....	15 56	
H. Moffat.....	Log for pipe.....	11 12	
T. H. Easton.....	Varnish.....	2 54	
Thomas Dowe.....	Freight.....	2 17	
Daniel Lemonde.....	Boat hire.....	20 00	
Duschesne & Co.....	Patent taps.....	78 43	
R. Taiser & Son.....	Oil clothes.....	21 22	
H. E. Edwards.....	Rubber tubing.....	10 06	
Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	2 00	
Kerr Bros.....	Stove fixtures.....	3 45	
Robert Adamson.....	Teaming.....	8 00	
J. T. McLeod.....	Postage stamps.....	9 75	
James McKee.....	Rent of grounds.....	40 00	
H. Petrimoulx.....	Boarding men.....	12 50	
			2,546 21
	Carried forward.....		7,725 63

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc — *Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		7,725 63
	FISH-BREEDING.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	<i>Tadoussac Establishment, Quebec.</i>		
Pierre Plourde.....	For twelve months' wages as Caretaker, to 31st March, 1877.....	308 00	
do	Disbursements distributing fry.....	13 90	
Faustin Boivin.....	Wages as Guardian, Anse St. Jean Reception House.....	45 25	
Henry Plourde.....	Labour at Fish-house.....	36 45	
D. McLaren.....	do do	25 00	
John Fortin.....	do do	6 00	
F. Côté.....	do do	1 40	
Flamand Boulliane.....	do do	0 50	
Thomas Therrien.....	do do	0 20	
Alex. Tremblay.....	do do	0 20	
Mary Tremblay.....	do do	0 80	
Emma Plourde.....	do do	1 20	
Denise Tremblay.....	do do	6 00	
Emélie Lavoie.....	do do	8 00	
Bell Manning.....	do do	18 00	
Sophie Tremblay.....	do do	0 40	
A. Fortier.....	do do	11 75	
Grégoire Boulliane.....	do Fish Pond.....	4 65	
Theo. Charron.....	do do	1 35	
Frs. Boulliane.....	do do	11 40	
David Therrien.....	do do	8 40	
Joseph Morin.....	do do	6 30	
Luc Mallart.....	do do	12 94	
Thos. Maltais.....	do do	13 00	
Roger Therrien.....	do do	5 93	
L. Dufour.....	do distributing salmon fry.....	7 20	
L. D. Pednault.....	do do	13 86	
Thos. Therrien.....	do do	10 50	
Philibert Ottis.....	do do	6 00	
Joseph Boulliane.....	do do	2 40	
Donald McLaren.....	do do	14 54	
L. Lévesque.....	do Caretakers' house.....	2 30	
Narcisse Simard.....	Tending Petite Ile Fishery....	20 00	
Alfred Hovington.....	do do	2 10	
Jules Boulliane.....	do l'Anse aux Pilotes Fishery.....	1 13	
Richard Morin.....	do do	75 18	
Cosac Poitras.....	do Point Rouge Fishery.....	1 00	
Simon Godreau.....	Services as Boatman.....	65 33	
Bell Manning.....	do	35 00	
Alex. Tremblay.....	do	10 67	
Frs. Boulliane.....	do	1 80	
Maurice Dumesnil.....	do	5 00	
John Gauthier.....	Boat hire.....	3 00	
Fred. Dufour.....	Expenses transporting fry.....	32 00	
Joseph Radford.....	do	15 50	
Joseph Boucher.....	do	4 90	
Octave Tremblay.....	Towing boats with salmon fry.....	16 00	
St. Lawrence Steamboat Co.....	Passages, freight, &c.....	77 84	
Walter Rae.....	Freight and express charges on barrels.....	7 50	
Price Bros.....	Lumber, hardware, &c.....	376 45	
F. Bourgeois.....	do	17 25	
Joseph Radford.....	Shingles.....	10 40	
	Carried forward.....	1,454 57	7,725 63

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 1,452 57	\$ cts. 7,725 63
	FISH-BREEDING.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	<i>Tadoussac Establishment, Quebec.—Continued.</i>		
J. Jourdain	For Shingles	3 60	
Nicholas Gauthier	do	3 00	
André Boulet	Carpenters' work.....	4 45	
Fabien Côté.....	do	8 22	
Eurelien Lavoie.....	do	5 40	
Jules Tremblay.....	Blacksmiths' work.....	7 48	
Napoleon Rouleau.....	do	1 85	
Joseph Bélanger.....	Wages and board as Special Guardian.....	247 55	
Joseph Dion.....	do	195 50	
Laurent Lévesque.....	Board as	7 50	
E. Lacroix.....	do	22 50	
Flavien Tremblay.....	Flat for Petite Ile Fishery.....	6 00	
Wm. Parker.....	Travelling disbursements to Newcastle.....	20 00	
F. Seiffert.....	Thermometer.....	1 75	
Joseph Perron.....	Repairs	1 80	
O. Boulliane.....	Supplies.....	4 80	
H. Ottis.....	Night watching.....	1 80	
J. Jourdain.....	Seining trout, Ste. Marguerite.....	10 00	
Joseph Radford.....	Paid for labor.....	5 37	
Fraser & Sutherland.....	Water casks and tubs.....	20 75	
W. H. Laroche.....	Grass seed for grounds.....	4 50	
Thomas Desbiens.....	Rent of house for Bergeronnes Guardian.....	3 00	
Pierre Marquis.....	Procuring trout ova.....	2 00	
Auguste Goudreau.....	Cartage.....	1 40	
Onésime Boulliane.....	Hardware.....	1 66	
Joseph Boivin.....	do	28 70	
- Damien Tremblay.....	Cleaning Fish-House.....	0 55	
Cain Tremblay.....	Firewood for Bergeronnes Guardian.....	0 70	
Joseph Radford.....	Postages and telegrams	4 25	
John Brown.....	Rope	7 80	
John Wilmot.....	Survey and plan, Tadoussac Establishment....	25 00	
Audet & Robitaille.....	Rope, &c.....	136 78	
Joseph Radford.....	Allowance for conducting Fish-breeding Es- tablishment from 1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1878.....	400 00	
J. M. Tardivel.....	Glass	4 80	
T. Parent.....	Lime	2 60	
P. Stephens.....	Travelling expenses as Special Guardian.....	10 00	
N. Fitzhenry.....	Paints, oils, &c	61 92	
F. X. Belanger.....	Preserving specimen of fish.....	27 00	
P. Gauvreau & Bros.....	Codlines.....	34 90	
D. E. Price.....	Supplying parent salmon for manipulation.....	271 50	
	<i>Gaspé Basin Establishment, Quebec.</i>		3,060 93
P. Vibert.....	For 15 months' salary as Fishery Officer in charge..	375 00	
do	Disbursements in connection with Fish-breed- ing Establishment	183 99	
Henry Davis.....	Wages as Assistant Caretaker	349 22	
John Davis.....	Setting and tending salmon-nets.....	120 60	
F. R. Coffin.....	do	50 70	
J. B. Coffin.....	do	18 20	
Benjamin Annett	do	22 10	
Stanislas Bond.....	do	22 10	
S. Davis.....	do	89 80	
	Carried forward.....		10,786 56

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		10,786 56
	FISH-BREEDING.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	<i>Gaspé Basin Establishment, Quebec.—Continued.</i>		
F. Annett.....	For supplying parent salmon.....	8 75	
John Coffin.....	Distributing salmon-fry.....	32 25	
Robert Coffin.....	do.....	47 25	
Joseph Cass.....	do.....	45 75	
Felix Annett.....	do.....	34 00	
Peter Miller.....	do.....	34 00	
Alfred Davis.....	do.....	63 00	
W. C. Davis.....	do.....	52 50	
James Coffin.....	do.....	6 00	
James Slaffin.....	Assistance.....	27 70	
Alfred Davis.....	do.....	18 00	
J. S. Davis.....	do.....	39 00	
W. C. Davis.....	Labor.....	21 50	
J. E. Collas.....	Paint, oil, rope, hardware.....	82 34	
J. Leboutillier & Co.....	Salmon twine, hardware, &c.....	44 67	
J. Eden & Son.....	Nets, rope, freight, &c.....	19 24	
James Beattie.....	Hardware.....	2 30	
Wm. Carter.....	Grappels.....	4 00	
Hall, Kaye & Co.....	Perforated zinc.....	6 72	
Wm. Shanley.....	Making fence.....	18 07	
Widow C. Coffin.....	Making and repairing nets.....	25 50	
John Ross.....	Salmon net.....	6 00	
J. S. Davis.....	Building dam.....	132 00	
M. A. Montgomery.....	Views of Fish-breeding Establishment.....	8 00	
Joseph N. Lavoie.....	Copy of deed.....	1 45	
George Coffin.....	Carting salmon ova.....	27 50	
Wm. Howe.....	Horse-hire.....	4 40	
Joseph Cass.....	Carpenter's work.....	11 10	
Frs. LeBrun.....	Casks.....	0 85	
Joseph Eden.....	Coal.....	13 50	
	<i>Restigouche Establishment, Quebec.</i>		2,069 05
John Mowat.....	For 12 months' salary as Fishery Officer in charge.....	300 00	
do.....	Disbursements in connection with distribution of salmon fry, &c.....	262 40	
Joseph Beaulieu.....	Wages as Caretaker.....	320 00	
James McMillan.....	Distributing fry.....	4 00	
Wm. Robertson.....	do.....	28 00	
Moore & Gracey.....	do.....	24 00	
Wm. Robertson.....	Catching salmon.....	65 00	
James Miles.....	do.....	39 00	
A. Mowat.....	do.....	20 00	
John Hearn.....	do.....	30 00	
John Mowat.....	Hire of horses and scow.....	48 00	
Thomas Copeland.....	Carpenter's work.....	34 50	
Alex. Ferguson.....	do.....	25 00	
James Lee.....	Cans.....	16 00	
Shields Connors.....	Sockets for nets.....	3 00	
D. Frazer.....	Horse hire.....	20 00	
J. Mowat.....	Building retaining dam at Indian house.....	188 00	
American Net & Twine Co.....	Salmon twine.....	109 97	
A. Asker.....	Stove pipes.....	4 00	
John Ferguson.....	Boat.....	15 00	
			1,555 87
	Carried forward.....		14,411 48

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		14,411 48
	FISH-BREEDING.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	<i>Bedford Basin Establishment, Nova Scotia.</i>		
A. B. Wilmot.....	For 13 months' salary as Officer in charge.....	866 58	
do	Disbursements distributing fry, &c.	691 53	
F. G. Tolson.....	Labour as Assistant at Bedford Fish-Breeding Establishment.....	345 00	
George Reeves	Labour at Bedford Fish-Breeding Establishment.....	45 00	
John Tolson.....	do	16 00	
S. Heffer	do	5 00	
J. H. Anderson.....	do	36 85	
John Eastwood	do	14 00	
Alex. Patrick.....	Catching and guarding salmon.....	80 00	
O. K. Fillmore.....	do	125 10	
Anderson & Bayers.....	do	190 00	
A. Tolson.....	Cartage of salmon fry, &c.....	145 31	
Wm. Moore.....	do	20 50	
T. Walsh.....	Glassware, paint, oil, &c.....	38 14	
Smith & Co.....	Tinware.....	70 04	
W. H. Smith.....	Breeding tubs.....	12 00	
P. Welsh.....	Wire cloth netting.....	13 40	
Black Bros. & Co.....	do	3 75	
Theakston & Angevin.....	Hardware.....	39 19	
J. J. Hingley.....	do	8 38	
J. Hamilton.....	Lumber.....	6 98	
Moir & Co.....	do oil, &c.....	19 42	
James Dempster.....	do	23 00	
W. Roche, jun.....	Coal.....	54 00	
J. Mitchell.....	Hauling coal.....	6 00	
R. Anderson.....	Freight on coal.....	12 00	
J. W. Currie.....	Lamp chimneys and oil.....	9 68	
Oxford Wooden Co.....	Wooden ware.....	20 00	
B. W. Fultz.....	Making boxes.....	33 00	
W. L. Lowell & Co.....	Paraffine varnish.....	8 82	
A. B. Wilmot.....	Freight on varnish.....	1 83	
H. M. Customs.....	Import duty.....	1 85	
W. Tolson.....	Paper, oil, &c.....	7 50	
C. F. Miller.....	Ice.....	6 00	
P. Mitchell.....	Hauling gravel.....	5 00	
J. E. Wilson.....	Pumps.....	11 15	
Joseph Eastwood.....	Picking ova.....	10 00	
A. B. Wilmot.....	Horse hire transporting fry.....	28 00	
Wm. Moore.....	Board and horse hire.....	24 00	
Wood Thompson.....	Rent of land at River Philip.....	12 00	
Geo. A. Kent & Co.....	Rubber boots.....	13 00	
Thomas Conrad.....	Freight on ova.....	25 00	
R. H. Cogswell.....	Thermometer.....	1 50	
Western Union Tel. Co.....	Telegrams.....	4 45	
J. P. Connolly.....	Stationery.....	5 40	
McDonald & Co.....	Connection hose.....	3 55	
A. B. Wilmot.....	Nursing tanks, &c.....	50 00	
C. R. Ingles.....	Tubs and fittings.....	29 25	
J. E. Wilson.....	Repairs to stove.....	1 85	
A. B. Wilmot.....	Repairs and improvements to Establishment.....	200 00	
			3,400 00
	Carried forward.....		17,811 48

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		17,811 48
	FISH-BREEDING.—Continued.		
	<i>Miramichi Establishment, New Brunswick.</i>		
Isaac Sheasgreen.....	For 13 months' salary as Officer in Charge...	433 29	
do	Disbursements distributing fry, &c.....	121 00	
John Hogan	do do	148 00	
D. T. Johnston.....	do do	6 00	
John Hogan	Catching salmon	273 43	
Michael Jordan.....	do	9 80	
J. Bateman	For catching salmon	3 00	
J. Boucher	do	3 00	
J. Chamberlain	do	3 00	
J. Sheasgreen.....	do	6 00	
Ed. Whitney.....	Catching shad	3 00	
Hector Morrison.....	do	2 00	
John Walsh.....	do	5 00	
J. T. Hetherington	Labour and nets	80 00	
James Copp	Labour	15 00	
James W. Lee.....	Fish cans.....	31 00	
K. F. Burns.....	Rope, cordage, &c.....	10 00	
R. R. Call	Coal.....	36 00	
J. Sheasgreen.....	Cartage on coal and sawdust.....	25 75	
M. Jordan.....	Carting ice.....	4 20	
Thos. Harris.....	Horse hire.....	6 75	
J. D. Weldon	do	6 50	
D. J. Johnston.....	do	8 00	
Wm. Brown.....	Lumber.....	1 95	
Samuel Wilmot.....	Travelling expenses in connection with Miramichi Fish-Breeding Establishment.....	226 55	
			1,468 22
	GENERAL DISBURSEMENTS.		
G. B. Burland.....	For Printing description and views of Newcastle Fish-Breeding Establishment	140 00	
A. A. Campbell.....	Lease of fishing privileges, Campbell's Bay	60 00	
J. Girard	To pay guardians, à Mars River	198 58	
L. N. Biais	Labour and materials repairing fishway, Matane River.....	42 39	
James Patton.....	Collecting salmon trout ova.....	30 00	
C. Barbeau	Freight expenses placing live bass in Campbell's Bay	52 00	
H. P. Adams	Building fishway, Saugeen River.....	75 00	
Edwin Turner	do Credit River.....	40 00	
B. K. Claire	Railway charges on bass for Campbell's Bay	1 13	
J. Fitzgerald	Removing obstructions, Pennant River, N.S.....	100 00	
H. S. Jost.....	do Petite do	50 00	
D. Rosa	Travelling expenses as Special Guardian.....	20 00	
			809 10
	FISHERIES PROTECTION STEAMER		
	"LADY HEAD."		
Napoleon Lavoie	For 12 months' salary as Commander.....	1,400 00	
do	do Disbursements	1,448 43	
Pay-list.....	Wages of Sailing Master, Engineers, Mates and crew, as per pay-list	4,353 11	
	Carried forward.....	7,201 54	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	7,201 54	
FISHERIES PROTECTION STEAMER "LADY HEAD."— <i>Continued.</i>			
Louis Bourget	Provisions.....	1,902 21	
G. Bouchard.....	do	830 62	
P. Poitras	do	710 90	
F. X. Grenier.....	do	614 37	
Joseph Eden	do	256 35	
L. Arel.....	do	235 42	
E. D. Dion.....	do	54 50	
Toussaint & Frères.....	do	2 80	
F. Plamondon	do Fish	17 80	
L. Marois.....	do Vegetables.....	111 65	
L. Arel.....	do Meat	533 38	
J. A. Eden.....	do do	34 23	
John Davidson	do Bread.....	68 40	
D. Langlois.....	do Milk.....	3 47	
Taché & Co.....	do Preserved meats.....	58 56	
G. T. Philips.....	Repairs	580 37	
J. M. Tardivel.....	do	212 20	
L. Guerard	do	58 13	
J. Routier.....	do	49 55	
Joseph Eden.....	do	15 85	
H. Robillard	do	2 00	
J. D. Marsan	do	68 13	
G. H. Gore.....	Cementing.....	2 50	
C. and W. Wurtele.....	Iron.....	112 97	
Intercolonial Coal Co.....	Coal.....	541 80	
F. W. Henshaw.....	do	366 00	
Wm. Neilson.....	do	277 20	
A. Fraser & Co.....	do	1,105 50	
Joseph Eden.....	do	955 80	
Vale Coal Co.....	do	174 80	
Audet & Robitaille.....	Ship's stores.....	758 95	
A. J. Shaw & Co.....	Powder, rubber, &c.....	320 68	
S. Bédard.....	Kitchen utensils, pipes, &c.....	163 42	
George Bissett.....	Plugs.....	2 26	
J. Mulholland.....	Side-lights.....	8 00	
F. O. Vallerand.....	Lamps, chimneys	44 60	
T. Parent.....	Barrels.....	13 50	
J. Boivin.....	Paint, brushes, iron.....	30 50	
Archer & Co.....	Lumber.....	7 62	
H. Denning & Co.....	do	6 25	
Whitehead & Turner.....	Tube cleaner.....	10 00	
Vien, Sorrell & Co.....	Towage	30 00	
T. Routhier.....	Tubs.....	10 75	
F. Derouin.....	Blocks	2 50	
J. Boivin.....	Hardware.....	9 90	
J. M. Dechêne.....	Uniforms for crew.....	202 38	
do	Blankets, &c	243 95	
N. Lavoie.....	Board	30 00	
Wm. Tait.....	Cotton waste.....	10 20	
Denning & Webster.....	do	4 50	
F. J. Thomas.....	Glassware.....	53 30	
Duquet & Co.....	Clock and barometer	25 50	
C. E. Holiwell.....	Stationery	102 20	
Dawson & Co.....	do	3 70	
Fisher & Elouin.....	Covering for marine glass.....	3 00	
John Baile.....	Moorage.....	18 00	
	Carried forward.....	19,280 66	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Concluded.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 19,280 66	\$ cts.
	FISHERIES PROTECTION STEAMER "LADY HEAD."— <i>Concluded.</i>		
Joseph Vandry.....	Oil cloth.....	14 80	
V. Belanger & Co.....	Olive oil	464 60	
L. Bourget.....	do	131 60	
W. H. Laroque.....	Medicines.....	43 25	
J. W. Marmen.....	Cartage.....	9 70	
P. Rouillard	Cleaning and mending uniforms.....	22 50	
	Total.....		19,967 11

RECAPITULATION.

Fisheries, Ontario.....	\$12,723 88
do Quebec	13,662 55
do Nova Scotia	15,292 82
do New Brunswick.....	10,926 11
do Prince Edward Island.....	1,836 54
do British Columbia.....	690 00
do Manitoba.....	200 00
Fish-Breeding.....	20,088 80
Fisheries Protection Steamer.....	19,967 11
Total.....	\$95,387 81

APPENDIX No. 3.

REPORT OF THE CRUISE OF THE GOVERNMENT STEAMER "LADY HEAD" IN THE PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES OF THE GULF AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, DURING THE SEASON OF 1878, UNDER COMMAND OF NAPOLEON LAVOIE, ESQ., FISHERY OFFICER.

L'Islet, 31st December, 1878.

To the Honorable J. C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my tenth Annual Report on the result of the cruise of the Fisheries' Protection Steamship "Lady Head" in the waters of the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence for the past season.

DATE OF THE DEPARTURE OF THE FISHERIES PROTECTION STEAMER FOR QUEBEC.

When the vessel had completed her work in the Fisheries service last fall, she was despatched to Halifax to assist in the lighthouse service during the winter. We took charge of her on the 5th May, and sailed on the 17th from Pictou for the Magdalen Islands, where we arrived on the same evening.

Our cruise in that vessel lasted a little over three months, when she was unfortunately wrecked at Point Jaune, six miles above Fox River, on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence; the cause of this lamentable accident being fully explained in my Reports to your Department, I need not further allude to it here.

During the month of September I visited the north coast, Magdalen Islands and Anticosti, in the steamship "Napoleon III," engaged in the lighthouse service, and in addition to this, visited by land the whole of the south shore and Bay des Chaleurs, from Cape Chatte to Maguasha.

The Magdalen Islands were visited three times, the coast of Labrador twice, Anticosti Island twice, the coast of Gaspé and Bay des Chaleurs twice.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE GULF FISHERIES DURING THE SEASON OF 1878.

The ice having disappeared from the Gulf early last spring, the fishing season opened at the usual time.

COD FISHERY.

Cod appeared on the shores of Gaspé and Magdalen Islands during the beginning of the month of May, and at least two weeks earlier on the Labrador coast. The summer fishery was almost everywhere better than that of last season, but the fall fishing was a comparative failure, owing to stormy weather, fog, rain and wind, which prevented fishermen from going out three fourths of the time. On the coast of Labrador, fishermen having seines did exceedingly well, whilst hook and line fishing failed to a great extent, although the fish were very abundant in the Strait of Belle Isle. This failure is accounted for by the fact that cod did not bite readily, owing, no doubt, to the great quantity of food in the sea.

The total catch is, however, above that of last year. It amounts to 290,246 quintals, against 261,222 quintals in 1877, without reckoning 100,000 quintals caught by Dominion and foreign schooners on the coast of Labrador; 30,000 quintals by schooners from Cape Breton fishing around the Magdalen Islands, and about 8,000 quintals caught by Americans in the same waters.

The price of codfish was about fifty cents higher than last year, that is to say from \$3 to \$3.50 a quintal.

SALMON FISHERY.

Salmon fishing was exceedingly good, being considered one of the most remunerative catches since the establishment of the fishery license system. The statistics establish the yield as follows :

	1877.	1878.
Salmon, Pickled, brls.....	2,232	2,729
“ Fresh, in ice, lbs.....	326,548	489,786
“ Preserved in cans, lbs.....	100,605	139,574

Or about 1,500 barrels more than last year.

The total value is computed as follows:—

1877.....	\$58,207
1878.....	78,173
Increase.....	\$19,966

Pickled salmon sold on the coast of Labrador at from \$7 to \$9 a barrel, but on the coast of Gaspé and Bay des Chaleurs it sold fresh at from three and a half to seven cents a pound. Breeding salmon were reported as being unusually abundant in the rivers last fall.

MACKEREL FISHERY.

As predicted in 1877, mackerel have returned to our shores in their usual numbers. These fish were this season found everywhere in the Gulf, from Godbout to Bonne Esperance on the north coast; around Anticosti, and from Cape Chatte to Bonaventure on the south shore. At Magdalen Islands the catch was heavy, but the fish were of a small size. The statistics establish the total catch at 8,583 barrels against 5,339 in 1877.

A larger number of American vessels visited our shores this year than during the past four or five seasons. Most of them secured good cargoes, especially those who fished around the coast of Gaspé and the north coast from Moisie to Godbout.

HERRING FISHERY.

Although these fish have rather increased than otherwise on our coasts, the statistics, nevertheless, show a large falling off in the total catch. But this is due to the fact that these fish struck so early at Magdalen Islands that foreign schooners arrived too late and were thus prevented from securing full fares. The schooners from Esquimaux Point also failed in their voyage to Newfoundland; but all the fishermen agree in stating that there were more herring in our waters this season than ever before, and to this fact as well as to the reappearance of mackerel, is attributed their success in cod fishing.

The total catch is reckoned at 44,853 barrels against 63,229 in 1877.

HALIBUT FISHERY.

The few halibut reckoned in the fishery statistics are caught when fishing for cod. This pursuit is not carried on in a regular manner. The returns show a catch of 238 barrels against 227 in 1877. Of this amount, 122 barrels were caught at Anticosti. No foreign vessels whatever were this season engaged in halibut fishing.

SEAL FISHING AND HUNTING.

Seal hunting on the ice by schooners was successful this season; the total yield being 26,404 seals against 13,097 killed in 1877 and 9,615 in 1876.

WHALE FISHERY

Only one schooner was engaged in this pursuit during the present season; having brought back 5,600 gallons of oil against 13,716 gallons secured by three vessels last season, including the proceeds of a whale found dead ashore.

I notice in Mr. Joseph Eden's annual report on the trade of Gaspé, a statement to the effect that the old whalers claim the decrease of whales in the Gulf as attributable to the indiscriminate slaughter by modern fishermen of old whales, whereas it was the rule in olden times among Gaspé whalers to kill the calves and spare the dams.

LOBSTER FISHERY.

It will be sufficient to state here that 731,008 pounds of lobsters were put up in cans this season against 450,669 pounds last year, and 245,335 pounds in 1876, to enable any one to understand the immense development of this industry and the dangers to be guarded against for the future.

Taken as a whole, this season's fishing may be called good, at least so far as applies to the yield. With regard to the value, the results are not quite so satisfactory; cod and salmon being the only fish which maintained their price, other kinds having fallen in value.

The following table will show at a glance the increase and decrease in the yield and the value of each particular fishery. For more ample details, the statistics published at the end of each division may be consulted.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the value of the several fisheries in the Gaspé, Bonaventure, Labrador, Magdalen Islands and Anticosti Island Divisions, during the Years 1877 and 1878.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.		Value.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Summer cod fishing..... Qtls.	223,596	253,902	1,117,980 00	1,269,510 00
Autumn "..... "	37,626	36,344	188,130 00	181,720 00
Herrings, pickled..... Brls.	63,229½	44,853	316,147 50	224,265 00
" smoked..... Boxes.	700	22	175 00	5 50
Mackerel, pickled..... Brls.	5,339½	8,583	53,395 00	85,830 00
" preserved in cans..... Lbs.	960	5,136	144 00	770 40
Haddock..... Qtls.	248	666	1,240 00	3,330 00
Ling..... "	99	25	495 00	125 00
Halibut..... Bbls.	227½	286	1,365 00	1,716 00
Salmon, pickled..... "	2,232½	2,729	26,790 00	32,748 00
" fresh in ice..... Lbs.	326,548	489,786	16,327 40	24,489 30
" preserved in cans..... "	100,605	139,574	15,090 75	20,936 10
" smoked..... Boxes.	1		4 00	
Trout..... Brls.	276½	134	2,212 00	1,072 00
Eels..... "	23	17	230 00	170 00
Sardines..... "	60		300 00	
Tunny..... "	2		10 00	
Lobsters, preserved in cans..... Lbs.	450,669	731,008	67,630 35	109,651 20
" fresh..... "	5,000		250 00	
Cod tongues and sounds..... Brls.	234	242	2,106 00	2,178 00
Seal skins..... Pieces	13,097	26,404	16,371 25	33,005 00
Porpoise skins..... "	12	1	48 00	4 00
Seal oil..... Galls.	58,470	111,833	29,245 00	55,916 50
Porpoise oil..... "	95	130	76 00	80 00
Whale oil..... "	13,716	5,600	6,858 00	2,800 00
Cod oil..... "	224,875	211,870	112,437 50	105,935 00
Fish and clams used as bait and manure Brls.	181,596	91,055	181,596 00	91,055 00
Fish used for local consumption..... "	11,554½	10,921	46,218 00	43,684 00
Total.....			2,202,831 75	2,290,936 00
Increase.....				2,202,831 75
				88,104 25

GASPÉ AND BONAVENTURE DIVISIONS.

If we are to believe the traditions reported by early French writers on New France, the coasts of Gaspé were known before the eleventh century.

Father Chrétien Leclerc, who is one of the earliest writers on Canada, remarks that those who first visited Gaspé, noticed the Indians possessed a wonderful knowledge of navigation, and had accurate ideas of a Deity. This knowledge they could only have acquired from northmen from Greenland or Iceland, where extensive fishery establishments formerly existed, and whose inhabitants during the course of their excursions to the southern shores of our continent, had penetrated as far as the coasts of Gaspé. A celebrated Danish professor and archæologist, Rafu, relying upon tradition and olden history, has even stated in his works that Gaspé was a fishing post frequented and maintained by northmen during the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Setting aside, however, these legendary traditions, history shows that Cartier visited the coasts of Gaspé as early as 1534, and that by the beginning of the seventeenth century, when Champlain had hardly commenced to found the future capital of New France, and Poutrincourt chosen Port Royal in Acadia as the settlement of a small French colony, fishing stations were already scattered on the coasts of Gaspé. Cargoes of codfish, as well as furs purchased from the Indians for powder and shot, were even at this early date shipped to France. In spite, however, of all the combined natural advantages of the soil and waters, it seems as if this extensive region, which is now denominated Gaspesia, and whose history is, comparatively speaking, of an ancient date, did not follow the march of progress in the same ratio as the rest of our country, under far less favorable circumstances.

Gaspesia is composed of two counties, Gaspé and Bonaventure, with an extent of coast of 224 miles, abundantly frequented during the fishing season by cod, herring, mackerel, salmon and numerous other fish of considerable value and excellent quality. These inexhaustible sources of wealth must have induced the sailors of old France to follow up that coast after discovering it, and soon after we find large fleets of vessels busily employed taking cargoes of fish at Gaspé, Percé and Pabos. The population must have become already numerous, since Bishop de St. Valier visited the place in person, and the early Governors of Quebec used to send there for the purposes of despatching news to France, or procuring provisions. Percé, Pabos and Gaspé were thus the most important localities in the early days of the Colony, both on account of the abundance of fish as well as safe harbors.

I have already alluded, in previous Reports, to the sufferings and hardships of the first settlers scattered on that coast under the French domination. They were often made victims of the continuous wars between France and England during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and vessels of the enemy more than once destroyed at one blow the expectations and wealth of fishermen.

After the conquest, new settlers replaced the French; they were no more exempt from incursions of the enemy, but being courageous and firm, they resisted adversity, and some of them hailing from the Island of Jersey succeeded in founding establishments which still exist, and have become powerful by mastering the wealth of the seas, and acquiring possession of the soil.

To this immigration from Jersey were soon added other people from Canada, Ireland, Scotland, Acadia and U. E. Loyalists, who settled on the coasts of Gaspé and Bay des Chaleurs. Of all, the above merchants being excepted, those only who succeeded in reaching a state of independency, were such as were engaged in farming. Most of the latter are settled on the shores of Bay des Chaleurs. The others, who took to the precarious mode of a fisherman's life, did not succeed as well, and in the course of time found themselves under the yoke of merchants, and were thus prevented from following any other occupation but that of fishing.

One of the principal causes which delayed the colonization of Gaspesia was the absence of communication. Up to 1830, the resident population amounted to only 7,677 souls, but so soon as some means of communication had been opened, emigration

made rapid strides, and in 1850 the population had already swelled up to 21,748 souls. Since then, and especially during the past few years, thanks to the energy and continuous efforts of some of our public men, numerous colonization roads have been opened; steamers now frequent these shores; telegraph lines have overcome distance; travellers appear on all sides, distributing money; business men strive to enlarge the field of their operations; settlers eagerly take hold of a virgin soil; large clearances are made, and people now find in the soil a mode of living which is denied them by the sea. I was enabled this summer, whilst travelling over the Maritime road, to convince myself of the great advantages this means of communication affords colonization. At the various posts scattered along it, where ten years ago there were only a few huts, occupied by poor fishermen, most of the time in danger of being starved during the long winter months, there are now pleasing villages whose inhabitants depend solely upon the farming of their lands for a living. I was enabled, during my journey, to admire the luxuriant crops which meet the eye and ensure prosperity to that portion of our country.

It will thus be seen that, if at the outset the fishing industry occupied the first position in the importance of Gaspesia, agriculture and the lumber trade have opened a new field in this distant land. Let us hope that Gaspesia will soon rival other places, and that improvements, steam communications and telegraph lines will place it on a level with more favored localities.

The past season has been one of the most remunerative kind experienced for a long time on the coast of Gaspé. Crops were good and fishing also. In the County of Gaspé the population is generally employed in fishing. In Bonaventure, where communication is easier and competition more active, the resident population is more addicted to farming. The markets are, besides, handier, produce sells better and settlers are generally better off.

Although there are some establishments in the County of Gaspé for the canning of salmon and lobsters, and that salmon is mostly sold fresh at remunerative prices, the greatest number of canning establishments are located on the shores of Bay des Chaleurs, at Port Daniel, Maria, Pabos and Grand River.

Establishments of this nature create competition, and help the circulation of money in places where they are more numerous. One industry gives rise to another, and if I am to believe the rumor, a French firm intends purchasing salmon on the spot and shipping it in a fresh state. This cannot but give an additional impulse to this fishery.

COD FISHERY.

Of all the different industries carried on on the coasts of Gaspé and Bonaventure, cod fishing undoubtedly ranks first, as well on account of the number of hands employed and the capital invested as by the trade to which it gives rise and the proceeds derived therefrom. About eight hundred men were employed this season fishing on the coasts of Gaspé, and an equal number of hands were engaged on shore in the preparation of the fish. The number of fishing boats and flats is reckoned at 1,812. If, to the value of these small vessels, be added that of larger ones engaged trading or carrying fish to foreign countries, some idea may be formed of the value and importance of the cod fishing industry on these coasts.

Between Cape Chatte and Cape des Rosiers, and from Anse aux Gascons to Bonaventure, fishermen are not in the habit of going far out to fish, whilst those from Point St. Peter to Newport—and especially from Cape Cove to Newport—after attending to spring fishing near the shores, spend the remainder of the season on the Green Banks, Miscou and Orphan Banks, which are situated six, eight or ten leagues outside.

The energy evinced by Gaspé fishermen and the knowledge they display in the management of their small open boats, with twenty or twenty-five feet keel, when going out into the Gulf or anchored during storms which cause anxiety to sailors in large vessels, is a subject of admiration to every stranger. What anxiety is felt in beholding these frail shells battling against winds and stormy seas!

Unfortunately, in spite of all the ability displayed by these fishermen, painful

accidents, wrecks and loss of life have to be recorded. The memory of that terrible storm which made such a large number of orphans among the householders of Bay des Chaleurs is still fresh in the people's hearts. The spot where so many lives were lost has received the appellation of Orphan Bank. Even this year, during a frightful storm which was experienced on the same grounds, four men were drowned, and it is a wonder that three hundred of them did not share a similar fate. It occurred during the latter end of June, and so discouraged our hardy fishermen that for several weeks they hardly dared venture any distance from the shore; but the past was by degrees once more forgotten, and when autumn came they repaired to the banks with as much confidence as heretofore.

Miscou, Green and Orphan Banks are perhaps the best in the world for the abundance of fish, but it will easily be understood from what has been said above, how only a portion of the Gaspé fishermen can take advantage of their wealth, and even then by running the greatest dangers. Should we be willing to do so, however, we have it in our power to make better use of them than Americans and Frenchmen who come from great distances to fish on the same grounds and even on others still more dangerous, taking back wealth and profit to their own countries. Fishermen from the Maritime Provinces and others from Newfoundland understand better their own interests than we do. They are provided with a larger class of vessels, and being thus able to repair to the banks at all times, fare better than our own people. The fact of the matter is, that these vessels alone can be depended upon for reliable success. I visited about forty of them on the banks this summer (the names of which I shall give further on when speaking of Magdalen Islands,) and all of those I met had completed their second cargo. Some liberal-minded Canadians assisted Quebec fishermen this spring and fitted out a vessel for cod fishing on the Moisie banks. The success of that enterprise was only partial, as the vessel left too late; but should this example be followed by others, and with timely preparations, success will be a sure thing.

Of all the known coasts there are none perhaps where the migrations of the cod have been so steady and regular as on those of Gaspé. Certain fallings off have of course been occasionally noticed in some localities or during certain years, but a steady equilibrium has been maintained for hundreds of years, and this is easily understood when the enormous reproductive power of cod and the large extent of our fishing grounds, so abundantly provided with food, is taken into consideration. The absence of the latter may sometimes cause fish to abandon places where they used to be found in abundance; currents, winds and temperature may, in a greater or lesser degree influence the migration of cod and occasion great disappointment and loss to fishermen and outfitters, but under ordinary circumstances fish are almost sure to be found in abundance. Cod is one of the first fish to appear on our shores in the spring, chasing the smaller fish, on which it preys, when not prevented by foreign obstacles such as the ice, which delays its appearance, and unlike other fishes it leaves the shores only when ice forms on the surface of the sea.

During the early part of the seasons of 1876 and 1877 the migration of cod did not follow the usual rules, and although herring and capelin appeared at their proper time on the coasts of Gaspé, cod struck only at the end of June, when bait was becoming scarce. The influence of cold weather had already been observed in connection with the migrations of cod, but the experience of these two seasons was a most convincing fact of this. Whilst this was experienced at Gaspé, codfishing had begun two or three weeks earlier than usual on the north coast, consequent on the Straits of Belle Isle being free from ice during the first days of April. The spring having opened as usual last season, cod struck very early in the Gulf, especially on the coast of Gaspé where the best fishing time is during May and June.

Bait being abundant, cod fishing was generally good from Cape Chatte to Bonaventure. In some localities such as St. Anne des Monts, Gaspé, La Madeleine, Newport and Port Daniel, where there was a great abundance of lance and mackerel, a large increase is apparent over last year's catch. At St. Anne des Monts where fishermen were heretofore compelled to procure thousands of barrels of clams from

the north shore to be used as bait, the reappearance of mackerel saved them considerable delays and additional expense, whilst this season's catch was greatly in excess of that of last year, taking into consideration the number of boats employed. A fisherman of the locality alone caught one hundred quintals of fish.

Cod does not seem to have had any special favorite resorts this season; it was abundant everywhere. The best catch, however, took place as usual from Grand River to Newport; the people of these localities being in the habit of repairing to the banks whence they bring the finest quality of fish. From Cape Chatte to Cape des Rosiers, the catch averaged fifty quintals per boat; but it must be borne in mind that people on that portion of the coast follow farming as well as fishing, so that their time is divided between both occupations, which is certainly no misfortune for them.

Towards the end of the summer it rained for three consecutive weeks, interfering very much with the preparation of fish.

Cod-fishing is carried on on the coast of Gaspé with hand-lines and trawls, most of the fish being caught with the latter apparatus. Some fishermen are opposed to this mode of fishing, and claim that it will ruin our grounds; but I feel inclined to believe that this is a mistake, and that one cause is taken for another. There are just as many fish caught now on the Orphan and Miscou Banks, and on the coast of Newfoundland, where trawls have been in use for years, as there were at the first. I, however, believe that the greater or lesser disposition of cod to bite, depends upon certain physiological causes, and that as many fish are caught with lines as with trawls, all circumstances being equal.

During the month of June, whilst at Magdalen Islands, I examined a boat just coming ashore with codfish. I selected one hundred of the largest fish, and on opening them I found that eighty of these were female fish, and that only two had not yet spawned. These cod had been caught with hand-lines, at a distance of about one mile and a-half from shore. This would go far to prove that cod is more voracious and hungry after depositing its eggs than before, and that no matter what kind of bait is then offered, it is always ready to take it. I made a similar observation some time after at Kegashca, and out of five quintals of cod caught at a distance of eight miles outside, three-fourths were males, and the balance females with and without eggs; thus proving, in my opinion, that in this locality at least, the females had not yet deposited their eggs, and were not voracious. These fish had also been caught with handlines. These observations on my part have not yet, of course, been sufficiently extended to be conclusive, but I intend to further elucidate this matter during the course of next season, if opportunity permits.

Most of the codfish caught at or brought to Gaspé is exported to Italy, Brazil or the West Indies. During a long time our fish met with no competition on these markets, but a few years past Norwegians have been in the habit of shipping a large quantity of fish there. It is, however, inferior in quality to our own, and not as well prepared, and does not always realize as high a price. The profits are nevertheless considered sufficient, because the catching of fish and its transport to foreign markets costs very little in Norway.

In 1876, the fish sold at an unusually high price on the coasts of the Gulf, but the heavy losses which merchants experienced caused it to fall to the lowest possible rate in 1877. It is difficult to ascertain prices on foreign markets during the past winter, merchants, as a rule, being rather reticent on this point; but I was informed that prices varied from eight to twelve dollars a tub, which must have left a good margin for profits, when one takes into consideration the prices paid on the spot, and those charged on goods and provisions supplied the fishermen. The usual prices given this season on the coast of Gaspé were from \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Gaspé and Paspebiac are the greatest fish emporiums in this Division. Most of the vessels loading for foreign ports take their cargoes there. A few, however, go to Percé, Cape Cove and Malbaie; but these localities are exposed to sea winds and anchorage is not so safe. Thirty-nine vessels loaded at Paspebiac this season, taking 68,195 quintals of cod to foreign ports. Last year thirty-three loaded there with

65,221 quintals of cod; 2,015 quintals of haddock; 230 barrels of green codfish; 1,904 barrels of herring; 7,805 barrels of cod tongues, and 4,451 barrels of cod oil. At Gaspé twenty-four vessels loaded for foreign countries.

The total quantity of codfish caught in the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure amounts to 109,282 quintals, against 100,773 in 1877; without reckoning the fish used for local consumption.

RETURN of Vessels engaged in the Fish Trade which took Cargoes at Gaspé in 1878.

Names of Vessels.	Tons.	Destination.	Contents of Cargo.	Value.
				\$ cts.
Dawn.....	154	Rio Janeiro.....	152 tons Fish.....	11,912 00
Orient Star.....	95	Pernambuco.....	1,533 tubs do.....	6,946 00
Dewdrop.....	101	Rio Janeiro.....	1,566 do do.....	9,336 00
Brittany.....	84	Ancona.....	2,467 cwt. do.....	9,868 00
Warrior.....	93	Naples.....	2,010 quintals do.....	8,160 00
Zouave.....	116	do.....	2,500 do do.....	10,000 00
Alliance.....	115	do.....	2,800 do do.....	11,200 00
Scud.....	70	Civita Vecchia.....	1,776 do do.....	7,104 00
Brothers.....	173	Rio Janeiro.....	2,600 tubs do.....	15,600 00
Graphic.....	59	Civita Vecchia.....	1,841 quintals do.....	7,364 00
Ocean Queen.....	149	Rio Janeiro.....	2,289 tubs do.....	11,395 00
Snowdrop.....	149	do.....	2,400 do do.....	15,000 00
Village Belle.....	136	Bahia.....	2,065 do do.....	10,325 00
Gleaner.....	94	Lisbon.....	2,579 quintals do.....	10,318 00
Undine.....	74	Vienna.....	2,244 do do.....	8,976 00
Esperance.....	141	Bahia.....	1,940 do do.....	11,640 00
Critic.....	96	Jersey.....	2,316 do do.....	8,900 00
Glenfeadon.....	128	Lisbon.....	2,850 do do.....	14,250 00
Albatross.....	79	Jersey.....	2,316 do do.....	9,270 00
Standard.....	93	do.....	Fish and oil.....	7,000 00
Dawn.....	154	do.....	do.....	11,660 00
John Clark.....	86	Lisbon.....	2,266 quintals Fish.....	9,334 00
Cornucopia.....	155	Jersey.....	2,188 tubs do.....	13,128 00
J. L. B.....	148	do.....	2,000 do do.....	11,000 00

RETURN of Vessels engaged in the Fish Trade which took Cargoes at Percé in 1876.

Names of Vessels.	Tons.	Destination.	Contents of Cargo.	Value.
				\$ cts.
Heroine.....	97	Barbadoes.....	1,400 cwt. dry cod.....	6,000 00
Canada.....	156	Bahia.....	2,708 do.....	10,835 00
G. D. T.....	118	Pernambuco.....	1,817 do.....	8,750 00
Col. Ellsworth.....	78	Barbadoes.....	910 do.....	3,650 00
Zingara.....	74	Brazil.....	2,780 do.....	14,610 00
Heroine.....	97	Vienna.....	2,460 do.....	12,300 00
Canada.....	156	Jersey.....	2,600 do.....	10,000 00

Herring Fishery.

This fishery yielded during the present season 7,373 barrels against 2,756 in 1877. The quantity used as bait for cod-fishing amounted to 9,165 barrels, against 6,955 in 1877; which gives a total yield of 16,538 for 1878. These figures show that in spite of the poor success experienced in 1876 and 1877, herring has returned as abundantly as ever on our shores, a matter of rejoicing, because with the return of herring and mackerel we may rely upon remunerative cod-fishing. These fish were most abundant last spring and summer from Cape Chatte to Carleton, although somewhat scarce at Percé and Point St. Peter.

RETURN of all Ships and Vessels that have entered Inwards, with Fish only,
Season of 1878.

PORT OF NEW CARLISLE.

Date of Report.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Men.	From Whence.	Codfish, in quintals.
1878.					
July 27.....	Hebe.....	236	11	Labrador	852
Sept. 27.....	Adelina.....	91	6	do	529
Oct. 2.....	Flying Fish.....	65	4	do	1,645
do 23.....	Marie Georgiana.....	98	6	do	527
					3,553

RETURN of all Ships and Vessels that have Cleared Outwards, with Fish only, Season of 1878.

PORT OF NEW CARLISLE.

Date of Report.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Men.	Where Bound.	Codfish, Dry, in quintals.	Haddock, Dry, in quintals.	Ling, Dry, in quintals.	Codfish, Green, in barrels.	Cod Roes, in barrels.	Herring, Pickled, in barrels.	Herring, Smoked, in boxes.	Cod Sounds, in lbs.	Cod Tongues, in lbs.	Cod Oil, in gallons.	Salmon, in barrels.	Seal Oil, in gallons.	Mackerel, Pickled, in barrels.
1878.																	
April 30	Comalo	95	5	Barbadoes													
May 14	Ranger	137	8	do	1,902					5							
do 20	Diton	78	5	do	1,035												
do 23	Wm. Hayes	160	6	do						1							
do 25	Hudson	99	5	do						35							
do 28	Marie Georgiana	98	6	do	157												
do 28	C. R. C.	248	10	Rio Janeiro	4,113	238	23										
do 28	Tiena	174	5	Barbadoes													
do 31	Union	193	10	Brazil	2,857					197							
do 31	Hematope	76	5	Barbadoes	1,000												
June 1	Ada R.	123	6	do						8							
do 3	Reaper	137	8	do	1,950												
do 11	Homely	229	10	do	1,400												
do 12	Ceutury	181	8	Brazil and Bahia	1,631	11	8										
do 19	Robin	150	8	Barbadoes	1,234												
do 27	Sparston	320	12	do	1,518	20				117							
do 28	Sea Flower	352	13	Jersey													
do 29	Amelia Adeline	89	5	Newfoundland	10			10		24				4,171		864	
Aug 2	Marceline	45	3	Boston						314							
do 14	Gundie Adelin	89	4	Newfoundland	12												
do 27	O. Blanchard	260	10	Rio Janeiro	3,452	730											
Sept. 5	Diton	78	5	Italy	1,800												
do 5	Union	193	10	Rio Janeiro	3,097												
do 10	Robin	150	8	do	2,042	348											
do 10	Firm	126	6	do	2,354												
do 14	Four Brothers	81	4	Boston													
do 23	Century	181	8	Rio Janeiro	2,811	58				995					25		
Oct. 12	Homely	229	10	do	3,727												
do 12	Ranger	137	8	Naples	2,900												
do 15	Flying Fish	65	4	Vienna	1,970												
do 23	Hematope	76	5	Italy	1,622												

RETURN of all Ships and Vessels that have Entered Inwards, Coastways, Season of 1878.

PORT OF NEW CARLISLE.

Date of Report.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Men.	From Whence.	Codsh. Dry, in quintals.	Haddock, Dry, in quintals.	Ling. Dry, in quintals.	Codsh. Oil, in gallons.	Codsh. Green, in barrels.	Herring, Pickled, in barrels.	Clams, in barrels.	Oysters, in barrels.	Mackerel, in barrels.
1878.													
May 9.....	Epopt.....	7	2	Caraquet.....	203			80					
do 9.....	Reaper.....	130	6	Percé.....	203								
do 20.....	Peace.....	35	4	Caraquet.....	5								
do 20.....	Paspebiac.....	57	7	Arichat.....	766								
do 21.....	Tickler.....	96	7	do.....	467								
June 1.....	Hare.....	23	4	Caraquet.....	297								
do 1.....	Epopt.....	7	3	do.....	114								
do 3.....	Robie.....	150	3	Arichat.....	320								
do 3.....	Epopt.....	7	7	Caraquet.....	123								
do 11.....	Tickler.....	96	3	Arichat.....	886								
do 15.....	Hare.....	23	4	Caraquet.....	81								
do 3.....	Epopt.....	7	3	do.....	44								
Aug. 3.....	Adelina.....	91	6	Labrador.....	90								
do 8.....	Epopt.....	7	3	Caraquet.....									
do 19.....	Diton.....	78	5	North Shore.....	1,165								
do 29.....	Marie Georgiana.....	98	6	Percé.....	423						25		
Sept. 5.....	Diton.....	78	5	Caraquet.....	2,057								
do 6.....	Tickler.....	96	7	Arichat.....	1,054	347							
do 9.....	Marie Georgiana.....	98	7	Percé.....	1,606								
do 9.....	Swallow.....	34	4	Margaree, C.B.....	576								
do 28.....	Marie Georgiana.....	98	6	Percé.....	823								
Oct. 1.....	Ranger.....	137	7	Caraquet.....	1,372								30
do 7.....	Replevin.....	7	2	do.....								1	
do 16.....	Epopt.....	7	2	do.....	220							4	
do 21.....	Replevin.....	7	2	do.....	115								
do 21.....	Replevin.....	7	2	do.....	137								
do 21.....	Epopt.....	7	2	do.....	206								
do 21.....	Replevin.....	7	2	do.....									
do 25.....	Epopt.....	7	2	do.....	160					55			
do 26.....	Replevin.....	7	2	do.....									
do 26.....	Ellen Mary.....	65	5	Arichat.....	475	465				47			

do 29....	Epoit.....	7	2	Caraquet.....	850	812	80	20	218	25	97	3
do 29....	Replevin.....	7	2	do.....	160				50			
do 31....	Marie Georgiana.....	98	6	Percé.....								
Nov. 4....	Epoit.....	7	2	Caraquet.....	24				33			
do 4....	Hare.....	23	3	do.....					20			
do 8....	Epoit.....	7	2	do.....							88	
do 14....	Epoit.....	7	2	do.....							4	
do 18....	Epoit.....	7	2	do.....								
					13,817	812	80	20	218	25	97	33

RETURN of all Ships and Vessels that have Entered Outwards, Coastways, Season of 1878.

PORT OF NEW CARLISLE.

Date of Report.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Men.	Where Bound.	Dry Codfish, Quin- tals.	Cod Oil, Gallons.	Codfish, Green, Barrels.	Herring, Pickled, Barrels.	Herring, Smoked, Boxes.	Canned Lobsters, Boxes.	Canned Salmon, Boxes.	4 doz. each box. do
1878,												
May 27.....	Chatham Head.....	24	2	New Mills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....
June 4.....	do.....	24	2	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
do 6.....	Ripple.....	21	3	Pictou.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
do 7.....	Chatham Head.....	24	2	New Mills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 7.....	Mary.....	22	3	Pictou.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
do 13.....	Chatham Head.....	24	2	New Mills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
do 21.....	do.....	24	2	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
July 4.....	do.....	24	2	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	.....
do 10.....	do.....	24	2	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
do 20.....	do.....	24	2	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
do 23.....	do.....	24	3	Arichat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	60	.....
do 25.....	Ripple.....	21	3	New Mills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 31.....	Chatham Head.....	24	2	Pictou.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
Sept. 7.....	Mary.....	22	3	New Mills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 5.....	Chatham Head.....	24	2	Pictou.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 7.....	Wallace.....	19	2	New Mills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
do 12.....	Jas. Lewis.....	5	1	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	25	.....
do 16.....	Wallace.....	10	2	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	.....	.....
do 20.....	Chatham Head.....	24	2	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	158	.....
do 23.....	Anna Bella.....	72	5	Quebec.....	5	200	300	.....	.....	201	175	.....
					5	200	300	200	85	2,361	818	

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Ships and Vessels owned and engaged in the Fish Trade, in the County of Bonaventure, from Maguashie Point to Paspébiac Point, during the Season of 1878.

Names of Firms in which Vessels are engaged.	Name of Place,	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Amount
				\$ cts
Clarence Hamilton & Co.....	New Carlisle	Isabella	45	2,000 00
Chas. Robin & Co.	Paspébiac	Century	181	9,000 00
do	do	Ranger	137	6,000 00
do	do	Sea Flower	352	18,000 00
do	do	Diton	78	4,000 00
do	do	Robin	150	7,000 00
do	do	O. Blanchard	260	13,000 00
do	do	"85"	139	6,000 00
do	do	Reaper	137	6,000 00
do	do	Hemely	129	11,000 00
do	do	C. R. C.	248	12,000 00
do	do	Union	193	10,000 00
do	do	Hematope	76	3,500 00
do	do	Peace	35	500 00
do	do	Beaver	28	620 00
do	do	Esqoyt	12	400 00
do	do	Paspébiac	57	3,000 00
do	do	Replevin	7	200 00
do	do	Providence	48	1,500 00
do	do	Swallow	34	1,500 00
do	do	Hare	23	1,000 00
do	do	Tiesler	86	6,000 00
do	do	Ant	53	3,000 00
do	do	Wly	9	200 00
do	do	Nova Scotia	49	1,200 00
do	do	Etoile de Marin	71	2,130 00
do	do	A. W. C.	55	1,600 00
do	do	Patress	181	8,000 00
do	do	Ellin Mary	65	3,500 00
do	do	John Bull	16	450 00
			2,919	140,000 00
LeBontillier Brothers	do	Sharston	320	15,000 00
do	do	Lady Young	106	5,000 00
do	do	Marie Georgiana	98	3,220 00
do	do	Hebe	236	8,440 00
do	do	Industry	143	6,000 00
do	do	Firm	126	5,040 00
do	do	Glenar	59	2,350 00
do	do	Bismark	19	700 00
do	do	G. D. T.	65	2,600 00
do	do	Adelina	91	3,600 00
do	do	Regala	59	2,360 00
do	do	St. Breara	99	3,960 00
			1,421	59,980 00

Lobster Fishery.

Wise laws have been enacted by the Department for the protection of this industry, and during two seasons, the local fishery overseers were engaged enforcing them.

The slightest acquaintance with the physiology of these crustaceans will convince any one that the carrying out of these laws must have had some good effect, because the simple fact of being compelled to return to the water female lobsters with eggs attached or those under the regular size, or the cessation of fishing during two or three weeks in the middle of summer, must necessarily have saved thousands of parent lobsters from being destroyed and thus kept them for purposes of future reproduction, but unfortunately packers on the one side in their anxiety to reap larger profits, and fishermen on the other who thus experienced inconvenience in being compelled to observe these laws, found some causes of complaint against them, and if I am to judge from the petitions sent to your Department, all sorts of reasons are brought forth to obtain an exemption from compliance with these regulations. Physiological causes are discussed in connection with their adoption; delays and damages occasioned by bad weather are pleaded in order to gain an extension of time and thus escape the close season; another petition speaks strongly in favour of the poor people who are thus compelled to lose a most precious time during the summer season; and with all these excuses some point or another was eventually gained. This year the whole thing gave way, and for one reason or another, this fishing was carried on uninterruptedly from May till October. All regulations tending to protection must necessarily inconvenience to some extent, but experience is there to teach us that they are necessary, and I must say that of all the regulations affecting the lobster fishery, the most efficient in my opinion is the one establishing a close time.

In my last reports I tried to establish that, as the result of my experience and that of several fishermen on various parts of the Gulf Shores, berried lobsters were met with at almost every season of the year from the beginning of spring to the fall, and the same facts were again noticed this season. I also stated that the appearance of lobsters on our shores at earlier or later periods depended upon various circumstances, such as prevailing winds and the temperature of water. I added that, as no fixed close time could surely cover the spawning period of these crustaceans, and that to stop fishing for two or three weeks during the middle of the season would certainly be considered a great hardship, it might possibly be wiser to fix the date when fishing should begin on the tenth of June, and let it terminate on the twentieth of October. This would give fishermen the best period of the season to carry on their industry, because after the middle of October the weather is usually boisterous and fishing becomes uncertain. Anyhow we may feel satisfied of two things; first, that if lobsters are not protected they will be nearly destroyed in a couple of years, and second, that in order to save them a close season is absolutely necessary.

The dates which I now recommend would, I am sure, be acceptable to fishermen, and guarantee that a sufficient number of parent lobsters would thus be saved to ensure an equilibrium in the species on our coasts.

I have already alluded to the rapid increase of lobster canning establishments in previous reports; I shall now return to the subject once more for some additional data.

The first lobster cannery was started in 1874 at Carleton. In 1875 three additional ones were opened at Maria, New Richmond and Bonaventure; in 1877 two others at Port Daniel and Little River, and this season lobster fishing was carried on on a remunerative scale at Newport and Pabos.

The following is a list of the number of pounds of lobsters canned at each establishment.

Maria, 14,112 pounds; Capelin, 35,000; Port Daniel, 100,000; Newport, 51,000; Grand Pabos, 38,000; and Little River, 1,900. Total, 340,960 pounds, against 173,565 in 1877.

Mr. Holliday, of Quebec, opened a canning establishment at Sandy Beach, Gaspé, in 1875, when he prepared 60,000 pounds of lobsters. Being fully alive to the injurious effect of excessive fishing, and desiring to preserve these grounds so as to be able to rely upon a good yield each year, he took care to fish them with moderation, leaving early in the season and occasionally changing the localities. In 1876, he fished at Sandy Beach and Malbaie, preserving 50,000 pounds of lobsters. In 1877, he fished only at Malbaie, when he canned 43,000 pounds; but this season he operated on new grounds. He caught 74,000 pounds at Seal Cove and 75,000 at Percé; altogether, 149,000 pounds. This gives for the coast of Gaspé a total of 389,012 pounds of lobsters canned.

Mackerel Fishery.

It is with a sensible pleasure that I am able to state in the present Report that this valuable fish, which had become so scarce that our fishery statistics for 1875 and 1876 hardly mentioned it, has reappeared on our shores as abundantly as ever. This happy event is not due to any protective regulation, but to the fact that United States fishing vessels have abandoned our waters for several years past, since they could not find any mackerel there. Their absence produced more good than prohibitory laws would have done.

We had occasion to state in our Report of last year, basing our assertion on the writings of the Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries and those of Professor Hind, that all fish were local, that is to say, abandoned only for a time our shores where they had been attracted in the spring in quest of food, or impelled thereto by the wants of natural reproduction when winter or the temperature of the sea caused them to seek colder water where they could find more abundant food. We also stated that the movements of fish were more or less influenced by the appearance of bait, the prevalence of certain winds, currents and temperature of water. To prove this, we instanced several facts establishing that, during the winter, the fish which then repaired to our coasts did not move far away, and we added that, should these opinions prove to be unfounded, we might reasonably despair for ever to see mackerel and herring frequenting the Canadian shores in sufficient numbers to make fishing a remunerative pursuit. The fancy theories propounded by our neighbors that mackerel was a southern sea fish, and that it appeared only by chance in the waters of the Gulf, have happily no foundation and cannot be maintained in the face of experience and facts. Is it not the case, indeed, that the catch of mackerel was abundant in our waters for consecutive seasons? Did it not fall off by degrees under the exhaustive fishing pursued by fleets of one thousand to twelve hundred sail repairing to all points of the Gulf and carrying destruction and ruin everywhere? Is it not also true that, since United States fishing vessels have disappeared, mackerel has gradually increased every year? The above reasons and the slight increase which was noticed in 1877 led us to expect an abundant catch of mackerel this season; and should American theorists still decline to acknowledge the truth of these opinions they must enquire from their own fishermen who understand these matters better than they do. The latter were satisfied that mackerel fishing would be good this year, and they were on the grounds at the proper time when success crowned their labours and justified their expectations.

American fishermen were, of course, more benefitted by the reappearance of mackerel than our own people, but the returns show that there were more fish caught and prepared than for many years past on our shores. Besides, the abundance of these fish was of the greatest assistance in supplying bait for cod-fishing, especially from Ste. Anne des Monts to Paspebiac. The fishermen of these localities agree in saying that, had it not been for mackerel, the catch of cod would perhaps have been one-fourth less than it was.

Our fishermen fish for mackerel with hand lines, there being only one ordinary seine in use on the north coast. American fishermen use hand lines and purse-seines.

Large schools of mackerel visited the shores of Gaspé as well as those of the north coast this season. About ten schooners entered Gaspé Bay where they took their cargoes; eight others caught 3,500 barrels between Godbout and the Cawcees,

and completed their cargoes on the south shore between Ste. Anne des Monts and Magdalen River, whence they took at least 850 barrels to the knowledge of the local fishery guardians. Three hundred schooners repaired to Bay des Chaleurs, and according to the reports of the local Fishery Overseer at Port Daniel, most of them were provided with purse-seines and took full cargoes. It can be easily imagined what terrible havoc these two hundred and fifty purse-seines must make when engaged during two or three consecutive months in sweeping the same grounds. Nothing can escape them, and it is admitted by American fishermen themselves that a schooner making her catch with these fishing engines destroys an equal number of young herring and mackerel. These seines ought, in my opinion, to be forever banished from our waters, and their use especially prevented in the small bays where fish are wont to go for the purpose of depositing their eggs and where they breed and grow.

The above might seem to contradict what I wrote last year as to the use of seines for cod fishing on the coast of Labrador; but I shall proceed to explain the difference in both cases. Were seines not used on that coast, no cod could be caught most of the time, as these fish do not bite during certain seasons of the year, owing to the large quantity of food constantly brought over by the ice, and one might fish for any length of time without taking any fish, although the waters were thick with them. Besides this, the coast of Labrador is the only spot where cod can be seined without any danger arising to the species, and because where food is found, cod is always met with.

Moreover, when cod are met with in shoals at Blanc Sablon, there are no other fish with them, and most of the cod caught with seines are large, merchantable fish. Anyhow, such is the result of my own observations. I might also add that, as cod spawn all over the sea and at all seasons of the year, it is not likely that the use of three or four seines during two or three weeks in a secluded place on the Gulf shore can have any material influence on the number frequenting our waters.

Although the mackerel catch by our people is larger than usual, it still dwindles into insignificance when compared with that of our neighbours; still, this season's yield shows a large increase over that of last year.

The south shore gave 1,242 barrels against, 193 last year, and the north coast 185 barrels, against 28 in 1877, making thus a total catch of 1,425 barrels, against 221 in 1877. Out of the latter number of barrels must be reckoned 183 barrels caught with seines at Meccatina and 80 barrels in a trap-net at Seven Islands.

The permission to set a trap (the most destructive fishing engine known) at Seven Islands was granted by the Department as an experiment. I must state here that I saw with regret the granting of such a license. The locating of this net where it was, at Point a la Chasse, must later or sooner cause a terrible destruction among the fish frequenting this Division. It is true that very few mackerel were caught in it last season; this is not, however, due to the net itself but to the fact that horse mackerel broke through the meshes. Large quantities of small fish of all kinds were destroyed in it, as it was impossible to get rid of them; the owner having no other option but to let them perish at the bottom. The licensee, Mr. Cunningham will not deny these facts, and as he intends setting on a larger scale next season, I hope the Department will take timely notice and not renew his license. The fishermen's reports may be somewhat exaggerated, but I incline to believe, as already stated that bays like those of Seven Islands or Gaspé, which are known to be the resort of young fish, ought to be specially protected and, that no fishing engines of so destructive a nature as trap-nets are known to be, ought to be allowed either at the entrance or near them. Their use might be less objectionable on the open sea coasts or the shores of the Gulf, but they ought to be prohibited in all places where fish resort for spawning and growth.

Mackerel sold at \$7 on the spot this season.

During the course of our cruise I was unable to visit a large number of mackerel vessels, owing to an accident to our steamer at Seven Islands and its subsequent loss on the South Shore. I was informed that an American schooner entered Gaspé on

Sunday, split and cured their fish, and afterwards threw the offals overboard. After enquiry from the local Fishery Overseer, Mr. Vibert, I ascertained that this report was incorrect.

I boarded the following vessels in the Gulf:—

Name of Vessel.	Master.	Port.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Boats.	Barrels of Mackerel.
Mary Witton	Harriston	Booth Bay	13	57	4	40
Cornet	Felch.	Boston	9	33	3	15
McLeod	Taylor	Provincetown	13	50	4	5
Good Friend	Judson	Gloucester	14	80	4	25
Nellie Washburne	Torbay	Booth Bay	12	60	3	100

The crews of these vessels agreed in stating that mackerel were plenty, but that the weather kept so stormy it was almost impossible to fish.

On the north coast I also visited the following vessels:—

Name of Vessel.	Master.	Port.	Number of Men.	Tonnage.	Nets.	Boats.	Barrels of Mackerel.
Eureka	Keff	Gloucester	12	50	1 seine	2	30
Andrew	Dodge	Barrington	12	50	1 do.	2	50
Nelle	Molloch	Eastport	7	54	1 do.	2	.....
Ida Pierce	Hawes	Boston ..	12	90	2 do.	2	100

These vessels had not been long in when I boarded them.

Halibut Fishery.

There is not much to say about halibut fishing, neither our fishermen nor strangers being engaged in it. A few fish may be caught now and then with cod hooks, but that is all. United States fishermen seem to have given up this pursuit entirely in our waters, either to follow it up somewhere else, or because our own grounds are ruined. The statistics show but 46 barrels against 101 in 1877.

Bait.

All the kinds of fish employed in cod-fishing are known under the name of bait. It is an indispensable article, and it is alleged that its destruction is more fatal to cod-fishing than the destruction of cod itself, because the latter which is one of the most voracious fish known, preys upon the smaller kinds of the species, and when these are destroyed cod also disappears. Thanks to the re-appearance of herring and mackerel on our shores this season, bait was generally abundant; it failed partially, however, in some localities, such as Percé and Point St. Peter. No capelin were seen at Ste. Anne des Monts, although thousands of barrels were used last year for manuring purposes. It is not at all improbable that this great destruction may have been the cause of its scarcity this season. The want of bait at Percé often compels owners of large establishments to send to Gaspé for it. This necessitates the employment of a special vessel. In order to be enabled to secure this indispensable article, I am told that the Messrs. Robin intend building a steamer for carrying

bait during the fishing season. This enterprise cannot fail to be remunerative, as large quantities of cod are lost every season for want of bait, and such a vessel could easily supply all the fishermen on the coast of Gaspé.

The following statement shows the quantities of bait used by our fishermen :—

	Barrels.
Capelin.....	73,639
Herring	14,018
Clams.....	1,350
Squid.....	530
Smelt.....	150
Trout.....	17

I am, however, inclined to believe that these figures are much underrated. Our local fishery officers are not yet well informed as to the approximate quantities of bait required to catch a determined number of cod, and fishermen are unable to supply reliable data on this point.

Proportionally speaking, more bait is used when fishing is bad than when it is good.

Salmon Fishery.

The success experienced in this season's salmon fishing is the crowning work of those who so well understood the wants of our fishermen, and what could be effected by means of reasoning and well applied science. Indeed, this year's results exceed anything that had been experienced since the system of fishing licenses has been put in operation.

This unusual abundance must not, however, lead us to lose sight of the fact that it would be an unwise thing to release our enforcing the laws of protection. Most of the success experienced is undoubtedly due to the observance of wise and timely regulations, and to our artificial breeding establishments which have now been in operation for the past six years; but, it must also be added that the season was exceptionally fine and favorable for salmon fishing; the weather cool and calm, no loss of nets or time; twenty years may occur before such a chance again befalls Gaspé fishermen. When one considers the number of incidental causes which may influence not only each season's fishing, but also the reproduction of salmon in streams, such a dry summer or fall, freshets, ice, drift timber, and other causes which may destroy the best founded expectations, it will easily be admitted that it is safer to wait a few years more before increasing in a sensible manner salmon fishing stations on the coast of Gaspé.

Salmon appeared early in May this year on the coasts of Gaspé, Bay des Chaleurs and Restigouche, and in such abundance that, by the beginning of June some stations had caught more salmon than they did last year during the whole of the season. On the 1st June, Mr. Holliday, who was buying fresh fish at Gaspé Basin had already shipped 250 boxes of salmon to Quebec, against 47 in 1877. It was also noticed that fish had increased in size on the whole of the coast. In Magdalen River and Ste. Anne des Monts divisions where salmon fishing is carried on with greater difficulties on account of winds and storms, 74 barrels of salmon were caught against 52 last year, although there were two stations less. According to the reports made by the local Fishery Overseer, Ste. Anne des Monts River is full of fish, and Mr. Richardson, of the Geological Survey, who had occasion in the course of his work to observe the spawning beds of that stream, says they were literally swarming with breeding fish.

According to information received from the same gentleman, the River Cape Chatte also appears to have a good stock of parent salmon and trout, three times as much as last year; but the local Fishery Overseer states that he found some negogues and other traces of spearing operations on the banks, and I cannot but recommend the placing of a reliable guardian on that stream next season. It is very difficult to protect it efficiently, as there are settlers for twelve miles up along the banks and in

the neighborhood of spawning pools and the occasions for temptation are very great.

Ste. Anne River was only angled a few days; this is the reason why there is a slight decrease in the catch. In order to have any success on that stream, anglers should be on the spot early in the spring, because at a later date, when the water gets clear, salmon will not take the fly so readily, although the pools may be full of them.

In Gaspé Bay and the estuaries of rivers, the catch was unprecedented. The statistics show that 507 barrels of salmon were caught against 233 in 1877, and this with five stations less; whilst in 1876 the catch amounted to only 203 barrels. From Point St. Peter to Newport there is a slight falling off; 147 barrels this season against 185 in 1877. The whole catch, with the exception of two barrels and a half, was either canned or shipped fresh to Quebec, Montreal and the United States markets *via* the Gulf Ports steamers or the Intercolonial Railway.

His Excellency Lord Dufferin paid a visit to Gaspé this summer, but being unexpectedly recalled to Quebec he had barely time to enjoy any sport.

Fly-fishing was very good in St. John and Dartmouth Rivers, considering the short time anglers remained there. Eighty-two fish were caught in the first against 64 in 1877, and 73 in the other against 55 during the previous year. The Grand River lessee was very successful, having caught 130 fish against 92 in 1877. I have no returns from York River; the local Fishery Overseer will undoubtedly be able to furnish the figures.

In the Division of Port Daniel, the catch of salmon with nets was above anything experienced until the present season. Fishing began about the 20th May and continued abundant until the end of June, so much so that, although Messrs. Hogg & Co., had made extensive preparations for the canning of fish, they were often at a loss to know how to put up all the salmon that was brought before it spoiled. There were caught among a few stations 203 barrels against 146 in 1877.

In the Cascapedia Division fishing began on the 17th May, and was just as good, if not better, than at Gaspé and Port Daniel. The same quantity of nets caught 789 barrels of salmon against 355 in 1877. These figures speak for themselves and need no further explanations to illustrate the state of improvement our rivers have reached. Fly-fishing on the Grand Cascapedia kept on a par both with regard to the number as well as the size of fish caught. Nine rods caught 279 fish and left fishing on the 17th July. During the month of August, General Warner spent a few days on the river; but the water was too high and he caught only four fish. General Arthur, of New York, caught a salmon weighing fifty pounds, and Mr. Dane, of the same city, one which weighed fifty-six and a half pounds. It is needless to say that with such bright achievements these gentlemen left more than satisfied.

In Little Cascapedia River six fish were killed, but the river was angled only during one day. In 1877 Grand Cascapedia River yielded 331 salmon to 20 rods; Bonaventure River 43, and Little Cascapedia the same number as this season.

When it has been explained how the catch of salmon was unprecedented on the coasts of Gaspé and Bay des Chaleurs, no one will wonder at similar success in Restigouche River, which has always been considered as the best salmon stream in the whole of that district. And as the fishermen of this division are in close proximity to the best markets, the profits are worth looking after. The large quantities of salmon caught on the Quebec, as well as on the New Brunswick sides of the Restigouche, have helped to create and develop new industries, and increased the margin of profits. Besides the advantages arising from the sale of fish in a fresh state, canning establishments and refrigerators have been opened at Campbelltown and Charlot River, which enable purchasers to wait for a rise in prices before sending their fish away, and thus to double their profits.

The quantity of salmon caught this season on the Quebec side of the Restigouche, amounts to 280 barrels, or 56 barrels more than last year, and 6 barrels more than in 1873, which is reckoned the best catch in that river since the establishment of the license system. With the exception of 41 barrels which were salted, the balance was sold fresh, frozen or canned.

Salmon sold at four and a-half cents a pound fresh at Gaspé, and as high as seven cents in Bay des Chaleurs, thanks to competition. Some idea may be formed of the profits realized by several fishermen, when it is reported that Mr. La Billois sold 120,000 pounds of fish; Mr. Stuart, 7,300; Mr. Bailie, 5,700, &c.

The total quantity of salmon caught this season on the coast of Gaspé was 2,146 barrels, against 1,261 in 1877, and 1,222 in 1876.

It is reported that a representative of French firms, one Mr. Lemesurier, visited the coasts of Gaspé and Bay des Chaleurs for the purpose of making contracts with fishermen and purchasing their salmon fresh. It is Mr. Lemesurier's intention to ship fish to France in a fast sailing steamer, so that they may arrive there as fresh as possible, and in the prime condition, whilst he claims that the fish will retain all their original flavor and delicacy, owing to a peculiar mode of preservation which they have invented. This will, undoubtedly, give a still greater impetus to that branch of industry.

Should we desire to keep for our salmon rivers the reputation they have earned in foreign countries, and preserve this source of wealth without exhausting it, we must enforce efficient guardianship and protection, and choose good officers for that purpose. I must however declare, to the credit of the service, that it is almost impossible to procure a better staff of Overseers than those we have now. Most of them, indeed, fulfil their important and arduous duties more from a sense of interest in the development of our fisheries than for the sake of the paltry salary attached to the situation, and I am happy to record the fact that, with the exception of a violation of the Sunday clause at Restigouche, a few disregards of the Overseer of the Cascapedia division's instructions relative to the mode of setting nets, one violation of the law at Magdalen River, and perhaps a few other slight irregularities which may have occurred without our knowledge, the law was strictly observed everywhere. This shows that better counsels prevail, and that fishermen now understand their true interests.

FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Although the Restigouche and Gaspé hatcheries are not under my immediate supervision, I feel that, as a Fishery Officer, my duty is not only to see to a proper enforcement of the law, but to note also all facts which may more or less influence the progress and development of the fishing industry. In this connection I was naturally led to take a great interest in these experiments, new in our country it is true, but which had been known and practised for years before in France.

When these essays were first tried on the coast of Gaspé they were met with the same sneers and doubts of success on the part of fishermen as when the fishery license system was introduced. The officers who have charge of these establishments, being new in their business naturally met with many difficulties at the start and experienced great disappointments, but success eventually crowned their perseverance, and I am proud to acknowledge that at the present time the hatching establishments of Restigouche and Gaspé, under charge of Messrs. Mowat and Vibert, are a perfect success. Their work must undoubtedly have had something to do with the splendid results experienced in salmon fishing this season, and I hope similar results next year will again confirm my opinion.

I had no opportunity during the past season of visiting the Restigouche Establishment, but I am satisfied, from information given by Mr. Mowat, that everything is in a capital condition.

Two hundred thousand salmon fry were last spring placed in the Bonaventure and Cascapedia Rivers, and there are nearly two millions ova on the hatching troughs at the present date.

Mr. Mowat also placed 5,000 land-locked salmon in Lake Metapedia. The ova were procured from the State of Maine, and hatched in the Restigouche Establishment. Let us earnestly hope that success will crown this experiment, and that these fish will thrive in this beautiful sheet of water, one of the finest to be found anywhere and capable of accommodating thousands of fish.

I had occasion to visit the Gaspé hatching house several times during the spring summer and fall. In 1876 I inspected it during the fall when I counted as many as 900,000 salmon ova on the breeding troughs; during the spring of 1877 I was enabled to satisfy myself that at least ninety per cent of the eggs had matured and produced young salmon. During the fall of 1877, success was equally good, and ninety-five per cent of the ova came to maturity.

I noticed with pleasure the care, attention and cleanliness bestowed by Mr. Vibert on the establishment under his charge. He had on hand in October last, when I visited the place, 1,500,000 ova, which were in the most healthy condition possible. Unless some unforeseen circumstance arises, he will have a fine return of young fish this spring.

Since these establishments have been opened on the coast of Gaspé, I have repeatedly urged the importance of locating one at Ste Anne des Monts. Should it be found impossible to do so, I am sure the fishermen and residents of the locality would take it as a special favor if a few thousands salmon fry could be placed in the Ste. Anne or Cape Chatte rivers, from the Restigouche or Gaspé nurseries.

RESTIGOUCHE INDIANS.

For every summer during the past ten years I have visited twice during the season the village of these Indians, and I have found invariably poverty and want, in spite of the numerous advantages and resources enjoyed by this population. Had they been inclined to cultivate the lands at their disposal, they might have secured independence. Moreover, they receive every year a grant of money from the Government, and for some seasons past they have enjoyed the proceeds of one of the best salmon stations in that neighbourhood. The good wages they earned by hiring themselves to anglers and other incidental opportunities brought a good deal of money among them, which in most instances was shamefully wasted. But all these advantages combined together with the ease with which they could earn money have, up to the present time, been more an opportunity for debauchery than a means of improving the condition of their village and families. In 1877 they indulged in such excess that the sportsmen on the Restigouche decided not to employ them any longer. Frightened by this threat, or perhaps taking better counsel, they have behaved exceedingly well this season. Peace and order prevailed in the village; the Indians who were not employed in the upper part of the river worked on their farms and they reaped a sufficiency for the winter.

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels,

COUNTY OF

NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			Herring Seines.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
			\$			\$		\$					\$			\$			\$
Cape Chatte.....	2	57	2800	6	75	3750	80	960	140	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ste. Anned des Monts	4	200	6200	14	134	6700	140	1680	255	85	1	30	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivières à Marthe and Marsouis.....	12	600	12	144	24	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivière Olande.....	17	850	13	110	30	12	1	120	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivière à Pierre.....	11	500	6	50	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mont Louis.....	38	1850	30	300	76	25	2	230	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ruisseau des Olives.....	10	400	3	25	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anse Pleureuse.....	6	200	2	16	10	4	2	25	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gros Mâle.....	6	200	6	55	12	4	1	120	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manche d'Epée.....	9	300	3	30	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petite Rivière Ma- deleine.....	5	175	3	25	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivière Madeleine.....	18	900	18	180	36	15	2	240	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cap à l'Ours.....
Grande Anse.....	3	100	3	25	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grande Vallée.....	26	900	12	120	52	18	1	100	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anse à Collin.....	3	100	3	30	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petite Vallée.....	10	425	7	65	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pointe à la Frégate.....	9	300	5	45	18	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petite Anse.....	7	215	7	75	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Cloridorme.....	11	475	11	100	22	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petit Cloridorme.....	8	350	8	80	16	6	1	120	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pointe Sèche.....	13	560	13	130	26	12	1	60	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Etang.....	19	1000	5	50	33	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anse à Valeau.....	10	130	9	85	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pointe Jaune.....	8	350	9	70	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Echourie.....	6	220	6	50	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grande Anse.....	7	120	5	50	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petit Cap.....	17	860	17	170	32	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petite Rivière au Renard.....	10	440	10	100	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivière au Renard.....	60	2700	60	600	120	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anse à Fougère.....	1	30	1	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anse à Gris Fond.....	52	2300	52	450	104	45	1	100	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trois Ruisseaux.....	5	200	5	40	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jersey Cove.....	6	250	6	50	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anse à la Louise.....	29	1200	29	315	58	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cap des Rosiers.....	50	2200	50	379	100	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ship Head, Indian Cove and St George's Cove.....	24	980	26	185	48	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little Gaspé and Grande Grève.....	3	190	5000	14	39	1848	40	336	82	29	4	588	280	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cap aux Os and Seal Rock.....	6	172	9	65	13	...	5	700	350	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsula.....	1	58	1000	4	8	208	16	136	28	...	9	2400	700	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Bay & River.....	1	44	1000	4	3	37	12	87	16	...	9	1930	504	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-West Bay & River.....	2	112	1800	8	5	200	30	300	20	...	18	3642	1080	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaspé Basin.....	5	283	11800	23	...	...	9	90	10	65	8	1790	470	...	...	...	...	...	...

number of Men, kinds of Nets used, &c., &c.

GASPÉ DIVISION.

NETS AND SEINES.

Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fish- ries		Trout Nets.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
		\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$		\$			\$
82	3280	1640							2	110	130							3	90	6	153	40
180	7200	9600							2	150	140	1	30	16				4	120	3	120	28
12	480	240																		2	75	19
22	750	300																				
18	690	25							1	40	50											
76	2500	900							4	175	150											
12	400	150																				
8	250	100																				
6	200	75																				
14	500	180																				
4	150	55																				
36	1550	500	1	60	75	4	140	45	1	55	60											
4	150	60																				
52	1875	950				2	60	25	2	60	80											
6	212	80																				
15	500	190																				
17	575	212				1	35	15														
14	518	155																				
14	514	175				1	38	14														
20	675	201				2	60	24	1	40	30											
22	730	310				6	200	75														
38	1625	550				1	30	12	1	45	40											
20	680	275				1	32	14	1	44	36											
16	520	200				1	30	12														
12	400	140				3	110	36														
9	275	125				2	70	25														
40	1700	510				2	72	26	1	40	25											
20	675	300							1	36	24											
130	4000	1650				10	560	170	6	190	235											
1	30	12																				
110	3500	1200				5	240	100	2	70	75											
10	300	140																				
12	360	165																				
58	2100	800				6	212	120	1	40	50											
100	3500	1500				6	210	115	3	140	140											
41	1662	522				2	80	16	4	95	99	1	6	24								
722	2878	1274				16	790	203	2	83	35	5	209	158								
8	324	48				2	88	24														
4	160	31				1	50	7														

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,

COUNTY OF GASPÉ

NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			Herring Seines.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
			¢			¢		¢				¢		¢			¢		
Sandy Beach and Lobster Cove.....	7	307	8800	32	22	715	21	126	47	19	18	4500	1300	...	...	...	...	...
Douglastown and Seal Cove.....	1	63	2000	5	26	1300	20	200	52	12	10	2322	800	...	...	...	...	...
Chien Blanc.....	...	...	...	...	24	1440	18	180	48	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point St. Peters....	9	993	46000	66	65	4500	31	276	150	99	1	300	80	...	...	...	...	...
Malbaie.....	...	...	...	...	47	2820	27	270	94	62	2	680	200	...	...	...	...	...
Belle Anse Cove....	...	...	...	...	3	180	3	30	6	3	2	960	400	...	...	...	...	...
Barachois River....	1	24	500	3	40	2400	15	150	80	30	3	1500	600	...	...	...	...	...
Corner Beach.....	2	105	3800	10	22	1265	27	266	44	22	2	100	72	1	100	72	...	...
Cannes de Roches..	1	61	2000	5	6	303	6	49	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percé.....	1	14	200	3	165	15490	63	828	332	286	1	150	50	...	...	...	...	...
BonaventureIsland	...	...	...	...	72	4860	46	354	155	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anse à Beau Fils..	...	...	...	...	35	2418	21	176	70	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Cove.....	4	304	12200	26	55	3880	34	324	110	77	1	200	30	1	50	100
Cap d'Espoir.....	...	...	...	...	14	772	10	78	29	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little River.....	...	...	...	...	33	2132	13	130	66	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand River.....	...	...	...	...	84	5805	37	436	168	102	3	350	280	...	...	...	...	...
Little Pabos.....	...	...	...	...	53	2970	22	209	106	64	2	776	630	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Pabos.....	...	...	...	...	25	1930	11	108	46	20	3	350	105	...	...	...	...	...
Newport.....	...	...	...	...	83	5690	33	298	168	106	2	300	100	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	44	2815	105100	223	1670	96165	1249	12351	3372	1694	116	24683	8574	1	100	72	1	50	100

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c.—*Continued.*

DIVISION.—*Continued.*

NETS AND SEINES.

Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fish'ries		Trout Nets.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
		\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$		\$			\$
.....												2	100	100								
17	600	200										2	100	120								
48	1920	576				4	160	60	4	200	200	1	9	40								
166	6640	1940				11	470	169	2	424	400	7	45	310								
98	4100	1080				7	360	108	5	292	215	3	30	120								
6	240	60																				
80	3200	800				1	60	12	3	180	120	2	18	80								
40	1090	444							10	287	209	1	6	24								
10	176	90							3	84	46	1	6	12								
326	11506	2414				12	250	130	11	538	544											
187	6714	1246				8	166	57	3	157	52	1	6	20								
73	3920	771							9	464	194											
144	5760	1203				5	200	38	9	490	188											
35	1292	338				4	160	34	2	90	22											
97	3900	1365				4	148	40	5	264	128											
152	5276	2429							12	742	496											
94	3850	1353							7	296	324											
48	1832	480							2	100	80											
6	168	93							2	310	220											
3612	110482	42622	1	60	75	130	5681	1726	137	6331	4837	27	565	1024				7	210	11	348	87

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Mer,

COUNTY OF

NAME OF PLACE.	Salmon, barrels, cured.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herrings, barrels.
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.				
Cape Chatte.....					2,350	252				25
Ste. Anne des Monts.....	13	1,248			3,465	300			3	65
Rivières à Marthe and Marsouis.....					500	60				
Rivière Claude.....	10				250	75			5	20
Rivière à Pierre.....					175	50			2	20
Mont Louis.....	7				3,000	500			5	70
Ruisseau des Olives.....					275	50				30
Anse Pleureuse.....	13				150	75			1	14
Gros Mâle.....	9				250	80				5
Manche d'Épée.....					270	75			2	15
Petite Rivière Madeleine.....					100	35				16
Rivière Madeleine.....	10	268			900	250			4	12
Cap à l'Ours.....					75	30			1	4
Grande Anse.....					1,200	300			5	20
Grande Vallée.....	4				150	30				4
Anse à Collin.....					400	75				5
Petite Vallée.....					450	90				32
Pointe à la Frégate.....					400	100				8
Petite Anse.....					375	150				20
Grand Cloridorme.....					600	150			2	6
Petit Cloridorme.....	4				700	175				6
Pointe Nêche.....	1				1,900	100			4	10
Grand Etang.....					500	200			3	15
Anse à Valeau.....					350	150				12
Pointe Jaune.....					350	150				25
Echourie.....					250	100				10
Grande Anse.....					600	150				18
Petit Cap.....					500	150			1	50
Petite Rivière au Renard.....					3,500	1,000				100
Rivière au Renard.....					20	10				2
Anse à Fougère.....					2,300	900			6	25
Anse à Gris Fond.....	2				150	70				2
Trois Ruisseaux.....					125	160				3
Jersey Cove.....					800	150				10
Anse à la Louise.....					1,400	500				12
Cap des Rosiers.....					1,181	430				45
Ship Head, Indian Cove and St. George's Cove.....					1,909	723	18	5		84
Little Gaspé and Grande Grève.....		8,164			214	145				4
Cap aux Os and Seal Rock.....		12,400			174					
Peninsula.....		27,690								
North-West Bay and River.....		23,336				5				
South-West Bay and River.....		25,845			25					
Gaspé Basin.....		17,933				4				
Sandy Beach and Lobster Cove.....		27,219			451	93				
Douglstown and Seal Cove.....		9,659			700	400				
Chien Blanc.....					960	480				24
Point St. Peter.....	1	300			3,535	455		5		90
Malbaie.....	2	3,400			1,880	540				49
Belle Anse Cove.....		3,500			120	60				3
Barachois River.....		7,000			2,000	1,400				5
Corner Beach.....		1,700			935	530		3		3
Cannes des Roches.....					136	89				9
Percé.....					6,620	2,300		5	5	55

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c.

GASPE DIVISION.—Continued.

Smoked Herring, boxes.	Oils.					Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.										Fish used for local consumption.								
	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brl.	No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gals.	Porpoise Oil, gals.	Coal Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.		Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Squid, barrels,	Cod Roes barrels.	Trout.	Launce.	Clams.	Lobsters, in cans.
15	7													840	60					6				15
32	4													1,800	110					11				25
	5													200										
10														180	50			6				10		45
8														125	50	10		3				8		35
75														2,500	250	10		5				10		112
2														160	60			3				5		30
5														90	35			3				10		20
11														155	50			5				8		36
8														175	40			3				20		50
4	2													78	18			3				10		35
10	1													600	175			12				6		50
2														50	14			4				2		9
4	1													700	150			30				5		60
														75	40			2						12
4														250	70			8				7		30
3														275	70			12				5		36
2														250	75			12				3		22
4														215	60			20						28
5														450	60			18						45
10														500	70			13						35
3														1,000	170			50						4
2														350	70			10				4		25
2														250	60			12				3		28
6														260	50			10				6		21
1														170	40			9				5		21
2														350	75			11				6		72
														300	70			12				5		46
12														2,400	500			150				12		300
														20	2			1						10
10														1,500	400			60				10		275
														100	20			5						27
1														110	18			3						45
8														450	90	6		15				10		80
10														600	75	10		20						150
4														572	112						100			10
28														1,114	323	50					151			8
3	14													151	20						26			5
109																								8
15																								13
25										9		5120												12
5																								4
344																								10
														176										7
10							3							500	100						150		74,000	15
23							9							600										5
20							5							2,370	222	100			15		580			7
2							1							1,200	125	50					340			8
9														90										6
29														2,000										12
6														436	235	273	37		24					5
115														107	8	80	12		7					2
														3,829	354	79			18		1190		75,000	25

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,

COUNTY OF GASPE

NAME OF PLACE.	Salmon, barrels, cured.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.				
Bonaventure Island					3,292	257				34
Anse à Beaufils.....					1,798	800				48
Cape Cove		511			3,014	1,571				137
Cap d'Espoir					446	240				20
Little River					1,942	654				
Grand River		7,000			3,642	2,250				
Little Pabos		6,100			2,655	1,015	20			36
Grand Pabos		10,129	19,200		1,335	575	15	10	2	
Newport.....		3,804	4,000		3,890	1,551	156			
Fly-fishing—York, St. John and Dartmouth Rivers.....		4,740								
Total.....	76	201,946	23,200		71,634	23,259	222	20	46	1,493

Fly-fishing:—River Ste. Anne des Monts.....	1,248 lbs. Salmon
do Magdalen	268 do
do York.....	2,149 do
do St. John	818 do
do Dartmouth.....	1,740 do
do Grand	2,165 do
do Grand Pabos	190 do

8,578

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c.—*Concluded.*

DIVISION.—*Concluded.*

	Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.							Lobsters, in cans.	Fish used for Local Consumption.
								No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herrings, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Squid, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Trout.	Launce.	Clams.	
..	54	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	1,291	466	100	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	11
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,130	569	80	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,620	993	195	55	..	..	9	..	..	..	20
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	263	158	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,390	172	184	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
..	139	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,994	500	..	40	..	..	56	..	..	1,960	20
12	12	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,830	190	100	..	..	..	85	..	..	38,400	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	875	125	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,138	830	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	51,600	*18
15	1242	20	..	..	..	..	202	2	2	9	..	2	5126	45,196	8649	1529	146	530	263	17	2537	170	240,960	2,118

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different fisheries of Gaspé Division in 1878.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Summer Cod fishing	71,634 Quintals	5 00	358,170 00
Autumn do	23,259 do	5 00	116,295 00
Herrings, pickled	1,493 Brls	5 00	7,465 00
do smoked	15 Boxes	0 25	3 75
Haddock	222 Quintals	5 00	1,110 00
Ling	20 do	5 00	100 00
Halibut	46 Brls	6 00	276 00
Mackerel	1,242 do	10 00	12,420 00
Salmon, pickled	76 do	12 00	912 00
do fresh in ice	201,946 Lbs	0 05	10,097 30
do preserved in cans	23,200 do	0 15	3,480 00
Trout	20 Brls	8 00	160 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	202 do	9 00	1,818 00
Lobsters, preserved in cans	240,960 Lbs	0 15	36,144 00
Seal Skins	2 Pieces	1 25	2 50
Seal Oil	2 Galls	0 50	1 00
Whale Oil	5,120 do	0 50	2,560 00
Cod Oil	45,196 do	0 50	22,598 00
Fish and Clams used as bait and manure	13,841 Brls	1 00	13,841 00
Fish used for home consumption	2,118 do	4 00	8,472 00
Total value of the products of the Fisheries in 1878			595,925 55
do do do		1877	616,309 20
Decrease			\$20,383 65

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,

COUNTY OF

NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
Anse au Gascon			\$		52	2100	20	200	104		1	130	50			
Anse à la Barbe					15	600	12	100	30		1	120	51			
Port Daniel					42	1680			84		9	2775	1020			
Pointe Loup Marin					2	80	61	500	65		2	330	160			
Chegonac					11	440	5	40	22		1	200	90			
Nouvelle					32	1280	10	100	64							
Paspebiac					25	1000	8	80	50		1	160	60			
Paspebiac, West Point	41	4340	200580	249	50	2500	33	330	100	125						
New Carlisle	1	45	2000	4	6	300	6	60	12	4						
Grand and Little Bon- aventure					58	4560	58	580	116	60						
New Richmond, Cape- lin and Black Cape					9	324	4	40	18	6	131	3002	1347			
Maria					15	568	6	60	30	10	214	7518	4102			
Carleton					9	390	6	60	18	4	180	5566	2733			
Nouvelle					5	250	5	50	10	5						
Maguasha							1	10	1		63	2176	1088			
Fleurant's Point							3	60	4		4	1800	900			
Englishman's Brook							1	15	1		1	500	250			
Escuminac Point							1	10	1		1	400	200			
Pointe à la Garde							2	50	3		2	1300	650			
Battery Point							1	10	1		1	300	150			
Little Battery							1	10	1		1	300	150			
Oak Point							1	10	1		1	300	190			
Cross Point							2	40	3		2	950	475			
Mission Point							2	30	3		3	1800	900			
Little River							1	10	1		1	200	100			
Nets set by 11 settlers above tide-water (Restigouche River)											11	550	274			
	42	4385	202580	253	351	16072	250	2455	743	214	631	30377	14910			

Herring Seines.			Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Lauunce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries.			Trout Nets.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
.....	¢	30	2880	640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	320	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15	500	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	80	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	60	2100	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	120	4500	960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	280	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	40	1440	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	160	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	55	2000	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	300	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	40	1400	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	160	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	1800	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	680	612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	216	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	120	288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	58	2088	696	25	1000	900
.....	9	324	108	7	280	252
.....	15	540	180	1	40	36
.....	9	324	108	3	120	72
.....	5	180	60
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RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, Cured, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.						
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.
Anse au Gascon.....			1562		700	1500				100		
Anse à la Barbe.....			2054		300	450				80		
Port Daniel and Bay.....	18		40756		540	800				550		10
Pointe Loup Marin.....			8386		560					160		5
Chigouac.....	2				60	170				120		6
Nouvelle.....												
Paspebiac.....	4				1250	1460				80		
Paspebiac, West Point.....					180	1250	180			150		30
New Carlisle.....					108	55	6			130		6
Grand and Little Bonaventure..					1450	522	220			1600		80
New Richmond, Capelin and Black Cape.....		30800	2187		150	65	12			1210		26
Maria.....	37	76350	60429		105	56	8	5		850		6
Carleton.....		27100			60	30	7			840		10
Nouvelle.....					50	30	8			190		6
Magnasha.....	5	25980								20		
Fleurant's Point.....		13000										
Englishman's Brook.....		860										
Escuminac Point.....		1140										
Pointe à la Garde.....		7700										
Battery Point.....		1800										
Little Battery.....		3000										
Oak Point.....		800										
Cross Point.....		17000										
Mission Point.....		7200										
Bourdon Point.....		9500										
Little River.....		500										
Nets set by 11 settlers above tide-water (Restigouche River).....	41											
Fly-fishing.....		31224										
	107	253954	116374	.....	5513	6388	441	5	.....	5880	.....	185

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the Fisheries in Bonaventure Division in 1878.

Kinds of Fish,	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Summer Cod-fishing.....	5,513 quintals.....	5 00	27,565 00
Autumn do	6,388 do	5 00	31,940 00
Herring	5,880 barrels.....	5 00	29,400 00
Mackerel	185 do	10 00	1,850 00
Ling	5 quintals.....	5 00	25 00
Haddock	441 do	5 00	2,205 00
Salmon, pickled	107 barrels.....	12 00	1,284 00
do fresh, in ice	253,954 lbs.....	0 05	12,697 70
do preserved, in cans.....	116,374 lbs.	0 15	17,456 10
Trout.....	36 barrels.....	8 00	288 00
Eels.....	17 do	10 00	170 00
Lobsters, preserved, in cans.....	149,112 lbs.	0 15	22,366 80
Cod Oil	10,773 gallons.	0 50	5,386 50
Fish and Clams used as bait and manure	10,295 barrels.....	1 00	10,295 00
Fish used for local consumption.....	3,669 do	4 00	14,676 00
Total value of the products of the Fisheries in 1878			177,605 10
do do do	do do do	1877	130,715 20
Increase.....			46,889 90

LABRADOR DIVISION.

As already stated in previous reports, this Division comprises more than five hundred miles of coast and extends from Manicouagan to Blanc Sablon, the eastern limit of the Dominion of Canada. It is placed altogether under my immediate supervision.

Although the importance of the north shore, as well as of the coast of Labrador, has vastly augmented of late years, both with regard to its increasing population as well as to the wealth in its waters, sundry places are, however, met with here and there where the inhabitants find a difficulty at times in procuring the necessaries of life; and on so large an extent of coast where no communication exists for at least six months of the year, it can easily be imagined what an amount of suffering settlers have to undergo.

In spite of the abundance of vegetables in 1877 and the successful yield of the cod, salmon and seal fisheries throughout most of the settlements, a good many fishermen were unsuccessful.

Such was the case with those at Esquimaux Point, Betchouan, Kegashca and Whale Head, who, owing to the failure of summer and fall fishing, experienced great difficulties in procuring their necessary supplies for the winter.

In 1875 and 1876, when the cod fishery utterly failed upon that part of the coast extending from Point des Monts to Seven Islands, the population was for want of timely relief reduced to great misery. The only food obtainable during those lengthy spring weeks were clams, which these suffering people would boil, after extracting them with difficulty from the ice and frozen banks of streams. When we paid our usual visit to that part of the coast, these poor people resembled skeletons more than living beings.

The settlers of Esquimaux Point, Kegashca, and Whale Head were more fortunate last spring; they received timely assistance from the Local Government,

which enabled them to wait until the arrival of the first trading vessels. However, about the latter end of June when we visited this part of the coast, most of the families had experienced great want; several fishermen were so weak from privations as to be unable to go out for the purpose of codfishing, thereby losing the best part of the season when fish were very abundant. Most of them were also unprovided with warm clothing with which to protect themselves against the cold rainy weather of spring. Deeply moved by the painful circumstances under which these poor people were labouring, especially those from Kegashca, I deemed it my duty to render them assistance. We distributed some provisions among them, and cast off clothes from the crew were given to the most needy.

In 1876, certain hard-hearted traders taking advantage of the wants of the fishermen and their state of poverty, sold them goods and provisions at exorbitant prices, rating the products of these poor fishermen at only one fourth their value. One of these merchants went even so far as to take their goods for sale to the Quebec markets, bringing them in return third-rate provisions.

By an unexplained fatality, those fishermen who were most unlucky in 1877 experienced similar misfortunes during the present season. It will thus be easily understood how this series of misfortunes has discouraged a great many and caused the utmost apprehensions among them with regard to the approaching winter. It is not therefore to be wondered at that several families made up their minds to return amongst their friends at Magdalen Islands and Newfoundland. There is no apprehension to be had with regard to those who choose to remain, the Quebec Government having forwarded them ample relief.

With the exceptions of the above-named localities where fishermen could not secure sufficient fish to enable them to procure winter supplies, fishing may be said to have been generally good, and even better than in 1877. Prices were unfortunately low.

The total yield of cod fishery in 1877, including the catch by strangers and foreign fishing schooners, amounted to 131,183 quintals. This year it was 160,479 quintals. Fish sold at \$3.50.

Salmon fishing yielded 2,090 barrels in 1877, against 2,561 this season.

Herring fishing which gave 6,028 barrels in 1877, yielded this season 1,569 barrels caught by Canadian vessels and fishermen, and 13,770 barrels by strangers and foreigners. Total 15,339 barrels.

Mackerel, 565 barrels against 188 in 1877. To this must be added about 3,500 barrels caught by American fishing vessels.

A large increase is also noticeable in seal fishing, the catch in 1877 being 7,898 against 20,075 this season.

In order to ensure the enforcement of the fishery laws, and to give better protection to fishermen, this part of the coast has been subdivided into nine districts, which are placed under charge of local Fishery Guardians. The latter are instructed to act under the immediate control of the officer commanding the Fisheries Protection vessel, and their divisions are distributed as follows :—

Manicouagan,
Trinity,
Moisie,
St. John,
Watsheeshoo,
Natashquan,
Washeecootai,
Ste. Augustine and
Bonne Esperance.

The Washeecootai Division is a subdivision of the Natashquan district and comprises the following streams: Kegashca, Musquarro, Washeecootai and Romaine. The principal fisheries carried on within its limits are those of cod, herring and salmon. Upwards of thirty schooners from the States and the Maritime Provinces fished there at different times during the season for herring; several also came for

the purpose of codfishing. The population frequenting this district is a floating one most difficult to deal with, thus showing the great necessity of having a local Fishery Guardian located there. During hours of forced leisure, when the crews of these vessels were aware of the absence of any fishery officer to compel them to observe the law, they simply for the pleasure of making *mi-chief* did not fail to destroy the feathered game, rob the eggs, and set fire to the bush on the islands, thus destroying the best and most reliable means of assistance and relief to the settlers. These wanton acts were again renewed this spring before the arrival of the guardian.

Besides strangers, who thus seem to take pleasure in destroying everything on that coast, Washeecootai Division is known to be the favorite resort of poachers. Thanks, however, to the perseverance and energy of the new Guardian, Mr. McLeod, the whole set has been found out, and most of them have gone away, being satisfied that their days of theft and plunder were over. The remainder being too poor to take their departure have thrown themselves upon the mercy of the fishery officers.

Owing to the unfortunate accident which befel the Fisheries Protection vessel, I was unable to visit the Godbout Division which has latterly been placed under my charge; but I am informed by the local Fishery Overseer, Mr. Duguay, that everything was in order.

The limits of this report will not allow my referring at any length to the first adventurers who visited these shores for the purpose of securing a portion at least of its inexhaustible waters; let it suffice here to remark that it is hardly possible to determine the exact date at which this portion of our country was discovered, except that it was known and frequented several hundred years before the south shore. According to tradition, the Basques were the first to visit the north coast, and if any reliance is to be placed upon the historical documents we possess, they had been in the Gulf and even in the River St. Lawrence long previous to 1490, for the purpose of carrying on whale and seal fishing. This fact is corroborated by the names given to certain posts, such as Point aux Basques at Seven Islands, and Isle aux Basque opposite Trois Pistoles.

The documents above alluded to also demonstrate that Cabot found the Basques had been before him in places which he visited, and Jacques Cartier states that on his first voyage in 1534, he met a Spanish vessel loaded with fish in search of the harbour of Brest, which is said to have been founded by the Britons in 1508. This rock, which is situated at the bottom of Old Fort Bay, was subsequently strengthened by the French, as a defence against native and foreign enemies.

Thus it would appear as if the north coast had been the cradle of civilization in the new world. Immense fortunes were derived therefrom during the period of French domination. These inhospitable shores were divided into so many Seigniories and distributed among favourites of the King of France. A company was formed to work the King's posts, composed of Tadoussac, Portneuf, Jeremie Islets and Seven Islands.

The names of some of these ancient Seigniories and of the grantees have been preserved. One Mr. Godefroy had, for alleged services rendered his country, received a grant of the Seigniorship of St. Paul, within which is situated the river of the same name. One Mr. Lafontaine had for his share the islands of Mecatina, where he carried on seal fishing. He married a Montagnaise squaw, and his grandchildren, who still preserve his name, number several families among the Montagnais of the interior. The Seigniorship of La Romaine was granted to one Mr. Latourte. It consisted of a post at Romaine and the other at Coacoachoo. Two vessels loaded with furs and oil used to be yearly despatched therefrom. Neta-gamion and the adjacent islands belonged to Mr. Dumouriez, who gave his name to a cap known as Point à Dumouriez, near Mr. Gilbert Jones' residence. These Seigniories belong to the period of Louis XIV. Several years before, Henry IV. granted Bradore Bay to the Sieur Le Gardeur de Courtemanche, who strengthened it. This part of the coast subsequently fell into the hands of one Mr. Foucher, who, in order to render his name illustrious, added to it that of Labrador. Members of this family are said to be still in existence.

The English took possession of these posts after the conquest, and soon after vessels from the United States frequented them under provisions of the treaties. The latter finding elsewhere, I presume, greater facilities for their fishing pursuits, come there in very limited numbers as compared with previous years.

It has already been stated in previous Reports, that after the conquest the north coast was occupied by powerful companies, such as the Hudson's Bay Company on the west, and the Lymburner, Woolsey & Co.'s Company on the east. The former had leased the King's Posts from the Government and the Mingan Seigniory from its presumed owners. About the beginning of the present century, the Lymburner Company having been dissolved, and the Hudson's Bay Company given up its claims to the sea and rivers of this territory, an Act of the Legislature opened them to the public. Numerous fishermen from the Counties of Bonaventure, Gaspé, Rimouski, and the Magdalen Islands crossed over to seek their fortunes on these shores in 1850 and 1852. Success having crowned their venture, they decided upon settling there with their families.

Such was the beginning of the numerous villages which are now scattered in the most favourable localities for fishing pursuits, viz: Seven Islands, Sheldrake, Thunder River, Magpie, St. John, Esquimaux Point, Natashquan, Kegashca, &c.

According to the census of 1852, the population of the north coast amounted to 2,055 souls. In 1861 it reached 4,369, and in 1871, 5,484 souls. It has increased very little since 1877, owing generally to successive failures in fishing pursuits, and to the fact that several families employed at the mines of Moisie and St. John returned to their former abodes. This must have caused the population to remain stationary.

Following in the wake of fishermen who crossed over from the south shore, the former employes of the old firms settled on the coasts and founded establishments which soon rivalled those of the south in elegance, size and dealings, and where the mode of trading known as "truck" is most popular.

Fish and furs compose the main resources of the north coast settler, and form the principal articles of trade; the former especially so. Working at the iron mines and the canning of salmon did, for a certain period, give employment to a large number of hands, but the depression of trade soon put a stop to these industries, and the chief resource of settlers is now to be found in cod fishing. It is true that hunting formerly used to yield ample profits to those who were engaged in it, but prices have fallen so much of late that no reliance can be placed on this pursuit as a means of procuring the necessary provisions and maintenance. Times are no longer as they formerly were when a single settler (Joseph Tanguay) could earn £650 out of a season's hunt.

Fur bearing animals were quite abundant last winter, but prices ruled so very low that it would not pay to hunt them.

On the coast of Labrador, properly so called, where bare rock is the natural ground, the only resources are to be found in following hunting and fishing pursuits. Higher up, from Kegashca to Point des Monts, some good plots of land may be found, where vegetables grow, and where, with the assistance of some extra labour, settlers can procure a part of their winter supplies. Stimulated by the example of certain merchants and intelligent settlers, whose gardens were all that could be wished, others have made clearances and successfully planted turnips, potatoes, cabbages, &c.

In 1852, on an extent of 500 miles of coast, there were only $67\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land cleared, when in 1871 there were 175 acres, including the Island of Anticosti. The latter yielded 11,213 bushels of potatoes, 910 bushels of turnips, and 23 bushels of other roots.

With the exception of very few articles, fishermen on the coast of Labrador are compelled to purchase everything they want, and, comparatively speaking, I must say that, be it through improvidence or neglect, they spend double what our farmers do. This, it will easily be understood, must keep up a very active trade on the coast, and about thirty schooners from Quebec, Gaspé and the Maritime Provinces, are continually engaged during the whole season in trading articles required for fishermen's use, and taking in exchange their fish, oil and furs.

Several new vessels from the Maritime Provinces made their appearance on the coast this season. The general depression in trade has, I presume, induced them to seek their fortune there.

Among those which I visited, three had not paid Customs' dues, the "Swallow," of Halifax, Captain Reid; "Aura May," of Bonne Bay, Captain Cullen; "Mabel Clare," of Liverpool, Captain Kennedy. The last named vessel was totally lost on the coast during the month of October.

Whilst speaking of this subject, I would suggest the advisability of placing a Collector of Customs at Bonne Espérance, as it is absolutely necessary to put an end to such illicit trade. Should it be allowed to continue with impunity, it must necessarily increase to the great injury of the public revenue, as well as to that of those traders who pay the dues, and even of fishermen with whom old merchants will have no further dealings when the former abandon them to truck with new arrivals. I am most anxious to be of some assistance to the Government in this matter, but having received no copy of the tariff, nor any instructions since I was appointed Revenue Officer, I am often at a loss to know what to charge on dutiable articles. This frequently places me in an embarrassing position. It is true that I could seize or stop the vessels, but that would entail a considerable loss of time, and, moreover, when the owners are well disposed to pay, I consider that it would be wiser to take their money on the spot rather than compel them to go and procure a clearance at Esquimaux Point, 200 miles away, and thus delay their trip by several weeks.

These trading vessels, together with the mail packet plying between Gaspé, the north coast and the Island of Anticosti, and the steamship "Beaver," belonging to Messrs. Fraser & Holliday, make a visit to the north coast comparatively easy now. I also learn, with pleasure, that the Government has decided to send a mail from Quebec to Bonne Espérance this winter. The wisdom of this decision cannot be enough eulogized, nor its advantages sufficiently appreciated. When navigation has closed, numberless accidents may arise, placing the life of settlers in danger. With the help of this mail during winter, timely notice can be given, and assistance sent early in the spring. Again, a successful seal or game hunt during the winter may enable them to make preparations for the ensuing season, by advising their merchants, and procuring at an early date in the spring such articles as they most require.

Were it not for some difficulties between cod fishermen in the Bonne Espérance division, which I shall allude to further on, and some slight violations of the fishery and game laws, one might almost say that, in spite of the large number of strangers frequenting these shores during the summer, there is only cause for rejoicing at the manner in which peace and order prevailed everywhere. It is, however, to be regretted that the visits of the stipendiary magistrate, employed by the Local Government, do not yield the good results which might reasonably be expected. In my Report of 1876, I stated that this magistrate is often placed at a disadvantage, and in a somewhat ridiculous position, from being unable to have his authority respected or his judgments executed, owing to the difficulty and enormous cost of taking prisoners to jail.

Such circumstances are indeed more apt to encourage evil than to repress it. A slight amendment to the law which would allow of sending prisoners to Percé jail, where communications are frequent and easy, would obviate many difficulties. An understanding to that effect between the Federal and Local Governments might possibly lead to some plan which would enable the officer in command of the Fisheries Protection vessel to give assistance to the stipendiary magistrate and enable the latter to have his orders and judgments carried out.

The above suggestions I consider of the greatest importance. Up to the present time the magistrate has been very successful; there have, however, been no drawbacks, and a single misfortune is sufficient to wipe up the prestige which must surround justice in every country. I cannot therefore too strongly insist upon that point.

COD FISHERY.

Mention is made in the preceding article of the first fishing establishments on the north shore and on the coast of Labrador. These existed in the divisions of St. Augustine and Bonne Espérance long before the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The French having disappeared with the conquest of the country, other nations took possession of these fishing posts; but the companies which were then formed did all in their power to check new arrivals, and it was only in 1850, when monopolies had ceased, or rather since that date, that cod fishing was fully developed. Before that period, the cod fishing industry was reckoned very low amongst the revenues of the coast, all the available capital and labor being engaged in other pursuits. But when everything else was ruined, owing to inconsiderate fishing, and no other opening was left, people had to fall back on cod which frequented the fishing banks and indeed all the waters of the coast in a marvellous manner. The census of 1852 and 1861 will enable any one to form a comparison between the yield of both these years and of the increase which took place, especially at the latter end of that period. The catch in 1852 amounted to 4,800 quintals, whilst in 1861 it reached 43,878 quintals, and in 1877 56,241 quintals. This is exclusive of the catch by strangers and foreign fishermen.

The largest establishments for cod fishing before the conquest were located at Blanc Sablon, Bonne Espérance and Salmon Bay. These are still in existence, whilst others have sprung up at Natashquan, Mutton Bay, Harrington Islets, St. John River, &c., &c. The best cod banks are to be found opposite the above named places.

Cod fishing on the north coast is, as elsewhere, divided into two periods; summer and fall fishing. The latter yielded very little if we except Trinity Bay Division, where most of the fish were caught during that season. Although the summer fishing was not equally successful everywhere, it was better than that of last year, and would have been still more so had fishermen been prepared when the fish struck on the coast. It came fully three weeks earlier than usual, which fact ought to have been foreseen owing to an unprecedented mild winter. Another circumstance which militated very much against a better catch was, that the fish did not remain near the shores as usual and would not bite so readily, although noticed in thick shoals on the banks. This was undoubtedly due to the great abundance of food to be found there. From Blanc Sablon to Harrington Islets, fishermen from these localities, as well as strangers, and those who crossed over from the Straits of Belle Isle, agree in stating that the banks were crowded with fish. Still, in spite of this great abundance, line fishermen from St. Augustine and Bonne Espérance divisions caught only fifty quintals per boat. Practical fishermen claim that had the wind blown from the west instead of from the east, the catch would have been unprecedented. These men report also that the fish kept in deep water, and this is undoubtedly the reason why deep seines had a magnificent catch whilst small ones did almost nothing. Owing to similar causes, fishermen who had licenses to set trap-nets caught very few fish. For instance, Mr. Joyce caught only fifty quintals; Mr. Whitely, one hundred, and Mr. Buckle, three hundred.

In the Divisions of Washeecootai and Natashquan there was a slight falling off, owing to the reasons above stated, but the fish sold better. At St. John, Moisie, Trinity and Godbout, fishing was better than last year, notwithstanding the time lost at the beginning of the season.

On the French coast of Newfoundland where fishing almost entirely failed in 1877, it was unprecedented this season. About 40,000 quintals of cod were caught, prepared and sent to France from Portauchoix and two neighbouring establishments.

The activity displayed from the above named localities must however be taken into account. Fishermen go out to the Banks almost every day, and the only men who can compete with them for boldness and energy are those from Gaspé and Bay des Chaleurs. The north coast fishermen seem to pursue cod fishing more as amateurs than otherwise. Most of them give it up when the summer season is over and the

fish recede from their shores together with capelin. Their labours can thus be reckoned at only three or four weeks' duration. It is no wonder that they are so often compelled to rely upon Government assistance. However, since the arrival of Newfoundlanders, there has been some improvement in this respect. The latter belong to a hard working class, accustomed to labour summer and winter, and they have brought to our shores their habits of industry which enable them to overcome cold weather, contrary winds and strong currents.

When we visited Blanc Sablon and Bonne Esperance during the latter part of October, there was still a great abundance of fish on the Banks, but no one visited those fishing grounds.

In the Division of Bonne Esperance, most of the cod is caught by the crews of foreign vessels and is taken home to be prepared. At St. John, Moisie and Trinity, the fish are dried on the spot. In the latter division, however, a large proportion of the fish caught is taken to the south shore where it is prepared at the several establishments there. It is, however, reported that a wealthy merchant from the south shore, Mr. Lamontagne, of Ste. Anne des Monts, intends putting up a large establishment at Point aux Anglais, in the latter division, for the preparation of fish. The yield amounted to 3,082 quintals.

Cod was most abundant at G-dabout; only 479 quintals were however, taken; most of the people being engaged in other occupations besides fishing.

Although considered inferior to that of Gaspé, the cod caught on the north coast sells just as well, owing to keener competition among traders. It is taken to Gaspé, Paspébiac, Halifax, and to several ports in Newfoundland, whence it is shipped to foreign markets.

Fishermen on the north coast usually employ hand lines; some of them, but very few, use trawls, and amongst residents, seines are used only at Sheldrake and Bonne Esperance. The grounds are so unfavourable at the former place that this mode of fishing is seldom used, and at Bonne Esperance seines were scarcely of any service, owing to the fact that the fish did not come near the shores. Cod sold at \$3 50. The price of goods was one-fourth less than usual, so that the people who had any fish to sell had no difficulty in procuring their winter supplies.

About 230 schooners from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and two from the United States repaired to the division of Bonne Esperance this season for the purpose of cod fishing. About forty of them had seines and they fished daily between Green Island, Bradore Bay and Long Point. They all did well, with the exception of those who having no seines took only average cargoes.

The local Fishery Overseer, Mr. Whitely, estimates at 500 quintals each the catch of eighty schooners from Newfoundland and at 400 quintals that of schooners from Nova Scotia, which are of a heavier tonnage and whose crews use hand lines. This swells up the total catch to 100,000 quintals against 61,800 in 1877. Should any reliance be placed upon information received from the residents, it is not at all improbable that vessels will visit this part of the coast in much larger numbers next season.

List of schooners fishing for cod at Bonne Esperance, Labrador during the season of 1878:—

Name of Vessel.	Port.	Name of Vessel.	Port.
Eclipse.....	Halifax	Ripple.....	Newfoundland.
M. Malvina... ..	Quebec.	Indian Lass.....	do
Snow Queen.....	Halifax.	Fortune.....	do
Hiawatha	Newburyport, U.S	Queen.....	do
Stadacona.....	Quebec.	Kive	do
Maria.....	do	Star	do
Adeline	do	Janet.....	do
Delta	Newfoundland.	Mary Ann Bell....	do
Speed.....	do	Rose	Halifax.

Name of Vessel.	Port.	Name of Vessel.	Port.
Rosedale.....	Nova Scotia.	Can't help it.....	Halifax.
Spring Bird.....	do	Java.....	do
Vivace.....	do	W. Boak.....	do
Ellen May.....	do	Golden West.....	Nova Scotia.
L. A. W.....	do	E. O. Myra.....	do
Dahlia.....	do	Cordelia Volger....	do
Vantage.....	do	Anna A. Seel.....	do
Fleetly.....	do	Armanda.....	do
Flash.....	do	Ann.....	do
Nimble.....	do	Mayflower.....	Brixham, En'g.
Boreas.....	do	Rose of Soindze....	do
Mariner.....	do	Mabel Clare.....	Nova Scotia.
Edith.....	do	Crown Point.....	Newburyport, U.S.
W. Rogers.....	do	Maracaibo.....	Boston.
Rolling Wave.....	Newfoundland.	G. P. Palmer.....	Gaspé.
Greyhound.....	do	Dexter.....	Halifax.
Julia Burton.....	do	Lord Eldon.....	do

CODFISH SEINING.

The accident which befel our steamer in the month of June, whilst at Seven Islands, necessitated certain repairs. We were compelled to delay our visit to the north shore and thus were prevented from being at Bonne Esperance during the time that cod fishing by vessels from the States and the Maritime Provinces was being carried on. It was, however, reported that seiners stood considerably in the way of hand-line fishermen, and that the former paid no attention to the regulations which provide that each party shall keep within certain limits, so as not to interfere with the other. This created great dissatisfaction among fishermen from Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, who could thus secure only half a cargo and who blamed the seines for their want of success. However, I am not at all satisfied that the whole blame rests with the seine fishermen, and feel rather inclined to believe that the best fishing time being over when these schooners arrived, the fish did not bite so readily. Were it otherwise, how does it happen that the line fishermen of Mr. Le Boutillier who were fishing on the same banks, caught eighty quintals of fish per boat during the summer season?

I have no doubt also, that during our absence, some of the seine fishermen did behave badly, and used seines of an illegal mesh. A proof of this is to be found in the fact that a prosecution having been brought against Captain Farrell, of the schooner "Henrietta Clinton," he was proved guilty, and was fined ten dollars.

The Lunenburg fishermen left the grounds grumbling against cod seines, against the want of protection, and even threatened to withdraw from the Confederation of the Provinces if the use of these fishing engines was not put a stop to. I am, however, confident that your Department will pause before adopting so harsh a measure, since it is a well-established fact among unprejudiced people that the development of the codfish ng industry could not prosper without the use of seines sufficiently to ensure the success of the establishments, which diffuse wealth and abundance equally among owners and employés.

For four consecutive seasons, the schooners of Magdalen Islands and Esquimaux Point, which resort to the north coast for the purpose of cod-fishing, have entirely failed of success for want of seines, although they are unanimous in admitting that the banks were crowded with fish. When at Bonne Esperance, we met a poor fellow from Whale Head, named Joseph Hébert, who told us that, after fourteen days' consecutive fishing, he had succeeded in catching only four fish, although he could see the cod by thousands on the grounds round his lines. This man had gone to Bonne Esperance to purchase a seine in partnership with eight others, in order to try and secure the necessary food for themselves and children. He told me that had he owned a seine, he would undoubtedly have caught sufficient fish to buy pro-

visions, whilst he and his neighbours had taken only forty quintals of cod, which was quite insufficient for the wants of their families. It may here be added that, had it not been for the seines of Messrs. Whitely, Buckle and Joyce, of Bonne Esperance, fishermen of this division would have fared very badly.

Whilst on the subject of seines, and the difficulties experienced by fishermen of these localities, it will not be amiss to draw the attention of your Department to the necessity of appointing a local fishery guardian for Bradore Bay, who would assist in the enforcement of the law and protect fishermen. This officer being on the spot could note violations of the law, take the names of offenders as well as of vessels, and during the fall assist in collecting reliable and interesting statistics. With the present arrangement, Mr. Whitely is unable to attend to a proper observance of fishery laws and regulations at Bradore Bay, most of his time being taken up at home with his own men, and with strangers and foreign vessels. An additional officer could be employed without extra expense by subdividing the large district now under charge of Mr. Whitely, and giving him the western division, whilst this new overseer would have the eastern portion; one-half the salary actually paid Mr. Whitely, if matters could not be arranged otherwise, might be given to him. This arrangement, I am sure, would prevent much trouble and put an end to numberless causes of complaint, which cannot fail to be very annoying to your Department.

During the course of a visit to Bradore Bay, I made enquiries relative to a proper person for this position, and I think, succeeded in finding such an one in Mr. Ralph Jones, of Bradore. He is an honest man, with a fair education, very powerful and energetic. He would, I feel sure, faithfully execute all the instructions given him. I respectfully submit the above arrangement to your favorable consideration. It has now become doubly necessary, owing to the large amount of business at present transacted in the Bonne Esperance Division.

SEAL FISHERY.

Most of the people carrying on fall seal fishing on the coast of Labrador, becoming discouraged by continued ill success during a number of years, had abandoned their stations, owing to the expenses having become larger than the receipts, when, during the fall of 1876, seals returned in the Straits of Belle Isle as numerous as ever. Full of joy and enthusiasm at seeing the reappearance of these animals, whose presence on the coast had formerly made living so easy and pleasant, the owners returned to their old stands, and last fall ten stations caught 1,933 seals, valued at \$5 each, or 1,744 more than last year. According to the fishermen's statements, it appears that had they been as abundantly provided with nets as formerly, the catch would have been double what it was. Before 1876, I shared the opinion of several naturalists and other experienced persons, that the disappearance of seals was due to inconsiderate destruction of these animals both in the Gulf and in the northern seas, but their reappearance in larger herds than ever, and the great success lately experienced, conclusively proves, I think, that the species, far from decreasing, will show itself as numerous as ever, provided always that no impediment occurs to prevent them from pursuing the course of their accustomed migrations. It is already well known that seals ascend the Straits of Belle Isle about the latter part of November, or the beginning of December. They are then caught with nets in St. Augustine division. Prompted by nature, these animals enter the Gulf and ascend sometimes as high up as the Saguenay before climbing on the ice to bring forth their young. Seal fishing with nets during the winter is carried on only in St. Augustine Division. Large herds of these animals have been seen to ascend the Gulf near Seven Islands, Carousel and Grosse Boule Islands, where they are however but very seldom sought after. But in the neighbourhood of Point des Monts and Godbout, several people have, during the past few years, been engaged in seal hunting during the winter. Last season, fifteen canoes killed 253 seals; that is, 144 more than during the previous winter. It must, however, be remembered that the unprecedented mildness of the weather specially favoured this pursuit. In the neighbourhood of Manicouagan, the number of seals killed with the gun amounted to 200. The quantity of oil is reckoned at 150 gallons.

SCHEDULE OF SEAL FISHING STATIONS.

Name of Owner.	Station.	No. of Seals Killed.
Daniel Mauger.....	Whale Head.....	72
Widow Mauger.....	Whale Head.....	40
Joseph Gallichon.....	Whale Head.....	63
Michael Kenty.....	Mutton Bay.....	80
X. Gallichon	Red Bay.....	50
S. Robertson	La Labatière.....	875
S. Gaumont.....	Grand Meccatina.....	170
J. Gallichon.....	Old Fort.....	340
J. Gallichon.....	Lac Salé.....	200
W. Kennedy.....	St. Augustine	49
Total.....		1,939

SPRING SEAL FISHING.

Two years ago the number of seals which usually resorted to the coast of Labrador during the spring began to decline, and it was apprehended that the species was doomed to complete destruction, when suddenly, and least expected, the few nets which had been set more by habit than otherwise at Bradore Bay and Long Point, were one morning found filled with fine large seals. Joy reigned supreme, and the half-starved population could, with difficulty, gather sufficient strength to reap the rich spoils which were bringing abundance among them. When the products of that fishery had been converted into money, the people were very careful in making good use of it, instead of wasting it as they had formerly done. The good catch which continued to prevail during two successive seasons has helped to improve the position of our fishermen. Considerable preparations were made last spring but the seals unfortunately kept at a long distance from the shores.

The ten following stations yielded only 604 seals against 3,027 in 1877:—

W. Jones, Bradore Bay.....	109 seals.
L. Jones, do	50 "
W. Labadie, Anse des Dunes.....	110 "
A. Guay, Long Point.....	50 "
W. Etridge, do	28 "
W. Luce, do	54 "
— Dumas, do	29 "
Israel Griffin, Five Leagues.....	109 "
— Holmes, Portage Cove.....	30 "
James Dear, Dog Island.....	45 "
Total.....	604 seals.

It has already been explained how, since the arrival of Newfoundland sealing steamers within the Gulf, this fishery was nearly destroyed, and it was held that the principal cause of failure did not lay amongst our people. This opinion appears very plausible when the successive fishings of 1876 and 1877 are taken into consideration. During the above named years, steamers did not enter the Gulf, but last season they returned and fishing again failed. Would it not be possible that, without being killed to any very great extent, seals may become shy and avoid the shores during the presence of the steamers, and return when natural instinct teaches them that danger is over?

During the course of a visit to Bradore Bay some fishermen complained of parties from Forteau and elsewhere who had set seal nets on their grounds, thereby doing them considerable damage. Having been requested to settle the matter so as to obviate further trouble, I did so by issuing special licenses with correct descriptions of each station, and directing each licensee to seize and keep until I returned the nets which might be set on their grounds.

According to the statistics annexed to his report, the number of seals killed in nets or with the gun on the north coast amounts to 3,245, and yielded 10,434 gallons of oil.

SEAL HUNTING ON THE ICE.

One of the main causes of the poverty now existing at Esquimaux Point and Betchouan is due undoubtedly to the successive failures experienced for several seasons past in seal hunting. The yield was however somewhat better last spring, but previous poverty added to the poor success experienced in preceding seasons entirely prostrated the fishermen there last fall, and had it not been for the timely assistance sent them by the Local Government I would be at a loss to imagine what would become of this enterprising settlement, the former prosperity of which was always accounted as the result of intelligence and industry.

Schooners from Natashquan, the names of which are given in the list below, killed 4,500 seals, about one-third of which were large ones. Those from Betchouan, 700; one-half large ones, and those from Esquimaux Point, 12,500, large and small. The following shows that thirty-two schooners were this season engaged in seal hunting, against 27 in 1877, and that 17,400 seals were killed against 2,404 in the previous season. Seal oil sold at forty cents *truck* and thirty-six cents for cash. Pelts fetched eighty cents each.

LIST of Schooners belonging to Esquimaux Point, engaged in the Seal, Cod and Herring Fisheries during the Season of 1878.

Name of Vessel.	Master.	Port.	Tons.	Men.	No. of Seals.	Quintals of Cod.	Herrings, Barrels.
Mary du Sacré Cœur...	Onesime Turbide.....	Gaspé.....	46	10	800	71	38
Iberville.....	Hyp. Boudreau.....	do.....	41	10	1,100	120	40
Labradbor.....	Placide Doyle.....	do.....	43	10	150	180	50
Amelia.....	Paul Cormier.....	do.....	50	10	260	170	50
Marie Anne.....	Dominique Landry.....	do.....	35	10	660	50	48
Marguerite.....	J. B. Cormier.....	do.....	27	7	1,000	40	30
Progress.....	Nathaniel Boudreau.....	do.....	52	10	200	120	48
Ice Bird.....	Villebon Terriault.....	do.....	39	10	330	90	22
D.H.P.....	Samuel Doyle.....	Halifax.....	29	7	130	120	15
I. C. Miller.....	Amedée Vigneau.....	do.....	42	10	500		30
Acara.....	André Vigneau.....	do.....	29	7	300	100	20
D. Cronan.....	Peter Le Marquand.....	do.....	39	7	1,000	60	10
Busy.....	J. B. Petipas.....	Lunenburg, N.S....	38	10	80	130	60
Ste. Marie.....	Alex. Sherer.....	Quebec.....	37	9	400	63	35
Elizabeth.....	Luke Cormier.....	do.....	27	7	40	60	40
Marie Louise.....	Mathias Roberge.....	do.....	11	5	305	50	28
Gleaner.....	Benj. Landry.....	do.....	40	10	550	44	30
Ailsa.....	Frank Cummings.....	Amherst, C.E.....	41	10	800	60	60
Victoria.....	Gabriel Cormier.....	do.....	46	10	500	130	35
Fleetwing.....	Julien Boudreau.....	do.....	47	10	540	20	60
Gorilla.....	Vital Boudreau.....	New not registered	40	10	520	95	55
C. L. B.....	Chas. Landry.....	do.....	18	6	290	54	33
Pioneer.....	Charles Le Brun.....	do.....	36	10	610	187	50
Total.....			853	205	11,060	2,013	887

Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Master's Name.	Where Registered.	Remarks.
J. W. Arnold.....	56	William Arnold..	Halifax, N.S.	Trading for J. W. Pitts, and taking seal skins, oil, fur and codfish to Halifax.
St. Anne	66	Gilbert McNeil..	Quebec	Trading for Turgeon and Corriveau, dealing in seal skins, oil, fur and codfish.
Frank,	54	Louis Dugal	do	General trading
Ann Amelia	92	Joseph Verge	Halifax, N.S.	Trading and freighting for J. W. Pitts, and taking fish to Halifax.
Primrose	56	F. H. McIvner	Quebec	Bringing fishermen to Anticosti and freighting.
Carrier Dove.	50	Charles Peters	P. E. Island	Trading and freighting between Anticosti and Prince Edward Island.
Palmer,	22	Charles Miller	Gaspé.....	Trading along the North Shore.
Manito'an	38	P. Blouin.....	Quebec.....	Coasting and taking codfish to Gaspé for LeBoutillier & Co.
Notre-Dame de Victoire	55	Xavier Joneas.....	do	do
Wolverine.....	40	E. Adams	Gaspé.....	do
La Victoire	43	Richard Duguay	Quebec	Freighting and trading.
Lawrence	60	L. Kenady	Gaspé	Freighting and trading for codfish and oil.
Flying Fish	48	Richard Miller	do	Running the Packet from Gaspé to North Shore.
Undaunted	45	Howell	do	Coasting and freighting.
Paspebiac.....	57	Xavier LeBlanc.....	New Carlisle.....	do for Messrs. C. Robin & Co., and taking fish to Paspebiac.
Ant	52	Abel Huard.....	do	do
Ellen Mary	60	John Moulin	do	do
Providence.....	48	David Law	do	do
Isabella	45	Joseph Lepage	do	do
Gleener.....	60	Frank LeBlanc.....	Jersey	Coasting for C. Hamilton & Co., and bringing fishermen to North Shore.
Speedy	55	Ben. Aslin	Gaspé	do
Hasty	46	Wm. Lucas	Jersey	do
Marie Eleanor	72	J. B. Mercier	Quebec	LeBoutillier, Bros., and taking fish to Paspebiac.
Standard	93	Capt. Le Scelleur.....	Jersey	do
Sea Flower	36	Charles Stewart	do	Freighting from Quebec to Esquimaux Bay for Hudson Bay Company.
Good Intent	60	Capt. Mabee	Gaspé	Coasting for J. and E. Collas, and taking fish from St. John's to Gaspé.
Marie St. Anne	40	Capt. Caron	do	Whaling voyage.
Marie Sarah	35	Capt. Jacques	Quebec	Freighting and trading.
			do	Freighting and fishing.
			do	Freighting.

HERRING FISHERY.

This fishery is divided into two periods; spring and fall fishing.

The first fish to appear on the north as well as the south shores are herrings. They usually strike in immense schools at Point des Monts, Cailles Rouges, Seven Islands and along the coast as far down as Blanc Sablon, and enter the small and large bays for the purpose of spawning. The period at which these fish deposit their eggs does not appear to be the same in every locality. On the western part of the coast, herring spawn in April and May, whilst in other places, for instance at Washeecootai, Coacoachoo, &c., they frequent the bays until the month of July. Whilst at Coacoachoo this season, on the 19th June, I noticed schooners loading with herrings full of eggs, and the master of one told me that he once took a cargo of 600 barrels of herring at this place on the 6th July. At a later period, about the end of August, herrings again approach the shores and are sometimes caught in large numbers at Natashquan, Kegashca, La Tabatière, Mutton Bay, Bonne Espérance, Bradore Bay and Blanc Sablon. The later in the season these fish are caught, the better they are; they are known under the name of Labrador Herring and always fetch a high price on the Quebec markets.

Herrings were abundant during the spring on the coast, but fishermen did not profit much by this good fortune owing to the want of salt. On the 19th June, at Coacoachoo, we met thirty-three schooners which had failed to secure cargoes at Magdalen Islands and Anticosti, fifteen of which were fishing and loading. Two days before, eighteen other schooners had left with 400 barrels each, or about 11,770 barrels altogether.

We noticed that the herrings caught at this period of the year were larger than the spring fish caught on the coasts of Gaspé, at Magdalen Islands and even at Seven Islands; a fact which would tend to prove that, when fattened, the fish are identical with those caught at a later date and which are then known under the name of Labrador herring. It is quite possible that all the herring in our waters may belong to the same species, but that found on the coast of Labrador evidently owes its increase in size to the better quality of food found in the Straits of Belle Isle.

Fall fishing utterly failed on the north coast as well as on the shores of Newfoundland. Over one hundred and fifty vessels awaited the appearance of herrings for five or six weeks, and had finally to return without a cargo. I lean to the belief that inconsiderate fishing during the fall and winter, as practised on the north shores of Newfoundland, at Bay of Islands, Bonne Bay and even on the north coast during the spawning season, may have something to do with this want of success and the disappearance of the fish last fall; and that the inconsiderate use of seines at a time when herrings approach the shore to deposit their eggs, thus closing to them the entrance of bays, where they resort to spawn, may operate injuriously upon the reproduction of the species, the more so as it is alleged in a comprehensive and satisfactory manner by Professor Hind, that herring is a local fish.

The resident fishermen caught 1,596 barrels of herring this season, including the fish used as bait; the catch by strangers and foreign vessels being reckoned at 13,770 barrels.

List of Vessels engaged in herring fishing on the North Coast.

Name of Vessels.	Master.	Port.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Nets.	No. of Barrels of Herring.
Silver Spring.....	Phelan	Bay St. George	55	4	1	1 seine.	500
Flirt.....	Cormier.....	do	72	8	3	3 nets.	150
Union.....	Garnier.....	do	29	6	2	.....	250
Enterprise.....	Murphy	do	55	4	1	1	600
Brothers.....	McLennan.....	do	36	6	2	6	56
Laura	McPherson.....	Margaree.....	52	6	2	2	500
Margaret.....	Leblanc	Arichat.....	37	7	3	7	430
Henrietta.....	Cutter.....	Bay St George.....	50	6	2	1	412
Rose Anna.....	Uwvin.....	do	24	5	2	6	350
Island Pride.....	Harvey.....	do	26	5	2	7	250
Marcella.....	Yulen.....	do	40	8	2	1	356
Highland Lass.....	Young	do	40	6	2	6	450
Helena.....	Emmanuel.....	do	78	6	2	6	454
Flora Reid.....	Young.....	do	60	6	2	1	500
Marie Louise.....	Langlois.....	do	75	10	3	7	812
							6,370

The last named vessel in the above list loaded for Stockholm, Sweden.

SALMON FISHING.

On the coast of Labrador, as well as on the south shore, people are more than ever convinced of the wisdom and efficiency of the regulations made for the protection of our salmon fisheries. The truth of the above assertion is more especially felt now that fishermen can appreciate the difficult position they would be placed in if our salmon streams had remained in the deplorable condition they were reduced to by a long reign of improvidence and greediness.

So soon as the different companies ceased to engage in salmon fishing, each individual fisherman selected a stand for himself. The experiment did not then pay much, but as herring, cod and seal were abundant, everyone lived well on the coast, without paying particular attention to salmon fishing or being over concerned about the unremunerative conditions into which salmon streams had fallen. This state of things is entirely changed now when almost every year brings with it a renewed failure in deep-sea fishing, and these people would be in a bad position if they had not their salmon stations to fall back upon, and on which they can rely with certainty, since they have not failed for ten years past but on the contrary have gone on steadily improving since.

Last season's salmon fishing is one of the most productive ever heard of on the north coast since the establishment of the fisheries protective service. A large increase over the catch of 1877 is noticed at almost every station, and wherever there is any falling off, the fact is due to the nets being set too late. The winter was so mild and spring so early, that salmon arrived before its usual time, and those who had set their nets early, began to catch fish in June. The weather was everything that could be wished for. The most successful fishing took place in the large rivers and on those parts of the coast sheltered from north-east winds. From Natashquan to Watsheeshoo and from Moisie to Seven Islands, as well as in the neighbourhood of Point des Monts, a slight falling off is noticed owing to stormy weather and prevailing easterly winds, as well as to the fact that the nets were set too late. But everywhere else there is a large increase.

Trout fishing is not so satisfactory; this is undoubtedly due to the fact that salmon fishing having principally engaged the fishermen's attention, little regard was

paid to trout when the price of salmon was seen to fall so low. In the Trinity Division for instance, only twenty three barrels of trout were caught. A disease seemed to prevail among these fish from Pentecost River to Trinity, there having been as many as three barrels of dead trout found in one day on the shore.

The following figures show the relative catch of salmon during the two seasons past:—

	1878.	1879.
Moisie.....	800	445
St. John	300	212
Natashquan	400	318
St. Augustine.....	25	18
Washeecotai	24	17
Etamamu	56	40
Trinity	56	49
Mingan.....	45	100
Romaine	23	5
Magpie	100	22
St. Paul.....	54	50
Nabissipi.....	13	30
Agwanus.....	16	21
	<hr/> 1,830	<hr/> 1,409

The following streams were fished with the fly:—Watsheeshoo, Moisie, Mingan, Kegashua, Trinity, Beesie, Mistassini and Godbout.

At Moisie River 270 salmon were caught, against 107 in 1877. At Watsheeshoo, 21 fish, the largest of which weighed 18 pounds. The lessees arrived too late; they fished only for a few days, but appeared very well satisfied with their sport. Salmon are reported as being in very great abundance on the spawning beds of Moisie River. As may be seen from the above table, the catch with nets in Mingan River has doubled; the same thing, however, cannot be said of rod fishing. This is due to the fact that the Indians who were camped at the mouth of the river went to the falls armed with spears in broad daylight and there, alongside of the lessee, speared about thirty salmon, which fact so disgusted Mr. Molson that he left the river and crossed over to Gaspé. We were away at Anticosti and in the western Division of Labrador when this violation of the law occurred. When we returned to Mingan, the Indians had left for the interior. Up to the present time I never had any cause of complaint against these Indians who always listened to my advice respectfully and deferentially. The Hudson's Bay Company's agent at Mingan, Mr. Scott, says that they were reduced to the utmost state of poverty, and that it was only as a last resort, in order to save their families from actual starvation, and after ascertaining that neither Mr. Scott nor Mr. Molson could, or would, advance them provisions that they determined on spearing. They did so quietly and in broad daylight, openly disavowing all the while any bad intention. As already stated, Mr. Scott reports that they may have speared about thirty fish, which were divided among fifteen families to feed upon after they left Mingan and during the first portion of their journey towards the interior. Mr. Scott himself avers that these families were starving and that no law or force could have prevented them from going to the falls. Had I been on the spot when this unfortunate occurrence took place, I might possibly have prevented it by giving the Indians some provisions in the Government's name, after having satisfied myself of their wants. But, if I had arrived there after the deed, I sincerely confess that it would have given me great trouble to take the chief perpetrators to jail, as I should have had to provide means for the support of the rest of the families. I should have certainly felt under an obligation to Mr. Molson if he had only given them a few provisions on behalf of the Government. The Indians would not then in all probability have resorted to spearing, which is a

bad precedent, and Mr. Molson would in consequence have been at liberty to peaceably enjoy his sport more agreeably, whilst now he perhaps holds an idea that his river has not been sufficiently protected by the Department. I am aware that Mr. Holliday is in the practice of giving provisions to the Moisie Indians every year in return for their promise not to spear whilst on their way to the interior, and that the Indians being thankful for such acts of kindness comply with his requests. When the Indians left Mingan, Mr. Molson had caught thirty fish with the fly. Manitou River was not angled. The Reverend Mr. Roe, who spent two days at Kegashca, in the course of his visit to the Protestant settlers of the coast, killed seven salmon with the fly.

Although Natashquan and Romaine Rivers were let, they were not angled during the past season; but the lessees have had houses built for next year. Twenty salmon were killed with the fly in Trinity River. Godbout River, which is so efficiently and carefully guarded by its generous lessee, took the lead as usual among the angling rivers of the north coast. Colonel Gilmour and party killed 367 fish, averaging fifteen pounds weight, and over 200 trout. Four salmon and 200 trout were killed in Beesie River.

We had several violations of the law to punish in 1877 upon the north coast, in the Washeecootai Division especially. These infractions were not however renewed on such an extensive scale this season, thanks to the energy and activity displayed by the new local Fishery Overseer, Mr. McLeod, who has at least succeeded in ferreting out the poachers who had hitherto not been known, in becoming master of their deceitful tricks by which they managed to escape punishment for pillaging the streams and dividing the spoils. The most notorious poachers are parties holding licenses, such as J. B. Guilmette and B. Deraspe and possibly Old Metivier, the lessee of Watsheeshoo River. The Overseer found his nets set near the falls, seized them, and by dint of active search also ascertained that the others were supplied with nets more for the purpose of fishing at the falls than for legitimate use on their licensed stations. It was impossible for me to prosecute them for want of time, but I understand that a couple of them abandoned the locality forever when they found out that their designs were known, and that a local Guardian was to reside in future among them; the intention being that this officer shall reside at Romaine next season. I intend compelling to remain from the locality, at least those whose ordinary mode of living is by theft and illegal fishing, by refusing to renew their licenses should they be found guilty, as I have no doubt they will be. In doing so, a great service will be rendered to the honest portion of that settlement which is constantly infested by loafers who never work but live on the property of others.

In the Watsheeshoo Division, the local Fishery Guardian, Mr. Gobeil, seized some nets belonging to Indians fishing in a lake five miles back of the mouth of the river. No further proceedings were taken for want of time, and also because these Indians who are very poor were fishing for a living and not for purposes of trade. Anyhow, the confiscation of their nets is a great punishment to them. At St. Johns River, two fishermen were accused of having set their nets illegally during the night, on several occasions. Owing to their absence on our first visit to the river, we were compelled to postpone their trial to a subsequent voyage; the loss of our vessel unfortunately prevented this result.

The fishery statistics show that 3,191 barrels of salmon were caught on the north coast this season, against 2,404 in 1877. I am, however, inclined to believe that the returns of net fishermen may not always be strictly correct, for the purpose of escaping payment of additional license fees. I intend, next year, to make some of them swear to their statements.

In spite of this great catch, the profits were not large, owing to low prices; seven dollars being the highest offer for a barrel of 200 pounds of salmon. From Natashquan to Point des Monts, prices went to eight and nine dollars, and at Moisie, some fishermen sold their fish fresh at three cents and a-half a pound.

INDIANS OF THE NORTH SHORE.

As explained in a previous article, the Indians were not as successful as might have been expected during the past season, although their hunt was good, but the low prices at which furs sold prevented them from getting a supply of provisions, and repaying advances made. Indeed, the visit of the Indians to the north coast, from St. Augustine to Seven Islands, has long ceased to be a pleasure to them. After their long winter tramps, their hard work and their deprivations, they used to find on the sea shore a sufficient quantity of feathered game and seals to enable them to live in a quiet and satisfied manner, and to recruit their strength for the time when they should return to their nomadic life. But at the present time, birds which used to form their principal article of diet, have disappeared; seals are mostly all destroyed; hunting in the woods has fallen off, and to add to all, the Hudson's Bay Company, which used to make them advances on their season's hunt, has changed that practice and given it up. It will thus be easily understood how all these causes combined, must have resulted in great deprivations to the Indians last summer. Matters must but go from bad to worse, and should no timely assistance be given these poor people, they will sooner or later disappear from the coast. The Fisheries Department has always shown the utmost care and consideration towards them. Two years ago they were supplied with nets, and with one of the best salmon fishing stands in the immediate neighborhood of Mingan River, but they pay no attention whatever to it, this mode of fishing being unsuited to their tastes; and I am afraid it will almost be an impossibility to make them understand the usefulness of this station, and the profits they might derive therefrom. Their nets would have all been lost this summer through sheer carelessness, had it not been for the timely assistance of the local Fishery Overseer.

Out of eighty families that came to the sea this season, between St. Augustine and Mingan, about one-half remained at Natashquan, the other half went to Mingan. It is the latter that suffered most.

INSPECTION OF FISH.

Among the grounds of complaint which came under my notice on the coast of Labrador, the greatest was the inspection of fish, and I must admit that in several instances these complaints appear to be well founded. For two seasons past, I paid particular attention to the manner in which this inspection is practised on the Quebec wharves, and I am bound to declare that it cannot possibly improve the quality and standing of our fish, and that both fishermen and consumers would fare better were this inspection made on the spot where the fish are caught. In the opinion of all parties who claim to have any practical knowledge of the matter, the best prepared fish is that which is kept in its first pickle. Fish on being barrelled a second time, after having lost its first pickle, is always of an inferior quality, in spite of all precautions. This is a well established fact among the trade. To my personal knowledge a Quebec merchant, who claims to be a *connaissanceur*, came on the wharf in 1877, and offered nine dollars a barrel for mackerel before it was inspected, but as the Inspector insisted upon seeing the fish, this merchant informed the owner that he was satisfied with the fish as it was, but after its inspection he would give no more than eight dollars, for the reasons above stated.

To the danger of thus depreciating the value of fish, must be added the careless way in which some of the Inspectors perform their work by breaking or otherwise injuring the barrels, thus entailing additional costs on the fishermen. The delays occasioned by this inspection, and several other annoying circumstances, also help to place Canadian fishermen on a footing of inferiority on their own markets, when compared with those from Newfoundland who are not obliged to have their fish inspected in Quebec, and pay but a nominal sum to have this inspection made in their own Province. They are thus enabled to undersell our people on their own markets. For the above reasons, I am of opinion that, it would be advisable to have Inspectors distributed on different parts of the Gulf Shores who might inspect the

fish before it be shipped to Quebec, and also on the coast of Labrador. I am not aware of any persons better qualified for these duties than our local Fishery Overseers.

THE FEATHERED GAME OF THE COAST OF LABRADOR.

It has already and repeatedly been explained how the settlers on the coast of Labrador drew the principal part of their living from the sea; there are, however, other sources of wealth which are of the greatest assistance to them during the summer and winter. I allude to the feathered game frequenting the islands and coast, and to their eggs, which supply a ready food, whilst the feathers and down are sold for ready cash, thus enabling settlers to procure articles of clothing.

Although the destruction and production of fish have been almost equally balanced since the beginning of the present century on the north coast, it has not been so with birds, which a sort of half protection could not efficiently defend against continuous warfare at the hands of people having no other object in view but present gain, without any regard whatever for the future. I am not aware that the coast was visited either this season or last by vessels specially engaged in gathering eggs; such expeditions would no longer be considered remunerative, the destruction having taken place on too large a scale in previous years, but our own fishermen, and those from the Maritime Provinces are completing the destruction of the last broods of birds, by frequenting the Islands, killing the birds at all seasons of the year, robbing the nests, destroying the eggs, and often setting fire to the islands most frequented by the feathered game, as has been the case for the past two years. No punishment would be too severe for such shameful conduct, because it is nothing else but a wanton destruction of a reliable source of sustenance to a population which for seven long months is left to its own resources already too restricted. During years like the present, when almost every one on the coast is complaining of starvation, Indians have been known to be on the point of death for want of food, and several of the oldest inhabitants were compelled to leave the coast for want of provisions.

As the game laws of the Provinces are under the control of Local Legislatures, it becomes their imperative duty that some attention be paid to the protection of game on the coast of Labrador. I think that this end could easily be attained by an understanding with the Local Government by which fishery overseers might at the same time be empowered to act as game-keepers. In a few years birds would again be abundant on the coast, and poor as well as rich would feel the benefit of this change; the former in having always on hand cheap and reliable food, the latter in being able to procure at reasonable prices feathers and down, which are now so scarce on our market.

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men, kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c.

LABRADOR DIVISION.

Name of Place.	Vessels.			Fishing Boats.			Flat Boats.			No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	NETS AND SEINES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			Herring Seines.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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Manicouagan.....	\$	1	150	2	22	3	2	2

LABRADOR DIVISION.—Continued.

Name of Place.	NETS AND SEINES.												Trout Nets.								
	Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Lance Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fish-eries.		
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
Maggie River.....																					
St. John's River.....																					
Long Point.....																					
Mingan River.....																					
Romaine River.....																					
Esquimaux Point.....	6	290	102																		
Betchouan																					
Atecpital Bay																					
Piashter Bay.....	1	20	3																		
Cornelle.....																					
Grand Watsheeshoo.....																					
Little Watsheeshoo																					
Nabissipi																					
Agvans																					
Washahwooka.....																					
Natashquan Harbour																					
Natashquan.....																					
Natashquan River.....																					
Kegashka.....	15	750	250																		
Kegashka River.....	4	200	100																		
Micmac Point.....																					
Nusquaro																					
Washecontai River.....	1	40	20																		
Washecontai Point																					
Romaine River	2	80	40																		
Cocoachoo																					
Cape Whittle.....																					

LABRADOR DIVISION.—Continued.

NETS AND SEINES.

[illegible]

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of

LABRADOR

Name of Place.	Salmon, Cured, brls.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.				
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, brls.	Herring, brls.
Manicouagan					20					
St. Pancrace	4				10					
Les Mistassius					159					
Godbout	23	2,811			30	84			2	
Pointe des Monts									2	
Trinity Bay and River	56					42				
Petit May River	6					312				
Islets à Caribou	44					1,155				
Calumet River	6									
Isle aux Œufs						43				
Pointe aux Anglais						376				
Rivière Pentecôte						470				
Cailles Rouges						575			46	
Pointe des Cawees	1					25				
do (American schooners)										
Pointe Jambon	5				243					90
Rivière Ste Marguerite	16				60				4	150
Sept Isles					400				6	75
Moisie		30,702			1,266				4	
Pigou					600				6	
Trout River	393				623				6	
Shallop River					500	100				
Shelldrake	9				5,250	600				
Primrose Cove					100	25			7	
Thunder River					3,125	125				
Indian Harbour					1,300					
Ridge Point					1,200	250				
Jupitagan	23					26				
Magpie					8,300	300				5
Magpie River	100				14	25				
St. John River	290				7,500	150				
Long Point	6				1,050	150	3		25	
Mingan River	100	240								
Romaine River	23									
Esquimaux Point					2013					887
Betchouan					251					
Ateepetal Bay	1				47	3			1	3
Piashter Bay	1									
Corneille	10				17					
Grand Watsheeshoo	1									
Little Watsheeshoo	9									
Nabissipi	16				110					11
Agwanus	13				171					
Washtahwooka Bay					180					2
Natashquan Harbour					1900					12
Natashquan	47				355					50
Natashquan River	400					154				
Kegashka River	26	90			40					
Kegashka Harbour					350					
Micmac Point	5				10					
Musquaro	5				30					
Washeecoutai River	24				10					
Washeecoutai Point	8				10					

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,

LABRADOR

Name of Place.	Salmon, Cured, brls.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, brls.	Herring, brls.	Smoked Herring, boxes.
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.					
Becsie River.....		38									
Mistassini River.....		5									
Romain River.....	22				15						
Cocoachoo.....	10										
Cape Whittle.....	2				8						
Pointe du Mourier.....	5										
St. Mary's Island.....					18						
Netagamion River.....	68				49						
Harrington Harbour.....	6				445					6	
Little Meccatina.....	6				37						
Guli Island, Meccatina.....	5				59						
Rigolet au Chat.....					61						
Sloop Harbour.....					119						
Whale's Head, Meccatina.....	29				128						
Rivière and Baie des Moutons.....	51				895	108				55	
Grand Meccatina.....	12				100						
Baie Rouge.....	12				80						
Tabatière.....	10										
Spar Point.....	6				60						
Sandy Cove.....					45						
Meccatina Island.....	6				3						
Fonderie Pecteau.....	12										
Kikapoe Island.....	7										
Kikapoe River.....	5										
Pointe Rouge Pacachoo.....	6										
Pacachoo Island.....	24										
Little Rigolet.....	10										
Big Rigolet.....	10										
St. Augustine Island.....	15										
River Island, St. Augustine.....	2										
St. Augustine River.....	25										
St. Augustine Bay.....	10										
St. Augustine Harbour.....	2				44						
Salt Lake, St. Augustine.....	40										
Dog Island, St. Augustine.....	40										
Sandy Island.....	10										
Pointe à Gironx.....	24				15						
Canso Harbour.....	8				12						
Chicatica Island.....	12				89						
Bull Cove.....	30				50						
Bay of Rocks.....	20				200						
Lydia's Cove.....	17				10						
Dog Island.....	13				10						
Pêche à Lizotte.....	8				20						
Old Fort Island.....					150						
Burnt Island.....	1				20						
Bonne Espérance.....	20				1,700						
St. Paul's River.....	50				30						
Pigeon Island.....	20				800						
Stick Point.....	17				900						
Salu on Bay.....	37				6,510						
Little Fishery.....	20				100						
Five Leagues.....	8				150						

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c.—*Continued.*

DIVISION.—*Continued.*

Mackerel, brls.	Trout, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Eels, brls.	Tunny, brls.	Cod Tongues & Sounds, brls.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.				Fish used for Local Consumption, brls.	
						No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, galls.	Whale Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Herring and Mackerel, brls.	Capelin & Launce, brls.	Smelt, brls.	Cod Roes, brls.		Clams, brls.
						40	40			120			15						
														12					
														35					
														358					
						45	45			313				25					
						75	75			315				72					
														55					
														97					
														81					
35						88	88			560				766					
160														80					
						49	49			343				70	27	451			
						631	631			4,417									
15						875	875			3,000				25					
8						31	31			40				30					
						175	175			1,100									
						20	20			40									
1																			
2																			
7																			
2																			
4						35	35			90									
						50	50			350				35					
5																			
1																			
5																			
7																			
														7					
														5					
														66					
														50					
														200					
4														10					
2														10					
2						47	47			300				10					
														20					
														150					
6														20					
1														1,700					
														30					
4																			
						16	16			100				800	47340				2,580
														900					
2														6,510					
						32	32			200				100					
						96	96			600				150					

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,

LABRADOR

Name of Place.	Salmon, Cured, brls.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, brls.	Herring, brls.	Smoked Herring, boxes.
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.					
Belles Amours.....					20						
Bradore.....					35						
L'Anse des Dunes.....	4				50						
Long Point.....	1				1,270						
Taken by Schooners from United States, Newfoundland and the Maritime Pro- vinces					104,000					13,770	
	2,449	33,886			155,381	5,098	3	109		15,116	7

Fly-Fishing :—River Godbout.....							2,811 lbs. of Salmon.				
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	3,396	do			
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	90	do			
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	240	do			
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	5	do			
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	38	do			
Total.....							6,580	do			

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c.—*Continued.*

DIVISION.—*Continued.*

Mackerel, brls.	Trout, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Eels, brls.	Tunny, brls.	Cod Tongues & Sounds, brls.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.			Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.				Fish used for Local Consumption, brls.		
						No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, galls.	Whale Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Herring and Mackerel, brls.	Capelin & Launce, brls.	Smelt, brls.		Cod Roe, brls.	Clams, brls.
.....	47	47	...	...	300	.....	.....	20	.....	}	}	}	}	}
.....	143	143	...	...	900	.....	.....	35	.....				
.....	48	48	...	...	300	.....	.....	50	.....				
.....	176	176	...	...	1,000	.....	.....	1,270	.....				
.....	104,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,077 69	32	20,075	20,075	...	1	83,759	100	145,336	605	60,142	...	1,157	539	3,512	.....

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries of the Labrador Division in 1878.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Summer Codfishing..	153,381 quintals..	5 00	776,905 00
Autumn do ..	5,098 do ..	5 00	25,490 00
Mackerel.....	4,077 barrels...	10 00	40,770 00
Herrings, pickled...	15,116 do	5 00	75,560 00
do smoked.....	7 boxes	0 25	1 75
Salmon, pickled.....	2,449 barrels	12 00	29,388 00
do fresh in ice.....	33,886 lbs.....	0 05	1,694 30
Trout.....	69 barrels	8 00	552 00
Haddock.....	3 quintals..	5 00	15 00
Halibut.....	109 barrels	6 00	654 00
Cod Tongues and Sound.....	32 do	9 00	288 00
Seal Skins.....	20,075 pieces.....	1 25	25,093 75
Porpoise Skins.....	1 do	4 00	4 00
Seal Oil.....	83,759 gallons...	0 50	41,879 50
Cod Oil.....	145,336 do	0 50	72,668 00
Porpoise Oil.....	100 do	0 80	80 00
Fish and Clams used as bait and manure.....	62,443 barrels	1 00	62,443 00
Fish used for local consumption.....	3,512 do	4 00	14,048 00
Total value of the product of the Fisheries in 1878..		.....	\$1,167,554 30
do do 1877.....		.....	954,285 50
Increase.....		.....	\$213,268 80

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Although it may appear as if the several industries which the population of these Islands is engaged in have not prospered in the same ratio as on other parts of the coasts of the Gulf, it must, however, be admitted that a marked improvement has taken place since means of communication have become easier and the Islands have been more frequented.

Jacques Cartier, who discovered this archipelago in 1534, and Champlain, who visited it seventy-two years later, write enthusiastically of the wealth of its waters, and Jacques Cartier found the soil so excellent that he praises it as being far superior to that of Newfoundland; but I apprehend that the illustrious discoverer had visited the latter island during foggy weather.

However, it was not until 1663, more than one century after the Magdalen Islands had been discovered, that their fisheries began to be worked to any perceptible degree. Before that period, they were visited by a few fishermen whom the fear of English fleets prevented from settling there. The first grantee was one Captain Doublet, who formed a Company and engaged in fishing, but from various causes he failed to achieve success. During the year 1717, one Mr. De St. Pierre, became possessor of these Islands, but the Company which he formed did not prosper better than its predecessors. When this Company left, certain Acadian families, flying from their enemies, crossed over and settled there in 1749, living in comparative security until 1798, when a new master, Sir Isaac Coffin, abruptly appeared on the field to establish his claim to this land. In my previous Reports, I explained fully how he became the owner of these Islands; under what sort of tenure he held them; the effect of such tenure on the settlers and their hopes for a more successful future.

Fishing being at first, as it is still now, far easier to pursue than agriculture, as it required no apprenticeship, no great expense for outfit or tools, and fish being so abundant, it is no wonder that the first settlers took to it with such enthusiasm; the more so since the men could find in every day's fishing a source of easy profits requiring but little work, whilst agricultural pursuits demand steady attention in order to insure to the tiller of the soil a success which may after all be achieved only through years of toil. Besides, the first settlements on the Islands, as well as on other parts of the shores of the Gulf were not permanent, and when they became so, the determined habits which the settlers had acquired, and the few advantages which the owners of the Island were willing to offer them, were scarcely such as to induce them to turn their ideas towards farming.

This season's fishing was generally satisfactory, with the exception of mackerel fishery. Crops were better than for many years past. At House Harbour, however, where the inhabitants engage in cod-fishing on the coast of Labrador with their schooners, and also actively follow mackerel fishing, the failure of both these fisheries may have caused great anxiety in the minds of the people. I believe, however, that should they have failed to obtain assistance from the Local Government, they have saved sufficiently in previous years to be able to get safely through the winter.

It is a source of great satisfaction to be enabled to say that in spite of the large number of strangers and foreign vessels which repaired to the Islands this season, peace and order prevailed everywhere. The municipal council passed a resolution last year, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. This well-timed measure will do more towards the preservation of the peace than the most elaborate police system.

The Islanders feel under the greatest sense of obligation to the Government for the establishment of a mail service between their Islands and the mainland. Although somewhat deficient with regard to comfort and the accommodation of passengers, the vessel employed in that service performed its work in a regular and satisfactory manner; but, as business appears to be largely on the increase, it would be desirable that, for the accommodation of the public and the advantages of the Islands, this service should be made a weekly one. Should (and I entertain no doubt that this day will soon arrive) these Islands be placed in communication with the outer world by means of a cable telegraph, they will become one of the most desirable of summer resorts. With such a combination of natural and other advantages, I feel

saugine that a trip to Magdalen Islands will become quite fashionable during the summer season, there being few places more healthy, and it is remarkable how valetudinarians visiting there soon pick up their lost health and strength.

Seal Hunting on the Ice.

Seal hunting on the ice was a failure this season, owing to the prevalence of easterly winds which drove the whelping ice to the westward of the Islands. Thirteen sealing vessels from House Harbour sailed for the Gulf fishing on the 12th March, and returned with 5,467 seals, worth from \$10 to \$12 each. Last year, seven schooners killed 2,544 seals, but as these were met with late in May, they were lean and of an inferior quality. In 1876, the yield of this fishery amounted to only 642 seals. The quantity of oil amounted to 27,178 gallons, against 14,749 in 1877.

The constant foggy weather which prevailed during the months of March and April, prevented the Islanders from running the chance of killing seals on the floating ice round the Islands, although they were sighted by thousands during the few days of clear weather which occasionally happened there. Some idea may be formed of the duration of that foggy weather, when it is stated that 1,126 pounds more of powder were used in firing alarm guns than usual. The catch thus amounted to only 483 seals, against 1,514 in 1877.

The net seal fishery was also a failure. The quantity of fathoms of seal nets set amounted to 8,455, and only 89 seals were captured, against 679 in 1877.

Here are the names of parties fishing with nets:—

W. Leslie.....	20	nets.	37	seals.
D. Bourque.....	9	"	6	"
W. Landry	10	"	19	"
E. Arseneau.....	6	"	0	"
L. Bouffard.....	6	"	0	"
A. Malaisson.....	6	"	6	"
A. Vigneault.....	4	"	0	"
E. Chevrier.....	6	"	0	"
L. Nadeau.....	10	"	9	"
Neil McPhail.....	11	"	12	"
Theophile Boudreault.....	...	"	...	"
			<hr/>	
			89	

Fishermen claim that the cause of this want of success is due to the act that herring stuck too late or else remained outside, which kept the seals off the shores, thus preventing them from being caught in the nets.

Being informed by the local Fishery Overseer, Mr. Fox, that there were several disputes among seal fishermen respecting their grounds, I visited the spot and fixed the stations which each should occupy, giving to each a frontage of fifty yards, with a distance of three hundred yards between every stand; that is to say that one man with six nets will occupy a shore space of three hundred yards with, an additional ground between this and the nearest stand.

The total yield of this fishery is as follows:—

Caught on drift ice.....	483	seals
Caught by vessels.....	5,467	"
Caught by nets.....	89	"
	<hr/>	
Total.....	6,039	seals

Being 1,201 more than were killed last year.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, with Boats and Men, engaged in the Seal Fishery at the Magdalen Islands during the Season of 1878.

Name of Vessel.	Master.	Tons.	Men.	Boats.	Number of Seals Taken.
Marie Emélie.....	Arseneau.....	47	12	5	550
East Lynn.....	Bourgue.....	36	10	4	740
Lion.....	Richard.....	41	12	4	1,300
Marie Euphrosyne.....	Arseneau.....	39	10	4	643
Souris Queen.....	Godet.....	10	5	2	34
Marie Anne.....	Terrieau.....	46	10	4	220
Delaney.....	Vigneau.....	44	10	4	230
Pheasant.....	Richard.....	32	10	4	230
Cora May.....	Boudreau.....	42	10	4	440
A. H. O.....	Lafrance.....	35	10	4	160
Aretic.....	Arseneau.....	53	12	5	400
Lady Adèle.....	Jomphe.....	50	12	5	320
Flash.....	Poirier.....	48	12	4	200
Total, 13 Vessels.....		523	135	53	5,467

Herring Fishery.

Although this fishery did not yield all that could be expected, it turned out better for our people than for foreign fishermen. Eighty-nine vessels (seventeen less than in 1877) repaired to the Islands this spring for herring fishing, but they came too late to take advantage of the first schools of fish which struck on the 17th April, and were netted in Pleasant Bay on the 22nd. Several of them had to return empty, owing to the scarcity of fish, and seek a cargo at Anticosti and other places on the coast of Labrador. The prevalence of easterly winds during the month of April, drove all the fish past the Islands when the bays were yet full of ice, and the other schools were of small size. It is at this period, however, that the Islanders caught the fish, which secured them provisions for the winter and bait for mackerel. Those who had seines made sufficiently to clear from \$40 to \$50 each man. The inhabitants of House Harbour and Etang du Nord did better than those of Amherst Island, and their fish were larger, being caught during the month of April, when the first schools struck.

Out of the 89 schooners which came to the Islands for herring fishing, there were but two from the States. They caught only 660 barrels of fish. Other vessels from the Dominion took 7,854 barrels, and the Magdalen Islands schooners, 2,030 barrels. To this must be added 3,331 barrels caught by flats or boats, giving a total catch of 13,875 barrels, or 25,346 barrels less than last year.

During the summer, American as well as Canadian fishermen, set their mackerel and herring nets between Grand Entry and Entry Island. Their success was a cause of astonishment not only with regard to the quantity of fish caught, but also as to the size of the fish. In the short space of a fortnight, these men netted 150 barrels of mackerel and 300 barrels of herring of such a large size that men who had been in the habit of repairing to the coast of Labrador for the last fifty years declared they had never seen anything like it. This is the first time that herring fishing is pursued at such a season of the year, and the Islanders were astonished at their success. The knowledge they have thus acquired is due to strangers, by whom they were made aware of the wealth which surrounds their Island.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, with the Boats, Men and Seines, engaged in the Spring Herring Fishery, at the Magdalen Islands, during the Season of 1878.

Name of Vessel.	Master.	From Whence.	Tons.	Men.	Boats.	Seines	Barrels of Fish taken.
Eagle	Noyes.....	United States.....	102	5			400
Hattie A. White	Bellatty.....	do	129	6	5	1	
May Queen.....	Jellison	do	70	7	2		
Francis Ellen	Ferguson.....	do	98	6	2		
Balance	Cousins	do	54	4	2		
A. B. Higgins.....	Higgins.....	do	42	4	1		60
Nellie H.....	Wallock.....	do	78	6	3	1	
Carrie W.....	Feareboy.....	do	62	6	2		
Fleetwing.....	Johnston.....	do	83	4	1		120
Marshall Ney.....	Boyd	do	53	7	2		
Sea Spray.....	Holmes	do	52	6	1		
Harvest Home.....	Hodgkins.....	do	78	6	3	1	
H. S. Boynton	Leach	do	69	8	2		
W. W. Young	Davis.....	do	91	9	3		
Silver Heel.....	Coggins	do	117	9	3	1	
E. H. King.....	Bunker.....	do	106	12	4		
Jennie A. Stubbs	Stubbs	do	198	14	3	1	
C. A. Ropes.....	Thompson ..	do	64	8	2		80
Amiel	McDonald.....	P. E. Island.....	41	4			200
Confederate	McKay	do	48	4	1		700
Ancilla	Walpole	do	48	4			600
Enterprise.....	Bell	do	18	2	1		114
Black Fox	Johnston.....	do	32	4	2		50
J. W.....	Furlong	do	27	3			220
Onward.....	Squarebrigs.....	do	52	6	2	1	100
River Queen.....	Squarebrigs.....	do	38	4	2		50
Reality.....	Perry.....	do	38	4	2		100
Mystery.....	Hubbard.....	do	33	3	1		60
Margaret.....	McRae.....	do	38	4	1		100
Olive	Gallant	do	24	3	1		20
Bay State.....	McPherson ..	do	28	4	1		160
Marie Emma	White	do	64	4			300
William	Diggins.....	do	16	3			150
Morell.....	McGrath	do	10	3			50
Morning Star.....	McDonald.....	do	10	3			20
Traveler	Romkey.....	Halifax.....	54	9	4	1	150
Ed. S. Falt.....	Falt	do	68	6	3		180
Cordelia Vogler	Ritcey	do	65	8	2		160
Bismarck	Conrod	do	54	7	2		250
Vantage	Corkum.....	do	56	7	3	1	300
Vanguard	Wolfe.....	do	41	4	3		100
Quickstep	Baker	do	40	7	3	1	80
Stella	Hiltz	do	50	7	3		100
Happy Go-Lucky.....	Hayward.....	do	35	6	3		100
Arnada	Smith	do	44	6	3	1	100
City Queen.....	Loy	do	53	6	3		100
Atheltae.....	Hickman.....	do	57	8	3		200
Ann A. Teel.....	Ritcey.....	do	59	8	3		150
River Dale.....	Hyson	do	48	6	3		100
Mariner.....	Mossman.....	do	56	6	3		300
Bacchaler	McDonald.....	do	120	10	3	1	260
British Tar.....	Evans	do	41	6	2		100
Busy	Morash.....	do	48	6	2		150
J. Croft.....	Croft	do	44	6	3	1	60
Silver Stream.....	Niford	do	35	5	2		50
Mary Jane	Slavenwhite.....	do	56	5	2		110
J. H. Christie.....	Steele.....	Port Richmond.....	80	8	3	1	
Victory.....	Colford.....	do	37	9	3	1	150
Opal	Steele.....	do	49	6	2		
Hound	Wentzel.....	Lunenburg.....	39	6	3		100

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, with the Boats, Men and Seines, engaged in the Spring Herring Fishery, at the Magdalen Islands, during the Season of 1878.—*Continued.*

Name of Vessel.	Master.	From Whence.	Tons.	Men.	Boats.	Seines	Barrels of Fish taken.
Boreas.....	Nangler.....	Lunenburg.....	41	5	2	.....	80
River Queen.....	Greser.....	do.....	51	7	2	.....	20
Atlas.....	Corkum.....	do.....	52	8	3	.....	100
Prince Consort..	Heisler.....	do.....	38	6	2	.....	75
Jewel.....	Young.....	do.....	52	7	4	1	100
Harvest Home.....	Zinck.....	do.....	59	7	3	.....	100
Edith.....	Heisler.....	do.....	113	10	4	.....	120
Ella.....	Westhaver.....	Mahone Bay.....	39	6	2	.....	130
Swan.....	Jamieson.....	Canso.....	46	6	2	.....	.....
Mabel.....	Myers.....	do.....	44	6	2	.....	.....
Donna Belle.....	Peters.....	West Port, N.S.....	45	6	2	.....	.....
Mary A. Taylor.....	Peters.....	do.....	51	6	2	.....	.....
Manchester.....	LeBlanc.....	Port Hawkesbury..	45	6	2	.....	800
Ella and Winnie.....	Purcell.....	Port Mulgrave.....	49	7	1	1	.....
S. E. Cove.....	Keating.....	do.....	54	7	4	.....	.....
Maria Elizabeth.....	Maguire.....	do.....	44	6	2	.....	.....
Dayspring.....	Galligar.....	do.....	51	8	3	1	300
Dolphin.....	Myers.....	Guysboro'.....	31	6	2	.....	.....
Muskrat.....	Boudro.....	Margaree.....	17	6	1	1	125
Queen.....	Chiasson.....	do.....	12	4	1	.....	60
N. Noyes.....	Holmes.....	West Isles, N.B.....	60	6	1	.....	.....
Annie Leonard.....	Holmes.....	do.....	89	7	2	.....	.....
Anemone.....	Poirier.....	Magdalen Islands..	10	3	1	1	120
East Lynn.....	Bourque.....	do.....	36	4	1	.....	360
Marie Euphrosyne.....	Terrieau.....	do.....	39	5	1	.....	200
Silver Lake.....	Doucette.....	do.....	61	4	2	1	500
Delany.....	Vigneau.....	do.....	44	5	1	.....	300
Cora May.....	Boudreau.....	do.....	42	5	1	.....	300
Arctic.....	Arseneau.....	do.....	53	5	1	.....	250
Total, 89 Vessels..	.....	.....	4,813	531	181	20	10,544

RECAPITULATION.

	No.	Tons.	Men.	Boats.	Seines	Barrels of Fish taken.
From United States.....	18	1,551	127	41	5	660
Nova Scotia.....	45	2,263	293	115	12	4,860
New Brunswick.....	2	149	13	3	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	17	565	62	14	1	2,994
Magdalen Islands.....	7	285	31	8	2	2,030
Grand Total.....	89	4,813	531	118	20	10,544

Mackerel Fishery.

Mackerel fishing to which the inhabitants of the Islands have turned their attention for several years, and which forms no small share of their prosperity, in a greater or lesser degree, would have been highly successful, had not the fish struck earlier than usual and taken the fishermen unawares. The recurrence of this event has always been a source of wonder to me, as it seems that their long experience should enable these people to foresee the causes which influence the migrations of fish. The netting of mackerel commenced on Pleasant Bay on the 27th May and ended on the 7th June. This being an earlier date than usual, the nets were not ready, and the vessels which usually resort to the Islands for this fishery had not yet left port when it was nearly over; so that the best time was almost entirely lost. Fish struck in abundance, and were so unusually large that several fishermen complain of having lost a great many barrels owing to the small meshes of their nets. Twelve schooners from the Maritime Provinces which arrived too late caught 794 barrels, whilst the catch of ten vessels in 1877 amounted to 1,033 barrels.

Settlers being on the spot, were more fortunate; they caught 919 barrels against 493 in 1877.

The catch was therefore as follows :—

By vessels.....	794 barrels.
“ inhabitants	917 “
Total.....	1,711 “

Being an increase of 185 barrels over that of last season.

Several of these mackerel vessels follow the netting of herring in the Gulf after the mackerel fishery is over at the Islands, and this season they met with good success. About 1,000 barrels of this fish were taken by this means; and they were very large and fat and superior to the best Labrador.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, with the Boats, Men and Nets employed in the spring Mackerel Fishing at the Magdalen Islands, during the Season of 1878

Name of Vessel.	Master.	From whence.	Tons.	Men.	Boats.	Nets.	Barls. of Fish taken.
Lavinia Elizabeth	Hawse.....	Halifax.....	48	7	4	50	130
Victory.....	Colford.....	Port Hawkesbury....	37	11	5	110	210
Franklin	Landsburg.....	Sheet Harbour	32	9	4	120	140
Jane Otis	Fougere.....	Port Mulgrave.....	50	9	2	50	45
James Henry	Henley.....	Sheet Harbour	22	4	2	40	50
Mary Ellen	Reeves.....	Port Mulgrave	22	6	3	50	75
Rough and Ready.....	Newcombe.....	Provincetown, U.S....	39	6	4	25	20
Antelope.....	Newcombe.....	do	60	8	4	25	20
P. Martin.....	Murphy.....	Sheet Harbour.....	20	9	3	50	22
Elizabeth.....	Hawse.....	do	40	9	4	80	22
Eliza A	Leslie.....	do	39	11	5	100	45
Mist	Lavender.....	Provincetown, U.S....	12	3	2	18	15
Total—12 Vessels			421	92	42	718	794

Summer Mackerel Fishery.

This fishery, which for many years was pursued only by foreigners, has now become the main occupation of a large number of the inhabitants of the Islands, especially those from Allright Island located on Pleasant Bay, and those from Grosse Isle. The remunerative prices obtained during the past two seasons gave great hopes for this year. Our people thus entered this

pursuit with great energy; the more so since their cod-fishing voyage had been a comparative failure, but unfortunately very few large fat mackerel were seen during the season, although great quantities of small fish called *tinkers* remained near the coast until the end of August. Our fishermen who are always ready to find reasons for their failures, attribute their poor success to the corruption of the water, caused by decayed bait in lobster traps; but this is hardly probable, because this bait is not allowed to putrify, and also because this scarcity of mackerel was felt all around the Islands.

Very few American schooners were noticed, and during our last trips to Magdalen Islands, in October, we counted only 20 which had just arrived. There were 3,012 barrels of *tinkers* caught, but fishermen could not find a sale for them; the large catches at other places in the Dominion had glutted the market, and not more than two dollars per barrel could be obtained. Last year there were 3,386 barrels caught which realized from ten to fourteen dollars per barrel.

It is worthy of remark that the Gulf has abounded with small herring and mackerel during the whole of the summer months.

Cod Fishery.

The season having proved just as propitious at the Islands as elsewhere, codfish visited these coasts very early. It struck in abundance on the 20th May and continued plentiful on the inshore banks during the greater part of the season. Had the weather allowed going out during the fall, the catch would have been unusually large; but after the month of August, fishermen were not able to go out more than three-fourths of the time.

The sixteen schooners belonging to the Islands, as well as those of Esquimaux Point which repaired to the coast of Labrador for cod-fishing, arrived too late, and after that time the fish, although abundant, did not bite readily. As these vessels were not provided with seines, their voyage was almost entirely lost. The above-mentioned sixteen schooners took only 3,000 quintals of cod, being 150 quintals less than in 1877, which was reckoned a very poor season. The hook and line fishermen caught with their boats 12,297 quintals, against 7,837 quintals last year. The total catch is thus reckoned at 15,297 quintals, against 10,987 in 1877. To this quantity should be added the fish caught by men from Cape Breton who all fish within the three mile limits. These vessels arrive at the Islands in the beginning of May; they usually secure two cargoes of from 250 to 300 quintals of fish each, and use about fifteen barrels of herring as bait on each voyage. These schooners which usually average a small tonnage—from fifteen to forty-five tons—are built to resist the heaviest storms. Fifty of them were engaged this season fishing around the Islands. They, for the most part, hail from Arichat, Cheticamp and other ports on the coast of Cape Breton.

I visited the following:—

Name of Vessel.	Master.	Port.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Nets.	No. of Boats.	Quintals of Cod.
Ida May	Ebel	Mahone Bay	45	10	4	9	3
Muskrat	N. Leblanc	Cheticamp	19	6	4	1	10
Quick	Raymond	do	20	6	2	1	60
Queen	Giasson	do	15	4	2	1	4
Kingfisher	Leblanc	do	20	5	2	1	8
Queen	Poirrier	Arichat	25	5	2	1	10
Daisy	Poirrier	do	35	10	2	1	40
Mary Stephens	Samson	do	34	9	2	1	36
Hector	Poirrier	do	25	9	2	1	30
Mary	Arsenault	do	45	10	2	1	45
Shooting Star	Cordeau	do	34	10	1	3	90
Renfrew	Poirrier	do	45	10	1	2	80

I visited these schooners during the beginning of the fishing season, but I am aware that most of them made two trips before commencing to fish for mackerel. Averaging the catch of each of them at 300 quintals, would give about 70,000 quintals. To these must be added the catch by American vessels fishing around the shores of the Magdalen Islands whose catch cannot amount to much less than 1,000 or 1,200 quintals each. About eight of these vessels were thus engaged during the present season.

Lobster Fishery.

The canning of lobsters was begun four years ago at Magdalen Islands, and I strongly doubt whether a superior place than the shores of Pleasant Bay could be found for that pursuit. At any rate, I am not aware that other places have given more profitable results. When speaking of this industry in Gaspé and Bonaventure, I stated that it must have been very remunerative to the owners; but some further idea of its profits may be gained, when it is stated that four establishments at Magdalen Islands canned 150,036 pounds of lobsters, being more than ten in Gaspé and Bay des Chaleurs, with one-fourth of the number of hands.

The lobster traps were set in Pleasant Bay early in May, but fishing was poor until the first weeks in June, either on account of stormy weather or because lobsters had not yet begun moving towards the shores. It has been noticed that at Magdalen Islands such migration always begins late in the spring. I attribute this to the fact that the waters being comparatively shallow, the bait is more evenly distributed and food more commonly found.

As already stated, there have been four establishments in operation during the season, two at Grand Entry, one at House Harbour, and another at Amherst Harbour. These factories employed 47 boats with 92 men in catching lobsters, and 48 men and 52 women in packing and case-making. The season's business is as follows:—

At Grand Entry:—

J. B. Webb, & Co.....	182,400 lbs. lobsters.
N. McPhail.....	96,000 “ “

At House Harbour:—

J. B. Webb, & Co.....	82,128 “ “
“ “ ..	5,136 lbs mackerel.

Total..... 395,184 lbs.

valued at \$41,150 and being 117,120 lbs. more than last season.

I must here say, to Mr. Webb's credit that, if he has made large profits since he took the direction of these establishments, he also behaved in the most generous manner towards his employes, paying them regularly and being always ready to take the lead whenever any measure for the progress of the Islands or the improvement of the condition of its inhabitants was brought forward. The men had wages of one dollar per day and ten cents for every hundred pounds of lobsters brought to the establishments; women and children earned from forty to sixty cents a day.

I shall not here repeat what I have already said about the necessity of instituting a close time for lobsters as too tedious, but I cannot omit stating that this year an exemption from compliance was obtained for several reasons, prominent among which was the fact that mackerel fishing having failed, permission to catch lobsters during the whole time would much assist the Islanders. A similar request was granted last year, because the owners had suffered much loss by the lateness of the season. Another year, it is most likely that the excuse set forth will be the number of lobsters has so much fallen off that it is absolutely necessary to again extend the time of fishing in order to save the owners of these establishments from ruin. This will undoubtedly be the final result, because such large catches as those of last season, must necessarily impoverish the grounds, and I feel quite satisfied that, had the same grounds again been worked upon this season, the yield would have

been much smaller. In connection therewith, it is well to remark that the places tried this season at Amherst and Grand Entry were new, whilst at House Harbour, where 134,000 lbs. of lobsters were canned in 1877, there were only 82,128 pounds this season.

These establishments have done so much good to the Islands, that I would be loth to be considered as trying to in any way impede their progress, but I feel sure that Mr. Webb himself, who is so thoroughly cognizant of the physiology of these crustaceans and of the causes of their decrease in other localities, would be most happy to have a proper close time established, so long as it does not materially interfere with legitimate operations kept within reasonable bounds.

A smaller number of lobsters with eggs attached were found this season than last, and most of these were taken during the month of July. Lobsters were also this year of a larger size; they may have belonged to different schools.

The local Fishery Overseer reports that the regulation ordering the liberation of lobsters with eggs attached, and of soft shelled lobsters, was strictly carried out.

All the lobsters caught at the Magdalen Islands were shipped to European markets *via* Halifax.

TRAP NETS.

The trap-net licensed by the Department to Mr. Goodwin, of Argyle, N.S., was located by the Fishery Overseer at Old Harry Head, Coffin Island, on the 30th July, and the night after it was completed and set, it was totally destroyed by a gale, involving a loss to the owner of \$1,000. No fish were taken. The local Fishery Overseer states that he does not think it advisable for the Department to encourage this mode of fishing at the Islands. Moreover, public opinion is against it.

TOTAL EXPORTS of Fish and Fish Oil from Magdalen Islands, showing whence same were Exported, during the Season of 1878.

Ports.	Dry Codfish.	Pickled Codfish.	Herrings.	Mackerel.	Seal Skins.	Seal Oil.	Cod Oil.	Whale Oil.	Preserved Lobsters.	Preserved Mackerel.	Value.
	Cwts.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	No.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
FOREIGN.											\$
			660	2		90					1,375
COASTWISE.											
To Ports in Dominion.											
To Nova Scotia.....	13,709	20	7,583	2,741	6,067	16,606	3,160	450	390,048	5,136	112,388
Prince Edward Island.....			3,214	161		360					7,413
Quebec.....	1,500		60	101		8,425	2,045				11,376
New Brunswick.....			250								500
Total.....	15,209	20	11,107	3,006	6,067	25,391	5,205	450	390,048	5,136	161,677

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,

MAGDALEN

Name of Place.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
<i>Amherst Island.</i>			\$			\$		\$				\$			\$	
Pleasant Bay and Amherst Harbour	2	108	3,600	10	43	1,720	10	60	93	60						
Basin					28	1,120	4	24	67	50						
L'Anse au Moulin.....					8	320	4	24	17	10						
L'Anse à la Cabane.....					30	1,200	5	30	67	50						
Étang du Cap					18	720	2	12	40	12						
<i>Grindstone Island.</i>																
Étang du Nord.....					68	3,400	10	60	181	150						
Hospitals.....					15	600	3	18	40	30						
Cape Mull.....					4	160	2	12	10	6						
<i>Allright Island.</i>																
House Harbour	15	541	21,600	66	62	2,480	53	318	206	46						
L'Anse à Elie.....					14	560	4	24	42	2						
Pointe Basse.....					2	80	1	6	6							
South Beach.....					49	1,960	30	180	145	20						
<i>Grosse Isle & Grand Entry..</i>					36	1,440	8	84	72	48						
<i>Bryon Island</i>					20	800	4	24	42	10						
<i>Entry Island</i>					6	240	2	12	7	2						
Total	17	649	25,200	76	403	16,800	142	852	1,035	496						

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c.

ISLANDS DIVISION.

NETS AND SEINES.

Herring Seines.			Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Lanuce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$		\$
3	500	600	16	640	160	.....	.....	.....	150	7,500	1,800	2	120	120	.....	.....	.....	13	780	390	.....	.....
.....	51	2,040	510	.....	.....	.....	121	6,050	1,452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	1,720	860	.....	.....
.....	22	1,080	220	.....	.....	.....	82	4,100	984	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	69	2,760	690	.....	.....	.....	111	5,550	1,332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	800	400	.....	.....
.....	33	1,320	330	.....	.....	.....	30	1,500	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
1	200	200	39	1,560	390	.....	.....	.....	46	2,300	552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	4,360	2,180	.....	.....
.....	1	40	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,200	600	.....	.....
.....
.....	10	400	100	.....	.....	.....	5	250	60	3	300	200	.....	.....	.....	95	5,670	2,830	.....	.....
.....	10	400	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	40	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	34	1,360	340	.....	.....	.....	17	350	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	240	120	.....	.....
.....
.....	8	320	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15	600	150	.....	.....	.....	3	150	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,140	560	.....	.....
.....	69	3,450	828	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	700	700	309	10,560	3,090	.....	.....	.....	634	31,700	7,608	5	420	320	.....	.....	.....	265	16,910	7,940	.....	.....

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,

MAGDALEN

Name of Place.	Salmon, Cured, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing, Fall Fish-ing.		Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, Smoked, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.
					Cod quintals.										
<i>Amherst Island.</i>															
Pleasant Bay and Amherst Harbour.....					1371	3				866		549			
Basin.....					1450	4				181		320			
L'Anse au Moulin.....					448					104		162			
L'Anse à la Cabane.....					1539	200				266		277			
Etang du Cap.....					780					125		106			
<i>Grindstone Islands.</i>															
Etang du Nord.....					5090	447				912		383			
Hospital.....					241					212		87			
Cape Mull.....										37		20			
<i>Allright Island.</i>															
House Harbour.....					2774				9	1595		112			
L'Anse à Elie.....					70					221		126			
Pointe Basse.....										24		4			
South Beach.....					831					372		389			
<i>Grosse Isle and Grand Entry</i>															
Bryon Island.....					76					110		97			
Entry Island.....					565					264		302			
					62					72		75			
Total.....					15397	654			9	5361		3012			

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c.—*Continued.*

ISLANDS.

Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.		Seals, Whales and Porpoises.					Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.					Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Mackerel, Preserved, lbs.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.
	No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	No. of Porpoise-skins.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Clams, barrels.					
	145	145				900			685	75				2					
	67	67				268			585	99				26	29520	5136	62		
									188	96				8			39		
	166	166				664			769	279				27			9		
	37	37				150			284	77				15			37		
																	41		
									2545	260				191			136		
									120	99				5			113		
	8	8				32				10				1			26		
	5575	5575	1			25000	480		1387	36				5	82128		44		
									35	93				9			119		
										6							18		
	41	41				164			408	234				29			427		
									37	56				3	278400		37		
									245	100							53		
									28	3							16		
	6039	6039	1			27178	480		7316	1525				321	390048	5136	1177		

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries of the Magdalen Islands Division in 1878.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Summer Cod fishing	15,397 quintals	5 00	76,985 00
Autumn do	654 do	5 00	3,270 00
Herrings	5,361 barrels	5 00	26,805 00
Mackerel	3,012 do	10 00	30,120 00
do preserved in cans	5,136 cans	0 15	770 40
Halibut	9 barrels	6 00	54 00
Seal Skins	6,039 pieces	1 25	7,548 75
Seal Oil	27,178 gallons	0 50	13,589 00
Cod Oil	7,316 do	0 50	3,658 00
Whale Oil	480 do	0 50	240 00
Lobsters in cans	390,048 lbs	0 15	58,507 20
Fish and Clams used as bait and manure	1,844 barrels	1 00	1,844 00
Fish used for local consumption	1,177 do	4 00	4,708 00
Total value of the products of the Fisheries for 1878			228,099 35
do do do do 1877			366,170 10
Decrease			138,070 75

THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI.

The most forward settlement on the Island of Anticosti is that of English Bay. That at Fox Bay, however, has nothing to complain of, with provisions in abundance, owing to a successful harvest and fishing, and articles saved from wrecks. The settlement at South-West Point is not so well off. Fishing was unsuccessful, and there were no wrecks on that part of the coast of the Island. I am, however, satisfied that it will be far easier for these people to live on twenty quintals of cod, which is the average catch per family, one hundred bushels of potatoes, game of all kinds, and fuel at their discretion, than for a great many families on the south shore who have no such resources to depend upon, no means whatever of making money, and must in most instances fall back upon public charity. I am induced to make the above remarks, because I see every year, and this season especially, fishermen petitioning the Government for help, when a little forethought and attention might have enabled them to meet the most pressing wants.

Mr. Jollette, to whom the Island of Anticosti was granted in recompense for services rendered by the discovery of the Mississippi River, was its first settler. After the conquest of the country, I think that the first Canadian who went to reside there was Gamache. His establishment was located at Ellis Bay; he lived on wrecking, hunting, fishing and tillage of the soil. After his death, his improvements fell into the hands of Captain Setter, who owns now a large farm and raises fine cattle thereon.

There were four wrecks on Anticosti Island this season; the steamship "Lake Megantic," at South Point; the steamship "Vandolina," at Fox Bay; the schooner "St. Anne," at English Bay, and an American schooner, the "Manitona," at Cape Henry. The wreck of these vessels proved a God-send to fishermen and settlers on the Island. The "Lake Megantic" had on board a quantity of provisions of all sorts, and a stock of live cattle, quite a number of which found their way, somehow or another, among the residents. Some fishermen earned as much as \$15.00 in four days with the wreck of the "Vandolina." The "St. Anne" had on board a cargo of provisions, which, being damaged, was sold for almost nothing, and the "Manitona" left sufficient lumber strewn around the shores of Strawberry Cove to enable the settlers to procure their winter supplies.

The local fishery guardians and fishermen themselves state that there was an abundance of fish around the shores of Anticosti; the catch was not, however, what it should have been, half of the people being engaged most of the season working at the wrecks. It is presumed that they made more money in this way than if they had been engaged fishing.

Communication with the Island of Anticosti is now very easy. The mail packet from Gaspé calls at the principal places once every fortnight, and with favorable winds there are almost daily arrivals and departures from Gaspé, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, or the Island. Should Anticosti be at a future date, as I hope it will be, connected with the mainland by an electric wire, it will then become an inhabitable place.

It is with unfeigned pleasure I am able to state that we had no further occasion to repress and punish robberies of provision depôts. The lesson which was given in 1876 had the very best results, and put a final stop to an evil which might have had the most disastrous results, had any wrecks occurred after the depôts of provisions had been robbed. The way some of the settlers behaved for two or three seasons past, was the less excusable, since most of them robbed without necessity, and only for cupidity's sake. They seem now determined to lead a quieter and happier life by securing in advance and through their own labour, the necessary provisions for winter's use.

COD FISHERY.

Although we possess no reliable statistics of the cod fisheries around Anticosti before 1864, it is a well-established fact that its shores had a great renown, which the success of its first settlers still contributed to increase. Fishing is carried on

around the Island just as easily, if not more so, than anywhere else, since fishermen have only to repair to a short distance to meet fish. The latter are to be found everywhere, and if some places are reputed better than others, it is due to the advantage of better harbours.

Owing to its geographical position in the Gulf, the shores of Anticosti are among the first to be clear of ice in the spring. Cod strikes very early, and fishermen from Magpie, St. John, &c., always pay a short visit to the Island before repairing to other banks on the north coast.

The migration of cod occurred as usual this spring; fish were abundant early in the season, but bait having failed the fish disappeared. The bait usually employed here is caplin; at a later period herring and mackerel are used, and sometimes clams. Had it not been for the appearance of mackerel the catch would have been poor, as most of the fall fishing was carried on with mackerel as bait. On the east side of Anticosti, cod was abundant during the whole summer. As already stated, most of the hands being engaged on board wrecked vessels, cod fishing was rather neglected. This accounts for the falling off in the catch of the present season as compared with that of last year. The returns are 6,922 quintals, against 8,303 in 1877. Fish sold at from \$3 to \$3.50 a quintal.

Besides the resident fishermen engaged cod-fishing, Messrs. J. & E. Collas, of Point St. Peter, Gaspé, own a large establishment at English Bay, where they employ quite a number of hands, some of whom are hired and the others fish on shares. On the north side of the Island, fishermen from Gaspé cross over every spring and return during the fall. Their advances being procured from Gaspé firms, they also bring their fish there. The Messrs. Couture, of St. Thomas, have extensive establishments at Cape Observation and Capelin Bay. They take down their own men with them in the spring, but the fish goes to Gaspé whence the advances are derived.

HERRING, MACKEREL AND HALIBUT FISHERIES.

Several bays around the shores of the Island of Anticosti are celebrated for the large schools of herring resorting thereto; the most renowned are Ellis and Fox Bays.

Up to the present season these bays, the latter especially, were visited every spring by thick schools of fish, impelled thereon by the natural laws of reproduction, and for the purposes of depositing their eggs. The inconsiderate fishing and seining practised in 1877 have I apprehend, destroyed too many of the species and so broken the schools that some years may possibly elapse before the success of previous seasons may again be experienced. Thirty-two vessels entered Fox Bay this spring for the purpose of herring fishing. These vessels had twenty-two seines with them, and the greediness of these fishermen was so great that, so soon as fish were signalled outside the bars, the seines were in the water, thus preventing them from entering and depositing their ova in the accustomed places. These inconsiderate practices must undoubtedly result in completing the ruin of these fisheries, which was begun in 1877, and the result will not be felt in that locality alone, but for a distance of twenty or thirty leagues.

The schooners being too numerous for the area of Fox Bay, caught only 14,640 barrels. Two other schooners, whose names I could not ascertain, took cargoes of 800 barrels each at Ellis Bay, which, added to the catch by local fishermen, gives a total of 17,668 barrels against 15,414 in 1877. Up to the present season, mackerel fishing had not been pursued to any extent around the shores of Anticosti; the few fish which were entered in the returns being caught in herring nets. This season, however, Fox Bay settlers, advised by foreign fishermen, began fishing with lines, and thus caught 42 barrels. Those from East Point intend trying the same experiment next year. At English Bay 25 barrels of mackerel were caught in herring nets, which, added to 10 barrels caught by a schooner from Prince Edward Island, gives a total catch of 67 barrels against 18 in 1877. According to information received, mackerel was abundant during the whole season, and until the very last days of the fall; the fish were also of a superior quality.

As already stated in other parts of this report, halibut fishing is altogether abandoned, although the waters of Anticosti Island are considered the best grounds in the Gulf for this kind of fishing. Excessive fishing by Americans has almost ruined it, and this is the reason, I presume, why it has been abandoned. A few years rest may restore it to its former value. But it is to be apprehended that our neighbours will become aware of this fact before us, should we judge from their hasty return to the shores of Gaspé so soon as they became aware of the reappearance of mackerel there. Halibut fishing yielded 122 barrels this season against 164 in 1877.

Capelin was so abundant at East Point, and it remained so long about the shores, that a few barrels were salted. These were so well appreciated by the traders that they paid three dollars a barrel for it. There were used of this fish for bait or otherwise 2,632 barrels.

SALMON FISHERY.

The yield of salmon which had been very poor for several seasons past gave extraordinary results this year, at least in the number of barrels caught, if not in money value. The weather was most favorable for the migration of fish in the rivers, and fishermen assert that a much larger number than usual went up the streams. This will help to remedy the evils caused by the heavy rains of 1874, which washed away the eggs and the drought of 1875, which prevented the fish from ascending the rivers to spawn. The yield was 97 barrels this season against 75 in 1877.

The fishery districts of the two guardians stationed at Anticosti are so extensive, and navigation is so difficult around the shores of Anticosti, that violations of the law must occur which it is almost impossible for us to repress or punish at once; I must, however, say that, without the assistance of these guardians, these violations would be far more numerous, and that there would be no security whatever for occupiers of salmon fishing stations. Several violations of the law committed during the summer came to our knowledge, but it being impossible to be there in time to try the guilty parties, we could take no action. I apprehend, however, from the statements of the local Fishery Guardian at East Point that we will have a heavy calendar next summer.

SEAL HUNTING.

The shores of Anticosti, especially in the neighborhood of rivers, are frequented by seals every summer. There were 288 killed in nets and with guns during the present season, and 356 in 1877. The quantity of oil amounted to 424 gallons. The seals above stated are reported as having been killed in the western division, but I am inclined to believe that an equal number were killed in the eastern division since the fishery statistics return 470 gallons of oil.

In spite of all the fishermen's endeavors they have still been unable to rig a schooner for carrying on seal-hunting on the ice. As soon as it will be possible to do so, I feel satisfied that this venture will give good results, because the surroundings of Anticosti are largely frequented by seals during the month of April.

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kind of Vessels, number of Men,

ISLAND OF ANTI

Name of Place.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
			\$		\$		\$				\$		\$		\$	
English Bay					47	1880	47	470	94	32						
Strawberry Cove.....					6	240	6	60	12	8						
Ellis Bay							1	10	2		1	80	16			
Becsie River.....							1	15	2		1	35	15			
Otter River							1	12	1		1	45	22			
Jupiter River.....					1	50	1	18	1		2	80	40			
South-West Point.....					11	440	11	110	22	3						
Chaloupe Creek.....							1	10	1	1	1	75	38			
Dauphine River.....							1	12	1		1	150	30			
Bay River							1	12	1		1	120	30			
Belle River.....							1	8	1		1	80	18			
Cormorant Point.....					1	15	3	30	2	1	1	20	10			
Fox Bay.....					28	840	29	300	57		1	56	25			
Manzerolle Cove.....					6	300	6	60	12	6	1	60	40			
Spider Cove.....					3	150	3	30	6	3						
Cape Observation.....					6	300	6	60	12	3						
Capelin Bay.....					8	450	4	40	16	3						
Cow Point.....					3	150	3	30	6	2						
Potatoes Cove.....					2	100	2	20	4	1						
Cape Cove.....					6	300	6	60	12	3						
Salmon River.....					1	50	3	30	1	1	1	200	60			
McDonald Cove.....					18	880	17	170	34	11	1	100	25	1	120	80
Schooners from Nova Scotia.....																
Newfoundland and United States.....	34															
	34				147	6145	154	1567	300	78	14	1101	369	1	120	80

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c.—*Continued.*

COSTI DIVISION.

Nets and Seines.

Herring Seines.			Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$		\$
			88	3950	1770							7	350	280								
			9	431	198							1	40	20								
			22	880	440							1	45	25								
			27	1104	435							1	50	60								
			12	300	185							1	60	80								
			6	150	90							1	50	60								
			8	400	120							1	60	60								
			12	600	180				3	150	45	2	120	120								
			7	350	105							1	60	60								
			4	200	60							1	60	60								
			9	450	135							1	50	50								
			4	200	60																	
1	140	200	40	1615	675				1	50	15	4	240	240								
1	140	200	248	10630	4453				4	200	60	22	1185	1115								

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, Number of Men,

ISLAND OF

Name of Place.	Salmon, Cured, brls.	Salmon, Fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, brls.	Herring, brls.	Smoked Herring, boxes.
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.					
English Bay.....					2,000	150			50	50	
Strawberry Cove.....					350	75			15	14	
Ellis Bay.....	1										
Becsie River.....	7									1,600	
Otter River.....											
Jupiter River.....	23										
South-West Point.....					251	30			8	25	
Chaloupe Creek.....	24										
Dauphine River.....	17										
Bay River.....	10										
Belle River.....	1										
Cormorant Point.....	3										
Fox Bay.....	4				40				6		
Manzerolle Cove.....	1				822					14,930	
Spider Cove.....					375	25			1	14	
Cape Observation.....					125				1	8	
Capelin Bay.....					310	95				16	
Cow Point.....					295	80			2	43	
Potatoes Cove.....					145				1	19	
Cape Cove.....					80				2	11	
Salmon River.....					180	50				50	
McDonald's Cove.....	6				5						
					999	440			36	223	
Total.....	97				5,977	945			122	17,003	

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c.—*Continued.*

ANTICOSTI.—*Continued.*

Mackerel, brls.	Trout, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Eels, brls.	Tunny, brls.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Cod.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.				Con- sumption, brls.
						No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-Skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, galls.	Whale Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Herring, brls.	Capelin, brls.	Smelt, brls.	Cod Roes, brls.	
20					5	50	50			120			1,600	400	350		20	40
4					1	8	8			20			200	70	120		3	10
	1					4	4			95								1
	2					100	100			235								3
	6																	1
1					2								180	180	112		1	22
																		6
																		5
																		5
2													35		35			3
30													349	162	340			2
													325	25	60			100
													125	15	36			56
													175	45	65			6
1													205	45	50			5
													100	35	35			8
1													40	15	15			20
													90	30	35			7
						110	110			380								10
8						16	16			44			825	131	202			5
																		134
67	9				8	288	288			894			3,249	1,153	1,455		24	445

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries of the Island of Anticosti Division.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Summer Codfishing.....	5,977 quintals...	5 00	29,885 00
Autumn do	945 do ...	5 00	4,725 00
Herring	17,003 barrels.....	5 00	85,015 00
Halibut	122 do	6 00	732 00
Mackerel	67 do	10 00	670 00
Salmon, pickled	97 do	12 00	1,164 00
Trout	9 do	8 00	72 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	8 do	9 00	72 00
Seal Skins.....	288 pieces.....	1 25	360 00
Seal Oil	894 gallons.....	0 50	447 00
Cod do	3,249 do	0 50	1,624 50
Fish and Clams used as bait and manure.	2,632 barrels.....	1 00	2,632 00
Fish used for local consumption	445 do	4 00	1,780 00
Total value of the products of the Fisheries in 1878			\$129,178 50
do do 1877			135,352 75
Decrease.....			\$6,174 25

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Divisions.	Vessels.			Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.		NETS AND SEINES.					
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		Salmon Nets.		Cod Seines.		Herring Seines.	
										No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
County of Gaspé.....	44	2815	105100	223	1670	96165	1249	12351	3372	116	24683	1	100	1	50
County of Bonaventure....	42	4385	202580	253	331	16072	250	2455	743	631	30377	14940	.....	.....	.....
Labrador	298	2167	58950	296	872	38395	533	7744	1834	372	40253	29	6070	81	5650
Magdalen Islands.....	17	609	25200	76	403	16800	142	852	1035	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	700
Anticosti Island.....	34	.....	.....	160	147	6145	154	1567	300	14	1101	369	80	1	140
Total	435	10016	391830	1008	3423	173577	2328	24969	7284	1133	96414	31	6290	87	6540

NETS AND SEINES.

Divisions.	Herring Nets.		Mackerel Seines.		Mackerel Nets.		Capelin Seines.		Lance Seines.		Seal Nets.		Brush Fisheries.		Trout Nets.	
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	No.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
County of Gaspé.....	3612	110482	42622	1	60	75	5081	1726	4337	27	565	1024	.....	7	210	11
County of Bonaventure....	562	20292	5104	.....	145	4696	1734	3740	2920	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	56	9
Labrador	98	4139	1603	2	410	516	18	600	5231	28	1565	1718	179	2	70	14
Magdalen Islands.....	309	10560	3090	.....	634	31700	7608	51	420	.....	265	16310	7940	.....	.....	.....
Anticosti Island.....	248	10630	4453	.....	4	200	60	22	1115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4829	156103	56872	3	470	491	931	42277	11373	55	2130	2742	444	15	336	34

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.—Continued.

Divisions.	Salmon, Cured, brls.		Salmon, Fresh, in Ice.		Salmon, in cans, lbs.		Salmon, Smoked.		Cod, quintals.		Cod, quintals.		Haddock, quintals.		Ling, quintals.		Halibut, brls.		Herring, brls.		Herring, Smoked, boxes.		Mackerel, brls.		Trout, brls.		Sardines, brls.		Eels, brls.		Tunny, brls.		Cod Tongues & Sounds.	
	SUMMER FISHING.	FALL FISHING.																																
County of Gaspé	76	201946	23200	71634	23259	222	20	46	1493	15	1242	20																				202		
County of Bonaventure	107	253954	116374	5513	6388	441	5		5880		185	36																				32		
Labrador	2449	33886		15381	5098	3		109	15116	7	4077	69																						
Magdalen Islands				15397	654			9	5361		3012																					8		
Anticosti Island	97			5977	945			122	17003		67	9																				242		
Total	2729	489786	139574	253902	36344	666	25	286	44833	22	8583	134																						

Divisions.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.				Fish used for Local Consumption, brls.			
	No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, galls.	Whale Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Herring & Mackerel, brls.	Capelin and Lauree, brls.	Smelt, Squid and Trout, brls.	Cod Roes, brls.	Clams, brls.	Lobsters, Preserved, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, Preserved, in cans, lbs.	Fish used for Local Consumption, brls.
County of Gaspé	2	2	9		2	5120		45196	8649	4065	693	203	170	240960		2118
County of Bonaventure								10773	1119	7215	520	1137	304	149112		3669
Labrador	20075	20075		1	83759	100	145336	605	60142			1157	739			3512
Magdalen Islands	6039	6039	1		27178	480	7316	1523					321	390048		1177
Anticosti Island	288	288			894		3249	1153	1455			24			5136	445
Total	26404	26404	10	1	111833	5600	100	211870	13049	72878	1213	2581	1334	780120	5136	10921

EXTRACT

FROM THE LOG-BOOK OF THE FISHERIES PROTECTION STEAMER "LADY HEAD" FOR THE SEASON OF 1878.

May 5.—Took charge of steamship "Lady Head" at Government Wharf, Halifax, 10.25 a.m.

May 8.—Left Government Wharf, 2.30 p. m., anchored at Horse Shoe Island, 3 p.m.

May 11.—Left Horse Shoe Island, 8.30 p.m.

May 12.—Anchored at Isle de Sable, 6 a.m. Left Isle de Sable, 10 a.m. Anchored at Canso Point, 8.30 p.m.

May 14.—Left Pictou Harbour, 4.30 p.m. Moored at the Mine's Wharf, 6.10 p.m.

May 16.—Left the Mine's Wharf, 8.30 a. m. Anchored at Pictou Harbour, 8.50 a.m.

May 17.—Left Pictou Harbour, 11.10 a.m. Anchored at West Point, Magdalen Islands, 10.50 p.m.

May 18.—Left West Point, Magdalen Islands, 5. a.m. Anchored at Amherst, 7.25 a.m.

May 19.—Left Amherst, 3.15 p.m. Anchored at House Harbour, 4.30 p.m.

May 20.—Left House Harbour, 3.30 p.m. Anchored at Amherst, 4.20 p.m.

May 22.—Left Amherst, 1.10 p. m. Brought to at Amherst on account of the fog, 2.20 p.m.

May 26. Left Amherst, 6 a.m. Anchored at the Lighthouse, West Point, Magdalen Islands, 9.15 a.m.

May 27.—Left West Point, Magdalen Islands, 3.45 a.m. Anchored at Gaspé Basin, 7.50 p.m.

May 29.—Left Gaspé Basin, 10 a.m. Anchored at Barachois, 1.30 p.m. Left Barachois, 3 p.m. Anchored at Port Daniel, 7.45 p.m.

May 30.—Left Port Daniel, 6.55 p.m. Anchored at Paspebiac, 8.45 p.m.

May 31.—Left Paspebiac 12.40 p.m. Anchored off Cascapedia River, 6.35 p.m. Anchored at Maria, 7 p.m.

June 1.—Left Maria, 12.30 p.m. Anchored at Carleton, 1.43 p.m.

June 2.—Left Carleton, 12 a.m. Anchored at Campbellton, 2.30 p.m.

June 5.—Left Campbellton, 10.10 a.m. Anchored at Carleton, 5 p.m.

June 6.—Left Carleton, 5.15 a.m. Anchored at Cascapedia River, 6.40 a.m. Left Cascapedia River, 11 a.m. Brought to at Carlisle, 2 p.m. Left Carlisle, 2.15 p.m. Anchored at Port Daniel, 4.15 p.m.

June 7.—Left Port Daniel, 4.10 a.m. Anchored at Pabos, 6.10 a.m. Left Pabos, 10.20 a.m. Anchored at Malbaie, 1.30 p.m. Left Malbaie, 3.10 p.m. Moored at the Wharf, Gaspé Basin, 5.50 p.m.

June 8.—Left the Wharf and anchored in Gaspé Basin, 5.50 p.m.

June 9.—Left Gaspé Basin, 1.45 p.m. Anchored at Sandy Beach, 2.10 p.m.

June 10.—Left Sandy Beach, 4.15 p.m. Anchored at Grande Grève Cove, 6 p.m.

June 11.—Left Grande Grève Cove, 12.30 a.m. Anchored at West Point, Magdalen Islands, 1.20 p.m.

June 13.—Left West Point, Magdalen Island, 4.05 a.m. Anchored at House Harbour, 6.40 a.m. Left House Harbour, 11.36 a.m. Anchored at Amherst, 12.50 p.m.

June 14.—Left Amherst, 12.55 p.m. Anchored at Bryon Island, 5.45 p.m. Left Bryon Island, 7.55 p.m.

June 15.—Anchored at East Point, Anticosti, 3.45 a.m. Left East Point, Anticosti, 4.55 a.m. Anchored at Fox Bay, 6.20 a.m. Left Fox Bay, 9.20 a.m. Anchored at Kegashca, 3.30 p.m.

June 20.—Left Kegashca, 7 a.m. Brought to on account of the fog, 11 a.m. Weighed anchor, 2 p.m. Anchored at Coacoachoo, 6.12 p.m.

June 21.—Left Coacoachoo, 9.50 a.m. Anchored in Coacoachoo Bay, 10.10 a.m. Left the Bay, 11.40 a.m. Anchored at Kegashca, 7.15 p.m.

June 22.—Left Kegashca, 4 a.m. Anchored at Natashquan River, 7 a.m. Left Natashquan River, 1.50 p.m. Anchored at Little Natashquan Harbour, 2.02 p.m.

June 23.—Left Little Natashquan Harbour, 8.05 a.m. Anchored at Manicouagan Bay, 12.35 p.m.

June 24.—Weighed anchor, 3.30 p.m. Anchored nearer to the shore, 3.40 p.m.

June 26.—Left Manicouagan Bay, 12 a.m. Anchored at Esquimaux Point, 3.50 p.m.

June 27.—Left Esquimaux Point, 1.55 p.m. Anchored at Mingan, 3.55 p.m. Left Mingan, 6.30 p.m. Anchored at St. John River, 8 p.m.

June 28.—Left St. John River, 9 a.m. Brought to at Sheldrake, 11.35 a.m. Left Sheldrake, 1.15 p.m. Brought to at Pigou, 4 p.m. Left Pigou, 5.05 p.m. Brought to at Moisie River, 7 p.m. Left Moisie River, 7.10 p.m. Anchored at Seven Islands, 10 p.m.

July 1.—Left Seven Islands, 10.35 a.m. Stopped to repair rudder, 12.20 p.m. Left at 12.33 p.m.

July 2.—Anchored at Gaspé Basin, 4.45 a.m.

July 3.—Left Gaspé Basin, 2.15 p.m. Passed Miscou, 9.30 p.m.

July 4.—Anchored at Pictou Harbour, 6.30 p.m.

July 9.—Left Pictou Harbour, 3.30 p.m. Placed vessel on slip, 6.10 p.m.

July 13.—Vessel set afloat. Anchored in Harbour, 7.40 a.m.

July 15.—Left Pictou Harbour, 1.35 p.m. Anchored at Pictou Mines, 2.05 p.m. Moored at Mines Wharf, 3 p.m.

July 17.—Left the Mines Wharf, 12.55 p.m. Anchored at Pictou Harbour, 1.12 p.m.

July 18.—Left Pictou Harbour, 7.40 p.m. Anchored off Pictou Lighthouse on account of fog, 8 p.m.

July 19.—Left Pictou Lighthouse, 5.35 a.m. Anchored at East Point, Prince Edward Island, 1.20 p.m.

July 20.—Left East Point, Prince Edward Island, 4.30 a.m. Anchored at East Point Lighthouse, 6.15 a.m. Left the lighthouse, 11.10 a.m. Anchored at Cove Harbour, 12.20 p.m. Left Cove Harbour, P.E.I., 8.10 p.m.

July 21.—Anchored at Amherst, Magdalen Islands, 4.30 a.m. Left Amherst, 6.10 p.m. Anchored in the Bay near the sand bar, 6.25 p.m.

July 23.—Left the Bay, 3.10 p.m. Anchored at House Harbour.

July 24.—Left House Harbour, 8.25 a.m. Brought to at Amherst, 9.25 a.m. Left Amherst, 10.30 a.m. Passed off East Point, Magda'en Islands, 2 p.m.

July 25.—Anchored at Wapitigun, 8 a.m.

July 26.—Left Wapitigun, 7.55 a.m. Anchored at Harrington Inlet, 11.30 a.m. Left Harrington Inlet, 3.53 p.m. Anchored at Whale Head, Little Meccatina, 5.40 p.m.

July 27.—Left Whale Head, Little Meccatina, 7.50 a.m. Anchored near Island off Whale Head, 9.15 a.m.

July 28.—Left the Island, 12.40 p.m. Anchored at Bay des Moutons, 2.25 p.m.

July 29.—Left Bay des Moutons, 12.15 p.m. Anchored at La Tabatière, 1.50 p.m. Left La Tabatière, 2.20 p.m. Anchored at Whale Head, Pocachoo, 5.20 p.m.

July 30.—Left Whale Head, Pocachoo, 5.50 a.m. Anchored at St. Augustine, 7 a.m. Left St. Augustine, 9.40 a.m. Anchored at Chicatica, 11.10 a.m. Left Chicatica, 1.20 a.m. Anchored at Bay des Rochers, 2.20 p.m.

July 31.—Left Bay des Rochers, 4.35 a.m. Anchored at Bonne Espérance, 11.05 a.m. Anchored at Green Island, Labrador, 1.30 p.m. Left Green Island, Labrador, 4.30 p.m. Anchored at Bradore Harbour, 5.30 p.m.

August 2.—Left Bradore Harbour, 6 a.m. Anchored at Bonne Espérance, 8.10 a.m.

August 3.—Left Bonne Espérance, 12.35 p.m. Anchored at Salt Lake, St. Augustine, 5.25 p.m.

August 5.—Left Salt Lake, St. Augustine, 9.15 a.m. Brought to at Fonderie de Fecteau, 3.35 p.m. Left Fonderie de Fecteau, 3.50 p.m. Anchored at Bay des Moutons, 5.20 p.m.

August 6.—Left Bay des Moutons, 6 a.m. Brought to at Whale Head, Little Meccatina, 7.35 a.m. Left Whale Head, Little Meccatina 8.35 a.m. Brought to at Coacoachoo Bay, 3.05 p.m. Left Coacoachoo Bay, 4.35 p.m. Anchored at Kegashca, 9.20 p.m.

August 7.—Left Keagshea, 9.15 a.m. Anchored at Natashquan River, 12.35 p.m.

August 8.—Left Natashquan River, 1.40 p.m. Anchored at Ste. Geneviève Island 5.40 p.m.

August 25.—Left St. Geneviève Island, 4.43 a.m. Anchored at Esquimaux Point, 8.05 a.m. Left Esquimaux Point, 9.40 a.m. Brought to at Mingan, 11.25 a.m. Left Mingan, 12.15 p.m. Anchored at English Bay, Anticosti, 3.30 p.m. Left English Bay, 7.30 p.m.

August 10.—The ship is wrecked at Pointe Jaune, 1.40 a.m.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

N. LAVOIE,
*Fishery Officer in command of the Fisheries
Protection Steamer "Lady Head."*

APPENDIX

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets,
Shore of the River St. Lawrence, from Pointe

Names of Places.	Fishing Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	KINDS OF NETS USED.								No. of Salmon.	
	No.	Value.		Salmon and Herring Nets.			Brush Fisheries with Nets.		Brush Fisheries.		Eel Fisheries.		
				No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.		Value.
		\$			\$			\$		\$			
Pointe Lévis	8	201	9			5	1,850						361
Beaumont	5	164	6			3	1,240						437
St. Michel	5	144	4			3	1,420						387
St. Valier	4	84	4			3	3,500						240
Berthier	5	54	16			3	1,640				13	845	496
St. Thomas			24						7	410	17	600	
Cap St. Ignace.....			6						6	143			
Crane and Goose Islands													
Anse à Gilles			3								3	202	
L'Islet			17								17	1,094	
St Jean, Port Joli.....			37								37	1,155	
St. Roch.			37						22	999	15	1,550	
Ste. Anne			7						7	37			
Rivière Ouelle			4						4	480			
do North-East			71	3	200	100	1	200			62	4,105	300
St. Denis			29	1	120	50	1	50	3	90	21	1,575	275
Kamouraska			36						6	560	18	740	8
Isle aux Patins and other Islands, Kamou- raska				2					2	260	2	60	30
St. André			40						8	830	20	695	
Notre Dame du Portage..			33						2	62	30	523	
				Herring Nets.									
Rivière du Loup.....	13	153	34	7	224	224			6	320	12	265	112
Cacouna.....	19	176	20						13	990	7	90	860
Isle Verte	47	376	48						24	1,810			220
do Mainland			25						18	805			1
				Herring Nets.									
Lake Temiscouata and Touladi River.....	15	97	26	20	888	68			3	51			
Trois Pistoles.....	2	15	15				1	20	10	213			96
St. Simon	3	28	7				3	70	1	20			440
Cap à L'Aigle	1	8	2				2	36					125
Port au Pic	1	6	7				5	91					440
Pointe à la Cive	1	12	2				1	20					150
Anse à Mercier	2	12	3						2	45			110
Islet au Flacon	2	12	2				1	50	1	20			202
Baie de Ha! Ha!	1	8	2						2	80			200
Cap à L'Original			3						2	40			11
Anse au Bouleau	2	14	6						3	55			130

No. 4.

Number of Men, together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish on the South Lévis to Cape Chatte, during the Year 1878.

KINDS OF FISH.

No. of Shad.	Herrings, barrels.	No. of Eels.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Bar and Whitefish, doz.	No. of Bar Fish.	Small and Mixed Fish.	Mackerel, barrels.	Codfish, quintals.	Cod Oil, galls.	No. of Seals and Skins.	Seal Oil, galls.	Fish for Manure, galls.
957			1		205								
1,870		400	16		121								
600		2,800	20		930								
560		7,000	52		825								
500		5,285	11		1,430		63						
		3,348	61			1,400	150						
		436	26			160	42						
		13,550											
		2,700					5						
		10,641					179						
		15,726					525						
		18,217					99						
		6,040					17						
		7,600											
800	20	77,450		20									25
1,000	9	15,850		100			500						100
280	140	7,550		690			20						100
250	120	20	20	120									800
110	391	9,630	9	1,075			690						100
		6,430		5			20						
135	817	2,530		88									95
	746	999		1,215									1,525
1,173	810			10									2,133
	440			15			415						
	179												
120	319		2	119			24						99
10	10						2						40
2													
16													
45	50			25			2						70
25	25			10			4						25
100	100			25									25
	90			15									40
16	55			21			40						57

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets,
Shore of the River St. Lawrence, from Point Lévis

Names of Places.	Fishing Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	KINDS OF NETS USED.								No. of Salmon.	
	No.	Value.		Salmon and Herring Nets.		Brush Fisheries with Nets.		Brush Fisheries.		Eel Fisheries.			
				No.	Yards.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$				\$		\$		\$		\$	
Cap Enragé	1	5	2	1	100	60			3	85			320
Islet Brûlée					6				3	85			103
Rivière Hâtée	2	14	6				1	40	2	70			550
Anse au Sable	3	30	19						10	355			70
Islet à Carmel			2						1	120			150
Isle St. Barnabé									3	60			132
Rimouski				1	40	30			9	130			323
Ste. Luc				1	75	45			18	288			685
Ste. Flavie									2	40			45
Metis									6	80			155
Boules				2	100	60							150
Rivière Blanche									3	30			25
St. Ulric				9					9	156			11
Matane				18					18	337			58
Ste. Félicité				16					16	310			21
Islets des Méchins				2	2	60	8						10
Méchins	6	120		6	3	100	40						150
					Trout Net.								
Capucins	9	200		9	1	40	16		3	60			
Fly Fishing:—													
Rimouski River													74
Matane do													60
Metis do													42
Total	157	1,933	682	42	1,947	701	33	10,227	255	10,441	274	13,499	8,765

Number of Men, together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, on the South to Cape Chatte, during the Year 1878.—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH.

No. of Shad.	Herrings, barrels.	No. of Eels.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Bar and White Fish, doz.	No. of Bar Fish.	Small and Mixed Fish, brls.	Mackerel, barrels.	Codfish, quintals.	Cod Oil, gallons.	No. of Seals and Skins.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Fish for Manure, barrels.
25													
3	43			13			5						
4	450			60									230
	628			56			15						58
	60			60			4						65
3,300	1,400	1,300		148							3	15	
460	94						217						
	1,265			450									
	200			100									
	380			180									
	40			5									
	2			25									
	74			24					450	210			
				7				71					
									750	40			
	18						3	5	1,490	40			
12,361	8,995	215,502	218	4,681	3,511	1,560	3,041	76	2,690	290	3	15	5,587

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the Different Fisheries from Point Lévis to Cape Chatte in 1878.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Codfish	2,690 quintals.	5 00	13,450 00
Shad	12,361 pieces.	0 10	1,236 10
Herring	8,995 barrels.	5 00	44,975 00
Salmon	8,765 pieces.	1 00	8,765 00
Sturgeon	218 barrels.	8 00	1,744 00
Bar and Whitefish	3,511 dozen.	2 00	7,022 00
Bar Fish	1,560 pieces.	0 50	780 00
Sardines	4,681 barrels.	5 00	23,405 00
Eels	215,502 pieces.	0 10	21,550 20
Small and mixed fish	3,041 barrels.	0 50	1,520 50
Mackerel	76 do	10 00	760 00
Seal Skins	3 pieces.	1 25	3 75
Seal Oil	15 gallons.	0 50	7 50
Cod Oil	290 do	0 50	145 00
Fish used as manure	5,587 barrels.	0 25	1,396 75
Total Value of the Products of the Fisheries for 1878			126,760 80
do do do 1877			133,285 90
Decrease			6,525 10

[illegible]

North Coast.

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries from Quebec to Bersimis in 1878.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon	3,259 pieces....	1 00	3,259 00
Herring	135 barrels...	5 00	675 00
Shad	1,000 pieces	0 10	100 00
Sardines	224 barrels....	5 00	1,120 00
Winnonish.....	4,045 pieces....	0 25	1,011 25
Trout, Sea, Speckled and Grey.....	424,740 lbs.	0 08	33,979 20
Sturgeon.....	13 barrels....	8 00	104 00
Bar and Whitefish.....	981 doz.....	2 00	1,962 00
Eel	50,819 pieces	0 10	5,081 90
Small and mixed Fish	711 barrels....	0 50	355 50
Seal Skins.....	1,600 pieces....	1 25	2,000 00
Porpoise Skins.. ..	102 do	4 00	408 00
Seal Oil.....	16,000 gallons...	0 50	8,000 00
Porpoise Oil.....	10,004 do ...	0 80	8,003 20
Fish used as manure.....	5,493 barrels..	0 25	1,373 25
Total Value of the products of the Fisheries, 1878.....			\$67,432 30
do do do 1877			62,366 50
Increase.....			\$ 5,065 80

APPENDIX No. 6.

Return of Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets, together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., in the Districts above Quebec, during the Year 1877.

Names of Places.	Fishing Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	Kinds of Nets Used.						Kinds of Fish.																
	No.	Value.		Gill Nets.		Seines.	Pound Nets.		Bel Fish Ties	No. of Salmon.	No. of Shad.	Fresh-water Her- rings, barrels.	No. of Eels.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Speckled and Grey Trout, lbs.	Bar and Whitefish, doz.	Tom Cod, bush.	No. of Maskinonge	Bass, barrels.	Pickarel, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Mixed Fish, bar-rels.	Fish for Manure, barrels.			
				No.	Yards.		Value.	No.																Value.	No.	Value.
Three Rivers Division.....	200	6500	200	9000	40000	2000	25000	100	400	
St. Francis do.....	6	100	6	1	20	10	1000	1000	1500	30	60	18	20	60	20	10	150	
Sorel do.....	500	1600	500	100	2500	500	100	1500	.....	.....	7500	25	.....	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	6	.....	
Magog do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M ssisquoi do.....	15	113	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3662	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	.....	54	.....	
Richelieu do.....	14	401	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46355	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1474	915	60	20	30	.....	
Montreal do.....	240	1600	256	40	900	50	40	400	.....	.....	3000	15	.....	500	15	.....	60	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terrebonne do.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chateaugay and Beau- harnois Division.....	50	1000	50	20	400	20	15	200	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2550	.....	
Argenteuil Division.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	3000	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	
Lower Ottawa do.....	100	400	130	380	11350	3286	.....	.....	.....	.....	5000	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	450	10000	.....		
Upper do.....	40	300	40	80	2000	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	35	.....	.....	500	700	.....	.....	.....	200	250	2500	.....		
Gatineau Lakes Division (hook and line fishing).	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70000	1900	.....	.....	.....	117	2	268	500	.....		
Total.....	1192	12014	1486	621	17170	4666	178	2607	1	100	4	3088	13672	11	106055	292	85000	4525	25000	880	1614	2272	1148	16810	10

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries in the Districts above Quebec in 1878.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Shad.....	13,672 pieces.....	0	10	1,367	20
Fresh-water Herrings..	11 barrels.....	5	00	55	00
Eels.....	106,055 pieces.....	0	10	10,605	50
Sturgeon.....	292 barrels.....	8	00	2,336	00
Speckled and Grey Trout.....	85,000 lbs.....	0	08	6,800	00
Bar and Whitefish.....	4,525 dozen.....	2	00	9,050	00
Tom Cod.....	25,000 bushels.....	0	50	12,500	00
Maskinongé.....	880 pieces.....	2	00	1,760	00
Bass.....	1,614 barrels.....	10	00	16,140	00
Pickrel.....	2,272 do.....	10	00	22,720	00
Pike.....	1,148 do.....	10	00	11,480	00
Mixed Fish.....	16,810 do.....	5	00	84,050	00
Fish used as manure.....	10 do.....	0	25	2	50
Total Value of the Products of the Fisheries, 1878.....				\$178,866	20
do do do 1877.....				166,663	30
Increase.....				\$ 12,202	90

APPENDIX No. 7.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries on the North and South Shores of the River and Gulf St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Blanc Sablon, and from Point Lévis to Baie des Chaleurs, and in the Districts above Quebec, during the years 1877 and 1878.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.		Value.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cod fish.....	263,442	292,936	1,317,270 00	1,464,680 00
Herring, pickled.....	73,924	53,983	358,925 50	269,915 00
do smoked.....	700	22	175 00	5 50
do fresh-water.....	25	11	125 00	55 00
Mackerel.....	5,343½	8,659	53,435 00	86,590 00
do preserved in cans.....	960	5,136	144 00	770 40
Haddock.....	248	666	1,240 00	3,330 00
Ling.....	99	25	495 00	125 00
Halibut.....	227½	286	1,365 00	1,716 00
Salmon, pickled.....	2,232½	2,729	26,790 00	32,748 00
do fresh on ice.....	326,548	489,786	16,327 00	24,489 30
do do.....	8,806	12,024	8,806 00	12,024 00
do smoked.....	1		4 00	
do preserved in cans.....	100,605	139,574	15,090 75	20,936 10
Winnonish.....	3,290	4,045	8 2 50	1,011 25
Trout (Sea).....	276½	134	2,212 00	1,072 00
do Speckled and Grey.....	458,740	509,740	36,687 20	40,779 20
Sturgeon.....	617½	523	4,940 00	4,184 00
Bar and Whitefish.....	10,539	9,017	21,078 00	18,034 00
Bar Fish.....	2,642	1,560	1,321 00	780 00
Slad.....	52,647	27,033	5,264 70	2,703 30
Sardines.....	8,130	4,905	40,650 00	24,525 00
Eels.....	23	17	230 00	170 00
do.....	282,744	372,376	28,274 40	37,237 60
Bass.....	525	1,614	5,250 00	16,140 00
Pike.....	775	1,148	7,750 00	11,480 00
Pickarel.....	1,870½	2,272	18,705 00	22,720 00
Tom Cod.....	20,000	25,000	10,000 00	12,500 00
Tunny.....	2		10 00	
Small and mixed Fish.....	6,313	3,752	3,156 50	1,876 00
Mixed Fish.....	16,778	16,810	83,890 00	84,050 00
Maskinonge.....	767	880	1,534 00	1,760 00
Shark.....	40		240 00	
Seal Skins.....	14,612	28,007	18,265 00	35,008 75
Porpoise Skins.....	137	193	548 00	412 00
Lobsters, preserved in cans.....	450,669	780,120	67,600 35	117,018 00
do fresh.....	5,100		250 00	
Fish and Clams used as bait and manure.....	206,639	102,145	187,859 25	93,827 50
Fish used for local consumption.....	11,554½	10,921	46,218 00	43,684 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	231	242	2,106 00	2,178 00
Seal Oil.....	73,560	127,848	36,780 00	63,924 00
Whale Oil.....	13,716	5,600	6,858 00	2,800 00
Porpoise Oil.....	11,188	10,104	9,950 40	8,083 20
Cod Oil.....	225,129	212,160	112,564 50	106,080 00
Total.....			2,560,147 45	2,671,422 10
Increase.....				2,560,147 45
				111,274 65

APPENDIX No. 8.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' AND GUARDIANS' REPORTS IN
THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

SOUTH SHORE DIVISION FROM POINT LÉVIS TO CAPE CHATTE.

CLOVIS CARON,	} Overseers.
JULES GAUVREAU,	
HERMENEGILDE MARTIN,	
L. E. GRONDIN,	
VITAL CHAREST,	

The following comparative table exhibits the yield of the fisheries in this division :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Salmon (pieces).....	9,574	4,432	3,374	4,726	3,342	4,171	5,436	5,935	8,705
Shad do	16,249	25,035	18,410	18,094	20,583	85,822	117,927	33,936	12,361
Herrings (brls.).....	6,671	2,169	7,174	12,545	12,903	6,311	8,474	10,995	8,816
Sturgeon do	219	242	130	298	523	263	362	323½	218
Sardines (brls.)	6,688	1,443	1,658	868	900	930	1,642	7,410	4,681
Cod (quintals).....	4,900	2,200	300	.....	3,200	2,590	4,000	2,220	2,690
Eels (pieces).....	109,125	109,204	73,353	96,734	121,442	125,550	144,726	158,143	215,502
Porpoises	208	115	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Bar-fish (doz).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,361	3,511
do (pieces).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,642	1,560
Small and mixed fish (brls.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,041
Seal skins (pieces).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Seal oil (galls.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Cod do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290
Total Value...\$	168,830	48,251	54,087	78,218	110,899	82,918	96,704	124,328	116,806

This district is divided as follows :—

- 1st Division, from Rimouski to River Ouelle, under charge of Mr. Caron ;
- 2nd Division, from River Ouelle to Pointe à la Loupe (Isle Verte) to the Rimouski River, under charge of Mr. Gaurreau ;
- 3rd Division, from Point La Loupe (Isle Verte) to the River Rimouski, under charge of Mr. Martin ;
- 4th Division, from River Rimouski to River Blanche, under charge of Mr. Grondin ;

5th Division, from River Blanche to Cape Chatte, under charge of Mr. Charest ; Mr. Caron reports fishing as having been better than last year, especially for salmon and eels; but although the yield was larger, the value was less, owing to a decrease in prices.

The following is a comparative statement of the yield of salmon in Overseer's Caron's Division for the past five years:—

In 1874,	527	salmon,	weighing	8,959	lbs.;	average	weight	17	lbs.
1875,	335	"	"	4,020	"	"	"	12	"
1876,	700	"	"	7,000	"	"	"	10	"
1877,	871	"	"	8,710	"	"	"	10	"
1878,	1,830	"	"	21,960	"	"	"	12	"

Thus showing an increase of 959 fish over the catch of 1877.

Shad fishing is steadily falling off, which has the effect of raising the prices. Fishermen cannot ascribe any cause for the rapid decrease of that fishery.

Comparative statement of the yield of shad for the last three years;

In 1876.....	50,571
" 1877.....	10,000
" 1878.....	4,590

No shad were caught below Berthier. This decrease in the catch caused a rise in prices. These fish sold at \$16 per hundred, whilst \$10 was the highest price heretofore paid for them.

A large increase is noticed in the eel fishery, the catch being larger than in any previous comparative statement.

In 1874.....	58,641	eels.
" 1875.....	62,133	"
" 1876.....	64,436	"
" 1877.....	93,741	"
" 1878.....	103,826	"

Bar-fish is also on the increase; 3,511 dozen having been caught this season, against 2,361 dozen in 1877. Besides this, 1,560 bar-fish, which could not, owing to their large size, be sold by the dozen, were also caught and sold separately. Their average weight was five pounds.

Mr. Gauvreau reports a slight decrease in the shad, herring and sardine fisheries. This he attributes to the strong south-westerly winds which prevailed during the migration of these fish. Eels were very abundant, and the fishery laws were well observed.

Mr. Martin states that the yield of the fisheries in his division was very satisfactory except in the lower part thereof, where fishing was not so good, owing to the inferior materials employed and want of proper care. Herring and sardines were plentier than last year.

Mr. Grondin says that the fishery laws were well observed in his district, with the exception of one case of spearing on Metis River, committed by Indians who immediately took to the woods and thus escaped being caught.

Mr. Charest reports fishing in his division as being generally good, except the herring and small fish fisheries, which yielded less than in 1877. Poachers are numerous and bold; one of them was fined, and two others condemned to a month's imprisonment for illegally catching salmon with nets.

The following is the score of salmon angling in Rimouski River for the past fourteen years:—

	Salmon.
1865.....	8
1866.....	32
1867.....	36
1868.....	48
1869.....	57
1870.....	18
1871.....	68
1872.....	47
1873.....	43
1874.....	73
1875.....	27
1876.....	35
1877.....	40
1878.....	74

There were also caught with the fly in Metis River:—

1870.....	19
1871.....	30
1872.....	52
1873.....	57
1874.....	146
1875.....	36
1876.....	19
1877.....	41
1878.....	42

And in Matane River:—

1874.....	49
1875.....	62
1876.....	121
1877.....	51
1878.....	60

TEMISCOUTA DIVISION.

GEORGE GAGNON, }
CYRILLE DUBÉ, } *Guardians.*

The yield of fisheries in this division is estimated at 179 barrels of herrings, or 103 barrels less than last year. This falling off is not, however, attributed to a scarcity of fish, but to the smaller number of persons who were engaged in fishing.

CAPE CHATTE DIVISION.

JOSEPH I. LÉTOURNEAU, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Codfish..... quintals.	7,635	8,666	6,354	5,625	4,160	3,860	6,840	7,090	6,922
Halibut..... barrels.	12	7	11		3	2	7		3
Salmon..... do	25	20	8	26	23½	12	5		13
do (fish in ice)..... lbs.								1,407	1,248
do (smoked)..... boxes.								1	
Herring..... barrels.	25	34	37	27	45	2	376	51	90
Mackerel..... do								34	47
Trout..... do	8	13	10	9	3½	24	48½	54½	11
Sardines..... do								60	
Cod Tongues and Sounds..... do								2	
No. of Seals and Skins.....								2	
No. of Porpoises and Skins.....								1	
Seal Oil..... gallons.	146	122	787	440				20	
Porpoise oil..... do								60	
Cod Oil..... do	3,965	5,280	2,353	1,078	1,604	1,995	3,040	2,955	2,840
Fish used as bait and manure barrels.....		300	1,300	260	1,500	3,000	12,266	12,770	187
Fish used for local con- sumption..... do								458	479

Although the above statement exhibits a slight decrease in the yield of codfish-
ing, as compared with the catch of 1877, it was, nevertheless, better than last year;
most of the men having fished for a shorter period than usual, and caught larger
quantities of fish. Such of the boats as fished during the whole season caught from
150 to 300 quintals of codfish. On the whole, and considering the scarcity of bait,
fishermen are well pleased with the result of their season's work. Only one net was
set this year in Ste. Anne des Monts River, and 13 barrels of salmon were caught.
Salmon were plentiful in that stream as well as in the other rivers of this division,
and the breeding grounds were well frequented. In Cap Chatte River, a noticeable
improvement has occurred, the fish being one-third more numerous than ever be-
fore. The only drawback with this stream is that it is difficult to guard; a number
of Indians and white men being settled along the banks who make a practice of
spearing. Jack-lights and spears were found and destroyed, but the violators of
the law could not be found.

The number of salmon caught with the fly in Ste Anne des Monts River since
1871 is as follows:—

Year	No. of Salmon	Average weight.
1871.....	8	...
1872.....	13	...
1873.....	87	17½
1874.....	140	19½
1875.....	69	21
1876.....	116	19½
1877.....	76	18½
1878.....	67	20½

Herrings appear to return to this coast. The quantity cured this season is not
very large, it is true, but a great quantity was employed as bait and it is very
desirable that these fish should again become plentiful for that purpose.

Mackerel which had failed for some years past, struck again this season in large numbers, and had fishermen been prepared with seines they could have secured an abundant harvest. About 50 barrels were caught with hooks and lines. The spring run was composed of lean fish, but in the fall they were large and fat.

Capelin, which abounded in 1877, failed this season, owing to contrary winds during the spring.

MAGDALEN RIVER DIVISION.

MAGLOIRE LAURENDEAU, *Guardian*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Codfish..... quintals...	19,887	20,151	28,453
Halibut..... barrels.....			41
Herring..... do.....	28	76	601
Mackerel..... do.....		28	254
Trout..... do.....	4	6	4
Salmon (pickled)..... do.....	70	52	60
do (fresh, in ice)..... lbs.....		1,000	268
Cod Oil..... gallons.....	19,887	18,534	14,670
Fish used as bait and manure..... barrels.....		6,310	3,692
do for local consumption..... do.....		788	1,664

Codfishing shows an increase of 8,302 quintals over last year. Mackerel was abundant, 254 barrels being cured this season, against 28 in 1877.

Herring appeared in large numbers, 601 barrels being caught. Capelin was scarce.

Salmon ascended Magdalen River in large numbers, and although the anglers killed only 35 fish, against 50 in 1877—the river seemed well stocked and this *Guardian* states that they were numerous on the breeding ground.

GASPÉ, MALBAIE AND PABOS DIVISIONS.

PHILIP VIBERT, JUN., *Overseer*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Codfish..... quintals.....	53,041	46,623	61,691	60,993	73,537	59,331
Herring..... barrels.....	2,529	1,527	552	1,239	429	802
do (smoked)..... boxes.....						15
Mackerel..... barrels.....	563	170		2	131	970
Salmon (pickled)..... do.....	361	99	49	96	99	3
do (fresh, in ice)..... lbs.....		118,304	76,717	72,554	99,482	200,430
do (preserved, in cans)..... lbs.....					10,000	23,200
Haddock..... quintals.....					186	223
Ling..... do.....					62	22
Halibut..... barrels.....					1	2
Trout..... do.....					1	
Cod Tongues and Sounds..... do.....					179	202
No of Seal Skins.....					3	2
Seal Oil..... gallons.....	11,692				40	2
Whale Oil..... do.....		16,300	20,306	9,368	8,614	5,120
Cod Oil..... do.....	36,960	29,398	44,034	39,987	59,714	27,678
Fish used as bait and manure..... barrels.....					15,125	9,662
do for local consumption..... do.....					150	284
Lobsters (preserved, in cans)..... lbs.....					73,000	240,960

Salmon Fishing.

This fishery yielded double that of last year. Very few salmon were pickled, the whole being sold fresh or canned.

Cod Fishing.

The yield of this fishery was much below that of 1877, and did not average over 40 quintals per boat. One of the causes of this falling off was the scarcity of bait. Capelin, which is usually found in abundance on this coast, remained only a short time. Launce and squid were the principal baits used.

Mackerel Fishing.

Mackerel was abundant; about 300 barrels were caught at Sandy Beach, 170 at Peninsula, and 500 at Gaspé Basin.

Whale Fishing.

Only one vessel engaged in this fishing, capturing nine whales which yielded 5,120 gallons of oil.

Lobster Fishing.

Five large establishments were engaged in preserving lobsters, besides a small one which was in operation only for a short time near Grand River. Altogether 240,960 pounds were canned, showing an increase of 167,960 pounds over the operations of 1877.

Salmon Angling.

Salmon angling was good. In Dartmouth River, seventy-three salmon were killed with the fly, their total weight being 1,740 pounds. Anglers on St. John's River killed 67 fish. The several Guardians report the fish on the spawning beds as having been very numerous. Malbaie River is improving. Over 133 salmon were counted in the several pools during the month of October.

Three rods killed 129 salmon, weighing 2,165 pounds, in Grand River, against 92 in 1877.

In Little and in Grand Pabos Rivers, the increase is also appreciable.

Fishery Laws.

The fishery laws were well observed in this division, only two parties being fined, one for neglecting to raise his nets on Sunday and the other for setting a salmon net in contravention of the law.

PORT DANIEL DIVISION.

JOHN PHELAN, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield of the Fisheries in this Division.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Codfish..... qncls..	8,145	6,967	6,175	8,970	7,590	6,175	4,465	5,245	7,046	5,555	7,730
Salmon..... brls..	57	79	120	108	110	148	110	88	68	7	24
do (preserved) lbs....										41,801	54,758
Herring..... brls...	515	370	695	1,231	830	280	710	1,020	1,755	1,090	1,090
Mackerel..... brls...										4	21
Cod Oil..... galls..										5,120	7,360
Fish used as bait and manure..... brls....										7,475	4,257
Fish used for local consumption..... brls ...										1,030	930
Lobsters (preserved in cans)..... lbs.....										63,365	100,000

Salmon fishing was better than usual, the fish being also of a larger size. Most of the catch was disposed of fresh at the canning establishments, and although the proprietors had made the necessary preparations, they found it very difficult to get the fish canned in time; the supply being far in excess of what they had expected. A new ice house is being put up this fall to meet increasing wants.

Cod fishing yielded more than an average catch, especially during the fall.

Lobster fishing began about the 15th of May, with good prospects, but the season did not prove so favourable as anticipated on account of easterly winds which prevailed most of the time. The catch, however, shows an increase over that of 1877, but it must be borne in mind that double the number of traps were set.

CASCADEPEDIA AND MARIA DIVISIONS.

R. W. H. DIMOCK, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of the Fisheries in this Division.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Codfish quintals	5,580	5,275	6,740	4,486	4,111	4,161	4,111
Herrings..... barrels..	8,990	2,250	2,080	1,800	4,160	1,110	4,790
do (smoked)..... boxes..						700	
Mackerel..... barrels..	104	27	20	15		24	164
Haddock..... quintals	133	83	122	76	66	62	41
Salmon, (pickled)..... barrels..						355	42
do lbs.....	96,800	116,955	95,824	24,386	51,225	7,500	160,230
do (preserved in cans)..... do						48,804	62,616
Ling..... quintals						37	5
Trout..... barrels..	3	5	15	17	17	35	36
Eels..... do						21	17
Cod Tongues and Sounds..... do						12	
Cod Oil..... galls.....						3,051	3,413
Fish used as bait and manure..... barrels..						9,343	6,938
Fish used for local consumption do						1,716	2,739
Lobsters..... lbs.....			4,176	5,844	5,616	35,200	49,112

Salmon appeared earlier than usual, and no freshets occurring, ascended the rivers immediately after their arrival. The nets were set on the 16th May, and the first salmon was caught on the 17th. The catch with the same number of fishermen, exceeded that of 1877 by about 450 barrels. Angling was also very good on the Grand Cascapedia. On the Little Cascapedia, six salmon were killed, during a short stay, by Messrs. Davidson and Doran.

Forty fish were killed with the fly in the Bonaventure River.

The guardians report the Grand Cascapedia River as being perfectly alive with salmon. Little Cascapedia is also well stocked. Bonaventure River shows a noticable increase.

The following is the score of angling during the last eight years :—

GRAND CASCAPIEDIA RIVER.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Number of salmon.....	44	136	68	418	269	369	313	305
Weight in lbs.....	1,012	3,100	1,434	9,902	6,862	8,998	7,085	3,173
Average weight in lbs.....	23	22½	21½	23½	21½	24½	22½	16

LITTLE CASCAPIEDIA RIVER.

Number of salmon.....	} Not angled. {	11	3	4	14	4	6
Weight in lbs.....		194	57	120	210	84	200
Average weight in lbs.....		17½	17½	22	15	21	28½

BONAVENTURE RIVER.

Number of salmon.....	60	30	22	15	26	45	21	40
Weight in lbs.....	770	487	366	225	290	622	331½	664
Average weight in lbs.....	13	16	16½	15	11¼	14	16	16½

Herring fishing was better than last year. Mackerel were also more abundant. Lobster fishing was on an average at Maria, but better at Capelin. The catch shows a slight increase over that of 1877.

METAPEDIA AND RESTIGOUCHE DIVISIONS.

JOHN MOWAT, *Overseer.*

Mr. Mowat reports that the salmon fishing, in his division, is conducted under two methods :—

1st. From Belledune River to Dalhousie Harbour, the nets are set from anchors or kellocks.

2nd. From Dalhousie to Tide Head, the nets are set entirely on stakes driven into the bottom from shore and on the "Middle Grounds."

From Belledune to River Jacquet, the coast is rough, the water deep, the nets not very thick, and fishing generally poor. From Jacquet River to Black Point the nets are very close, the fresh water of the river, no doubt, inducing the fish to run inshore. From Black Point to River Charlot, fish are scarce, and although the nets are set about a mile apart, the yield does not pay working expenses. Above River Charlot, nets are set very close, and the fishing is excellent, some stations having taken as much as 15,000 lbs. of fish this season.

On the New Brunswick, or the south side of Bay des Chaleurs, more fish are caught than on the Quebec side; there being three times the number of stations.

During this season, six of the best stations caught from 15,000 to 25,000 pounds, and the catch of the others was from 900 to 5,000 pounds. The total yield was 41 barrels cured, and 93,724 pounds sold fresh.

3 d—11½

Angling was very satisfactory. The number of fish killed is as follows :—

In Metapedia River	171	salmon.
" Upsalquitch "	2	"
" Restigouche " Lower Division	177	"
" " " Middle "	413	"
" " " Upper "	367	"

Making a total of.....1,130

against 761 killed in 1877.

From all reports, the stock of parent fish was abundant in all the rivers of this division, and especially in the upper waters, owing to the heavy freshets which occurred during the early part of August, and allowed the salmon to ascend Kedgwick River.

Signs of poachers were noticed in one instance, but the offenders could not be caught. In the lower division, six drift nets and three canoes were seized. Two of the nets and the canoes were destroyed, the guardians being unable to carry them safely, besides being of little value. Two drift nets were also taken upon the Metapedia River. Thomas Downs was caught with a net which he had set and illegally used, and a fine of \$20 was imposed. The Indians, as a rule, behaved well. A few of them spear eels, and they are allowed to catch trout with hook and line at all seasons of the year.

QUEBEC AND MONTMORENCY DIVISIONS.

L. P. HUOT, *Overseer.*

D. ROSA, *Guardian.*

The following is a comparative statement of the Fisheries in this division :—

—	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
No. of Salmon.....	96	91	82	150	114	60	52	135	100
do Shad.....	1,057	1,100	1,550	1,600	2,250	1,850	2,450	1,500	1,000
do Eels.....	19,059	14,728	51,932	9,202	11,856	5,317	8,628	14,676	24,042
			doz	Brls.					
do Sturgeon.....	1,314	1,882	1,901	88	32½	12	18	14	12
do doz. Bar and Whitefish	1,902	2,126	2,074	447	712	294	338	192	591
do brls. Small Fish	271	759	412	66	92	40	51	.....	92

The bar-fish and eel fisheries were very successful, the latter especially. The lakes around Quebec are reported as teeming with fish.

MURRAY BAY DIVISION.

J. E. DEMEULES,
ANT. FILION,
JOS. SIMARD,
ETIENNE TKEMBLAY, } *Guardians.*

Mr. Demeules states that the fishery laws were well observed; not a single case of infraction being traced out.

The lakes in this division are reported as being well stocked with trout, and increasing steadily. Eel fishing was exceptionally good, especially so in the upper part of this division.

LAKE ST. JOHN DIVISION.

JOB BILODEAU, *Guardian*.

Comparative statement of the yield of the Fisheries in this Division :—

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
No. of Winnonish.....	7,500	9,059	3,000	3,050	4,045
do doz. of Whitefish	1,162	440	350	285	390

The catch of winnonish is larger than that of last year, and the *Guardian* expresses a hope that this increase will be still further developed.

SAGUENAY DIVISION.

T. E. SAUCIER, *Overseer*.JOSEPH BOILY, *Guardian*.

Yield of salmon net-fishing for the past eight years:—

	Salmon.
1870.....	3,275
1871.....	3,462
1872.....	3,312
1873.....	2,481
1874.....	2,482
1875.....	981
1876.....	2,830
1877.....	2,362
1878.....	2,746

The following is the score of angling in the Saguenay Rivers for the past seven years:—

—	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
River St. Marguerite,							
N.W. Branch	112	125	133	77	25	159	No returns
River St. Marguerite,							
N.E. Branch	53	50	150	55	49	46	63
River à Mars	3	28	75	28	57	51	28
do Anse St. Jean.....	13	39	71	31	25	8	3
do Petit Saguenay	11	No returns	83	39	14	No returns	7
do Laval	Not angl'd	do	Not angl'd	Not angl'd	6	Not angl'd	Not angl'd
do du Gouffre	do	do	do	do	do	do	7
do Murray	do	do	do	do	do	do	8

During the course of the season, it was found necessary to dispense with the services of the former Overseer, Mr. Saillant, for inattention to his duties. He was replaced by Mr. Saucier, who does not appear to have done anything. This Department is indebted to Mr. Radford, who has charge of the Tadoussac fish-breeding establishment, for the usual statistics of the yield and value of the fisheries.

GODBOUT DIVISION.

GEORGE L. DUGUAY, *Guardian*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Codfish.....quintals.....		305	219
Herring.....barrels.....		4	4
Mackerel.....do.....			7
Salmon (pickled).....do.....	10	1	27
do (fresh in ice).....lbs.....		5,754	
Trout.....barrels.....		5½	9
Number of Seal Skins.....	190	200	159
Seal Oil.....gallons.....	705	1,000	2,005
Cod Oil.....do.....		100	87
Porpoise Oil.....gallons.....			100
Fish used as bait and manure.....barrels.....		115	33
do for local consumption.....do.....		27	26

The following is the number of salmon caught with the fly in Godbout River for the past nine years:—

	Salmon.
1870.....	390
1871.....	509
1872.....	275
1873.....	130
1874.....	273
1875.....	210
1876.....	213
1877.....	411
1878.....	239

Salmon was abundant in Mistassini and Beesie Rivers, the height of water allowing the fish to ascend the falls without difficulty. The net fishermen were successful, salmon being plenty all along the shore. Codfish was abundant, but fishermen began too late to fish, and the catch was only 219 quintals, against 305 in 1877. Mackerel struck in abundantly this season, but owing to fishermen being unprepared, seven barrels only were caught. Seal fishing was good.

PENTECOST AND SEVEN ISLANDS DIVISIONS.

J. G. BELANGER, *Guardian*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Codfish quintals..	960	1,865	2,150	1,939	300	612	3,307	3,082
Herring barrels..		150		96	10	791	277	46
Mackerel do ..	64	200	3	10				3,528
Salmon (pickled) do ..	44	80	26	31	20	95		112
do (fresh in ice) lbs.....							4,037	
Trout barrels..						18½	61½	23
No. of Seal Skins.....						44	114	258
Cod Oil gallons..	430	1,346	880	545	297	678	1,342	1,995
Seal Oil do ..			300		570	264	767	1,548
Fish used for bait and manure barrels..							2,404	611
do local consumption..... do ..							111	143

This division is treated at length in Dr. Lavoie's Report.

MOISIE DIVISION.

G. MATHURIN, *Guardian*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Codfish quintals	1,830	5,131	5,151	4,030	2,250	3,783	2,414	4,064	6,958	3,192
Salmon (pickled) barrels..	822	1,104	704	855	146	12	29	47	31	41
do (fresh in ice) lbs.....					204,000	60,200	102,400	105,335	135,711	319,000
Cod Oil gallons..	1,563	2,720	1,985	3,580	1,949	1,700	1,500	3,836	3,892	2,620
Halibut barrels..									42	26
Herring do ..									395	315
Mackerel do ..										214
Trout do ..									26½	5
Cod Tongues and Sounds.. do ..									1	
No. of Seal Skins.....									20	60
Seal Oil gallons..									47	335
Fish used as bait and manure..brls.									1,464	1,457
do for local consumption barrels..									94	100

The following is the score of angling in Moisie River for the past six years :

	Salmon.
1873.....	281
1874.....	256
1875.....	97
1876.....	68
1877.....	107
1878.....	154

MINGAN DIVISION.

DONALD B. MCGIE, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Codfish..... quintals.	22,785	50,317	40,361	30,600	16,790	17,283	23,160	28,339	32,003
Herring..... barrels.	3,057	3,431	4,600	4,579	5,710	6,240	1,463	3,992	892
Salmon (pickled)..... do	727	426	364	217	16	196	320	398	551
do (fresh in ice)..... lbs.				59,489	55,876	3,910			
No. of Seal Skins.....		5,600	4,242	3,987	5,520	5,002	1,395	2,971	11,090
Cod Oil..... gallons..	22,006	24,252	7,128	9,247	13,995	21,341	20,621	23,515	20,704
Seal Oil..... do		34,702	28,390	12,570	22,710	21,878	6,467	12,273	44,235
Whale Oil..... do								2,262	
Haddock..... quintals								5	3
Halibut..... barrels.								20	32
Trout..... do								15	7
Cod Tongues and Sounds do								3	33
No. of Porpoise Skins.....								11	
Porpoise Oil..... gallons.								35	
Fish used as bait and manure.. brls.								13,139	9,710
do for local consumption..... barrels								350	600

Details of the fisheries of this division will be found in Dr. Lavoie's Report.

NATASHQUAN DIVISION.

J. B. COUILLARD, *Guardian.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Codfish..... qntls..	4,766	5,794	3,657	3,615	1,250	4,340	4,004	2,870
Herring..... brls...	114	654	403	420	125	203	821	56
Salmon, pickled..... do	298	605	150	404	398	400	504	476
do preserved..... lbs			113,727	50,000	90,000			
do (fresh on ice)..... do							245	
Mackerel..... brls...							7	69
Trout..... do							6½	8
Tunny..... do							2	
Cod Tongues & Sounds.. do							2	2
Number of Seal Skins.....			1,085	1,213	1,330	122	421	4,983
Cod Oil..... galls..	2,118	1,674	1,731	2,494	1,800	3,876	2,991	1,042
Seal Oil..... do	18,030	3,891	2,380	2,947	6,820	450	1,063	17,792
Fish used as bait and manure.. brls.							513	289
Fish used for local consumption..... do							47	29

WASHEECOOTAI DIVISION.

WM. McLEOD, *Overseer.*

This Division comprised of the Rivers Kegashen, Masquah, Washeecootai and H. m. m. or Oomatcheechew was, last season, placed under Mr. McLeod's charge.

The yield of the fisheries was as follows:—

Codfish.....	465 quintals.
Salmon, pickled.....	80 barrels.
Seal skins.....	142 pieces.
Cod oil.....	260 gallons.
Seal oil.....	435 do.

For further details, see Dr. Lavoie's Report.

WATSHESHOO DIVISION.

P. C. GOBEL, *Guardian.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Codfish.....	quintals.	380	560	110	865	380	318
Salmon.....	barrels.	20	52	33	25	30	45
do fresh in ice.....	lbs.					28	22
Trout.....	barrels.	4	3	2	2	2	2
Numbers of Seal Skins.....		800	967	519	840	100	764
Seaweed.....	barrels.	1	329			250	3
Mackerel.....	do						3
Halibut.....	do						1
Seal Oil.....	gallons.					284	3,041
Cod Oil.....	do					245	158
Fish used as bait and manure.....	barrels.					21	1,393
Fish used for local consumption.....	do					10	40

Details in Dr. Lavoie's Report.

PACACHOO DIVISION.

J. LEGOUVÉ, *Guardian.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Codfish.....	quintals.	2,655	3,760	844	1,560	1,969
Halibut.....	barrels.	200			426	
Salmon.....	do	189	343	206	436	353
Trout.....	do	8	2	37	35	22
Number of Seal Skins.....		1,144	248	173	310	779
Cod Oil.....	gallons.	1,574	2,954	590	1,127	1,901
Seal Oil.....	do	2,326	1,745	1,338	751	4,306
Seal Oil.....	do	400				
Seaweed.....	barrels.			2,300	426	49
Mackerel.....	do					120
Fish used as bait and manure.....	do					2,388
do for local consumption.....	do					32

Details in Dr. Lavoie's Report.

BONNE ESPERANCE DIVISION.

W. H. WHITELY, *Guardian*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Codfish.....quin.	4,960	7,710	5,062	61,800	85,975	116,005
Salmon.....brls.	172	136	118	312	201	266
Trout.....do						21
Herring.....do	250				240	
Mackerel.....do					12	
No. of Seal Skins.....				3,027	3,230	605
Cod Oil.....galls.	6,170	5,060	4,357	8,085	85,975	1,005
Seal Oil.....do	1,160	2,630	5,660	20,700	22,060	3,800
Whale Oil.....do			1,500			
Fish used as bait and manure. brls.					105,050	47,340
do for local consumption do					4,500	2,580
Lobsters, fresh.....lbs.					5,000	

Details of the fisheries of this division are given in Dr. Lavoie's report.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS DIVISION.

J. J. Fox, *Overseer*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Codfish.....quin.	20,032	17,048	13,840	13,035	10,957	11,179	16,051
Herring.....brls.	2,956	4,847	12,137	49,951	77,443	38,231	5,361
Mackerel.....do	1,172	5,494	6,569	6,448	4,969	4,912	3,012
Seal Skins.....No.	1,713	5,590	4,555	16,447	3,529	4,838	6,039
Cod Oil.....galls.	9,306	6,050	7,395	8,527	4,630	10,705	7,315
Seal Oil.....do	8,040	19,685	21,915	63,024	17,730	15,799	27,178
Whale Oil.....do	2,162			975			480
Lobsters.....lbs.					124,000	277,104	390,048
Mackerel, preserved.....do						960	5,136
Fish used as bait and manure.....brls.						1,923	1,844
do for local consumption.....do						1,767	4,708

Details on the fisheries of Magdalen Islands are given in Dr. Lavoie's report being compiled from information and statistics supplied by the fishery overseer, Mr. Fox.

ANTICOSTI DIVISION.

A. MALOUIN,
THOMAS GAGNÉ, } *Guardians.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Codfish.....	6,806	8,303	6,922
Herring.....	4,410	16,214	17,003
Mackerel.....	do	18	67
Halibut.....	do	161	122
Salmon, pickled.....	do	75½	97
Trout.....	do	14	9
Eel.....	do	1	2
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	do	do	do
Seal Skins.....	pieces	8	35
Seal Oil.....	galls.	145	356
Whale Oil.....	do	318	811
Cod Oil.....	do	250	2,840
Fish used as bait and manure.....	brls.	5,081	4,935
do for local consumption.....	do	3,636	2,632
		469	1,780

Details of the fisheries of this division are given in Dr. Lavoie's report.

ST. FRANCIS DIVISION.

W. C. WILLIS, *Overseer.*

A. H. N. BRUCE,
G. G. GAGNON, } *Guardians.*

Mr. Willis reports that fishing in his division does not seem to have been so good as in previous years, although during the early part of the season there was every promise of a good yield. In Magog River, anglers for trout did not succeed as well as might have been expected. The trout fry deposited in this stream during the spring of 1877, have nevertheless, been noticed in large numbers late in the fall at the mouths of several creeks. The run of salmon was remarkably good, high water at the proper time affording the fish a fine opportunity to go up. The number of salmon which cleared Scottstown dam was much larger than usual, and the fish were generally of a larger breed. No salmon licenses were granted this year. Three nets were seized and confiscated for violation of the fishery laws; one in Brompton and two in Massawippi Lake. During the month of July large numbers of dead pickerel were noticed floating along the shores of the St. Francis River, presumed to have been poisoned by feeding on the potato bugs destroyed with Paris Green.

Mr. Bruce states that the several kinds of fish in his division were plentiful and poaching on the decrease.

LAKE MEMPHIREMAGOG DIVISION.

S. F. COPP, *Overseer.*

Fish were plentiful in Lake Memphremagon this season, but, owing to the low prices, and the want of a market, no more than half the usual quantity was caught. The total yield may be estimated at:—

Lunge or Lake Trout.....	20 Barrels.
Fresh Water Herrings.....	150 "
Pickerel.....	100 "

The same system of protection which was of late years extended to the waters of Lake Memphremagog, was again enforced this season, with complete success. No illegal fishing of any kind was carried on, and no violations of the close season occurred, thanks to the attention and energy displayed by the local Fishery Overseer and the special constables acting under his order.

MISSIQUOI BAY DIVISION.

P. E. LUKE, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Yield of the Fisheries in this Division:—

	1876.	1877	1878.
Value of fishing boats and nets...	\$778 00	\$412 00	\$ 530 00
“ Shad.....	267 00	256 00	366 20
“ Pickerel.....	450 00	900 00	1,670 00
“ Mixed fish.....	60 00	250 00	270 00
	<u>\$1,555 00</u>	<u>\$1,778 00</u>	<u>\$2,836 20</u>

IBERVILLE DIVISION.

J. B. CHEVALIER, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Yield of the Fisheries in this Division:—

	1877.	1878.
No. of Eels.....	41,135	46,355
“ Barrels of Sturgeons.....	32	16
“ “ Pickerel.....	841	915
“ “ Bass.....	1,308	1,474
“ “ Mixed fish.....	477	560

This Overseer seized and confiscated four nets, and one hoop net, for being set without license.

CHAMBLY DIVISION.

H. W. AUSTIN, *Overseer.*

This Overseer states that the season proved most satisfactory to fishermen. From early March to the 12th of December, they were enabled to ply their trade with very profitable results. The absence of violations of the fishery laws is also a most gratifying feature. Pickerel seem to be on the increase; bass are diminishing. Large numbers of eels were seen during the season lying dead on the shores, or at the bottom of the stream. The cause of this disease is not apparent: presumably they were poisoned by feeding on potato bugs.

BERTHIER AND SOREL DIVISIONS.

PIERRE LATRAVERSE, }
OLIVER LAFLECHE, } *Guardians.*

The license system already enforced in the county of Richelieu, was this season extended to the counties of Berthier and Yamaska, with success. A new Guardian, M. Lafleche, was appointed for the north shore of the St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Berthier. Forty-eight licenses were issued. Fishing was good and the law was generally complied with.

HUNTINGDON AND CHATEAGUAY DIVISIONS.

WM. CLYDE,
ANDREW WATT, } *Overseers*,
J. D. McMILLAN, }

Fish are reported as being on the increase in the waters of this division, except at Chateaguay, where Mr. Watt complains of their becoming scarce. This he attributes to seining and over fishing.

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS DIVISION.

E. CHAURETTE, *Overseer*.

The illegal netting and fishing so loudly complained of by the public in the neighborhood of Montreal, compelled this Department to despatch special fishery constables on the spot. After great difficulties and resistance, they succeeded in seizing a seine which was afterwards rescued. The parties implicated in this illegal fishing were subsequently brought before the Police Magistrate at Montreal, and one of them, Paul Vardon, was fined \$30 and costs, and his associate, John Stalker, \$10, and costs. This energetic action appears to have put a stop to illegal netting. Parties have since been allowed to fish at proper times under licenses.

Mr. Chaurette was appointed Fishery Overseer at St. G  n  vi  ve, on the River des Prairies, but he never did anything and subsequently resigned.

ARGENTEUIL DIVISION.

ALEXANDER BEATON,
DUNCAN DEWAR, } *Overseers*.
THOMAS EVANS, }

The inland waters of this Division require constant attention in order to prevent poaching which was so prevalent in previous years. The officers here appear to perform their duties with energy. The stocking of North River with salmon was continued; 10,000 fry being deposited in that stream last spring.

TERREBONE DIVISION.

L. J. LORANGER, *Overseer*.

No violations of the fishery laws are reported.

OTTAWA COUNTY DIVISION.

Everything worked in a very satisfactory manner in this Division. Efficient special guardians were located during the close seasons at the most central places. Fishermen now comply with the law. They appreciate the benefit to be derived from a wise system of protection. Two hundred and twenty-four licenses were issued during the season. The catch of fish in the large inland lakes was very successful; over 200,000 pounds of trout, bass, pickerel, pike, &c., &c., being sent to the Ottawa and Montreal markets. In the Ottawa River the yield of fish proved remunerative.

APPENDIX No. 9.

SCHEDULE of Salmon Angling in the Leased Rivers of the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick during the Season of 1878.

Names of Rivers.	No. of Salmon.	Total Weight.	Average Weight.	Weight of the Largest Fish.	Weight of the Smallest Fish.	Remarks.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Du Gouffre.....	7	105	15	.....	.....
Murray.....	8	175	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
Ste. Marguerite, N.E. Branch...	6	1,021	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	9	3 Grilse and 2 Winnonish.
do N.W. do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No returns,
A Mars.....	28	366	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	8	1 Grilse.
Little Saguenay ..	7	105	15	25	10	Anglers arrived too late.
Anse St. Jean.....	3	38	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....
Sault au Cochon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not angled.
Laval .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Godbout.....	239	2,811	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	7	Water low; no fishing in lower pool.
Romaine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not angled.
Mingan.....	17	239 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Angled only during four days.
Mistassini.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	Only partially angled.
Besocie.....	3	38	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	10	do
Manitou.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not angled.
Moisie	154	3,396	22 $\frac{1}{19}$	39	7	
Kegashka	6	90	15	.....	.....	Angled only during a couple of days.
St. John.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not angled.
Natashquan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Watsheeshoo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Washeecootai.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Rimouski.....	74	1,200	18	30	10	
Metis.....	42	937	22 $\frac{2}{3}$	44	12	
Matane.....	60	600	10	.....	.....
Little S.W. Bic.....	23	149	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
St. Anne des Monts.....	62	1,248	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	9	
Magdalen	18	263	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	7	
York	97	2,149	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	
St. John.....	67	317	12 $\frac{1}{5}$	.....	.....
Dartmouth.....	73	1,740	23	.....	.....
Grand	129	2,165	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	7	
Grand Pabos.....	18	189	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	6	
Little Pabos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not angled.
Bonaventure.....	40	664	16 $\frac{3}{5}$	28	.....
Little Cascapedia.....	7	200	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
Grand do	305	3,173	16	50	.....	One salmon, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., killed.
Matapedia.....	171	3,952	23	41	.....
Upsalquitch.....	2	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	Only angled one day.
Restigouche, Lower Division ...	177	2,887	22	16	.....
do Middle do	413	9,402	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	.....
do Upper do	367	5,928	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	.....
Jacquet.....	12	120	10	.....	.....
S.W. Miramichi.....	13	138	10 $\frac{8}{13}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	
Nepissiguit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No returns.
do (Rough Waters).....	45	630	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,684	46,962	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	

APPENDIX No. 10.

REPORT OF W. H. WYLDE, ESQ., INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

PORT MULGRAVE, 31st December, 1878.

To the Hon. JAMES C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit my third annual report of the yield and value of the fisheries of Nova Scotia for the year 1878, amounting to \$6,131,599.64, showing an increase of \$603,741.27 over last year. This is a pleasing fact to note, when we have had to contend with a very depressed market for the past season, for the most of these staples, which I hope may assist many engaged in the fisheries to still prosecute that business another year.

Enclosed you will find tables showing the increase and decrease of amounts from the several counties for the years 1877 and 1878 compared; and also a statement of the number of licensed fish-traps with the approximate quantities of fish taken in the year 1878.

The catch of mackerel in Yarmouth and Shelburne counties has been upon the whole, I think, profitable for those engaged in the trap-net fishing, and although the size of the mackerel taken has been something smaller than in former years, yet by having the means of quick transit and packing them in ice, they have been able to obtain a good price for the most of them, and there has been a good demand for the balance by vessels engaged in the bank fishing.

The lobster fishing shows an increase over last year of 592,066 cans; this is becoming a large business in the Province, but in too many places the labelers at the packing establishments do not give this Province the credit, for they use labels from Portland and Boston and other ports of the United States on the cans and boxes put up in this Province.

In the county of Shelburne the total value has increased \$213,880.50 over last year; cod has increased 28,872 quintals; herrings, 8,793 brls.; and lobsters, 242,024 cans.

It is very difficult to come at the exact amount of fish consumed in this Province, but in as far as can be ascertained by the returns, and comparing them, they will average about 10 per cent of the whole amount.

I will forward copies of the reports received from the Overseers of the several counties, which will show the opinions of some, the suggestions of others, and the complaints of a few, all of which I hope may be beneficial for the general improvement of the fishery laws and regulations.

The decrease in the fisheries are from salmon fresh in ice, mackerel in cans, smoked herrings, haddock, smelt and fish oil. The catch of other kinds of fish have all increased, and some largely.

The catch of small mackerel taken in Guysboro' county have been valued at \$3 per barrel.

Hake sounds are becoming quite a valuable article of export, and I fear they have been left out of many of the returns on account of not having a column for such an article, and I recommend that new blanks be struck off, with the addition of hake sounds and a few more articles of the fishery that are now becoming valuable for exportation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. H. WYLDE,

Inspector of Fisheries for Nova Scotia.

TABLE showing the actual increase of the several productions of the Fisheries in the Province of Nova Scotia over the Year 1877.

Articles..	Increase.	Decrease.
Salmon..... barrels.	157	
do..... in ice		70,575
do..... smoked.	8,970	
do..... in cans.	5,965	
Mackerel..... barrels.	16,060	
do..... cans.		54,161
Herrings..... barrels.	17,121	
do..... boxes.		21,615
Alewives..... barrels.	305	
Cod..... cwt.	57,912	
Tongues and Sounds..... barrels.	17	
Pollock..... cwt.	7,697	
Hake..... do	8,831	
Haddock..... do		17,768
Halibut..... lbs.	24,806	
Shad..... barrels.	2,709	
Bass..... lbs.	6,725	
Trout..... do	975	
Smelt..... do		25,147
Eels..... barrels.	519	
Oysters..... do		62
Lobsters..... cans.	592,066	
Fish Oil..... gallons.		7,186
Fish Guano..... tons.	309	
Fish Manure..... barrels.	326	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Value of the Fisheries in each County of the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Years 1877 and 1878.

Counties.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Annapolis.....	78,053 50	58,939 25		19,114 25
Antigonish.....	63,129 00	63,464 40	335 40	
Cumberland.....	60,614 75	40,483 75		20,131 00
Colchester.....	30,770 50	52,596 65	21,826 15	
Cape Breton.....	191,127 80	240,179 65	49,051 85	
Digby.....	282,704 90	421,905 60	139,200 70	
Guysborough.....	474,011 55	464,094 74		9,916 81
Halifax.....	819,943 10	966,955 70	147,012 60	
Hants.....	5,626 20	8,701 25	3,075 05	
Inverness.....	358,906 72	395,971 27	37,064 55	
Kings.....	65,075 50	89,494 75	24,419 25	
Lunenburg.....	952,860 00	961,096 60	8,236 60	
Pictou.....	23,643 10	23,952 95	309 85	
Queens.....	228,993 80	312,558 78	83,564 98	
Richmond.....	345,863 75	360,816 80		185,046 95
Shelburne.....	649,376 85	863,257 35	213,880 50	
Victoria.....	158,861 85	133,034 50		25,827 35
Yarmouth.....	538,295 50	674,095 65	135,800 15	
Total.....	5,527,858 37	6,131,599 64	863,777 63 260,036 36	260,036 36
Increase.....			603,741 27	

STATEMENT of the Number of Licensed Fish-Traps with the Approximate Quantities of Fish taken, for the Year 1878.

No. of Traps.	Counties.	Fees.	Value of Traps.	Barrels of Mackerel.	Barrels of Herrings.	Barrels of Alewives.	Cwt. of Pollock.
		\$	\$				
30	Yarmouth.....	1,200	58,000	9,769	890		
23	Shelburne.....	920	38,750	7,327	768		
5	Queens.....	200	8,800	5,380	4,764		
1	Digby.....	40	1,000	80			83
1	Lunenburg.....	40	1,200	2,200	3,620		
4	Guysborough.....	160	7,600	1,100	560	150	
2	Victoria.....	80	3,260	500			
68		2,640	118,610	26,336	10,602	150	83

APPENDIX No. II.

REPORT OF W. H. ROGERS, ESQ., FISHERY OFFICER FOR NOVA SCOTIA, ON THE STATE AND CONDITION OF FISHWAYS IN NOVA SCOTIA DURING THE SEASON OF 1878.

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,
31st December, 1878.

To the Honourable J. C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR, —I have the honour to submit the following Report on the state of the fishways and other matters coming under my immediate supervision, as Assistant Inspector of fisheries for Nova Scotia:—

FISHWAYS.

The mode formerly adopted of allowing the local Overseers to construct fishways, has not proved a success, I am sorry to say, in too many instances. At that time I was furnished with wooden models of these structures, and was instructed to direct the local officers to have fishways put into the dams. It was not then thought necessary for me to remain to see each structure properly located and built; the consequence was that but few of them have proved effectual. In a majority of cases, these officers had ideas of their own, which they almost invariably added to the model and my directions. For instance, the Shelburne Overseer had a notion that salmon would swim through a square hole in the bottom of a dam under an eight to ten foot head of water. I could not persuade him to the contrary, and, notwithstanding the positive instructions I gave him to put the upper end of the fishway near the top of the dam, he placed it near the bottom. I did not visit that county again for two or three years, while, of course, no fish ascended, and the people interested became thoroughly prejudiced against the wooden fishway. To satisfy these people and their local officer, I consented to have a brook or bye-water made around the end of the dam at Shelburne, on the Roseway River, telling them at the same time that I had not much faith in it, as in most cases we have had to abandon them and adopt the wooden fishway, which, when properly constructed, will admit the fish to pass whether the season is wet or dry, while the bye-water in a wet season would have too much force of water through it, and in a dry season there would not be sufficient water for the fish to swim in. Accordingly, when I visited the Shelburne dam, in the spring of 1877, about the close of the fishery season, I found the people a good deal excited over what they considered the destruction of their fishery, on account of the inefficiency of the fish-pass, constructed by the local officer, and in accordance with their own ideas. These people, however, like those on the Gaspereau River, in Kings County, did not know that the fish had fallen off everywhere that year, whether there were mill-dams to cause it or not. They were determined to have one-third of the dam taken out, but this of course could not be done legally, and I refused to comply with their unreasonable wishes, but set about building a wooden fishway, which I succeeded in doing amid sundry threats to tear it down as fast as I built it, a deputation of a dozen or so of citizens coming to the dam for the purpose of preventing your officer from discharging his legal duty. The fishway was however built, in due course, and the fish ascended easily, amid the cheers of several lookers-on. This state of things was continued during my stay of two days.

I am decidedly of the opinion that there should be an officer in your Department charged with this business alone, to devote his whole time to the removal of artificial, as well as natural, obstructions to the ascent of fish in our rivers, for there

are in addition to mill dams and natural falls on the larger streams, numberless small streams and outlets from lakes around the shores of this Province, which require openings for the more ready ascent of alwives, smelts, trout, &c., as was done at Ketch Harbour in Halifax County to great profit, a few years ago. The coast fisheries of this Province can be increased almost indefinitely by a proper attention to this, which is a vital part of our whole business; the outlet of many of our small streams are literally closed up with stones, and beaches as is the case with the mouth of the Nine Mile River near Margaret's Bay. A few hundred dollars spent in this service each year in the removal of such obstacles would tell immensely to the advantage of our whole fishery, and the more so as most of our large fish crop is taken in open boats, around our own shores, within the three mile limit.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The new dam built at Oxford last year does not require any fishway, as it is constructed so that the fish can swim over it, the head of water being but about four feet, and the dam so constructed that the water has the form and appearance of passing over a ledge of rocks, rather than a mill dam.

A new fishway was put in Mr. Thompson's dam next above. The next one owned by Mr. Bent, is so low that it does not require a fishway; we have not been anxious, heretofore, to get the fish up the river, as we required all we could catch at Oxford, below the dam, for the Bedford Hatching House.

A new fishway was put in Kerr's dam on Wallace River, as also one on Howard's dam next above. These are two heavy dams, and the new fishways are good; there can be no difficulty for fish of any kind to ascend them.

The fish do not appear to frequent the side of the river where the fishway is located at River Herbert mill dam. The structure is a good one, but another will have to be added on the opposite side of the river, before the fish will ascend properly. I was not present when it was built or I think I should have located it properly in the first instance. It is a most important part of the business to ascertain on which side of the river the fish usually travel in their ascent; this is particularly true of alewives. There are several other fishways to be built in this county next summer.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Seven new fishways were built in this county during the present season. Salmon were more plentiful on Waugh's River this fall, than for many years, and fully as abundant above the dam as below. The new fishway, Warden Urquhart says, works well, as they always will when properly built and located. There will be four or five more needed in this county next summer.

HANTS COUNTY.

The fishways in this county will require to be rebuilt next summer; the old ones being out of repair and inefficient.

KINGS COUNTY.

The principal fishway in this county is that on the dam at White Rock Mills, and no better one can be found in the Dominion.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

The fishways in this county are all out of repair, and will require to be rebuilt. Annapolis River being an important stream, must be attended to next summer. The difficulty in finding the proper owner of the Morton dam prevented anything being done during the past season; Morton's being the lower milldam on the river, it is useless to attend to those above until a passage is made through that one.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

The fishways on Lahave River are all out of repair. A few hours work would have been sufficient to set them in order; yet nothing was done till I got

there, although the fishing season was nearly over. The local officers did not even ask the mill-owners to repair them. Sometimes the fishway was filled with stones by the Indians to prevent the fish from ascending, so that they could be the more easily caught below, and at other times I found a net set right across the lower end of the fishway, so that no fish could possibly get into it, and this in daylight, while the Warden lives but half-a-mile from the dam. I had them repaired, and I am informed that several salmon have been seen above the two lower dams this fall. It is useless to build good fishways if the local officers will not see that they are kept in order during the proper season, and poachers are kept away from them. Fish will not enter a fishway while they are continually chased by poachers.

There are several new fishways required in this county which will need attention next summer.

QUEENS COUNTY.

The fishways on the dams at Milton, on the Mersey, are good, but the river being wide, additional accommodation by adding more ladders is much needed, particularly for alewives. Salmon have largely increased on this stream during the past few years, and many salmon smolts have been seen above the dams each year.

There are three or four public fishing berths in the Liverpool Harbour which ought to be sold at public tender, as the fishery officers have much difficulty in settling disputes among rival claimants, and often serious quarreling cannot be prevented.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

The state of matters on Roseway River is pretty fully discussed in the former part of this Report. The fishways on Clyde and Gordon rivers are out of order and will have to be put right next summer, if the people of those districts will condescend to allow your Department to have anything to do with their affairs. At Shelburne they take the law into their own hands, and many do so in other parts of the county, as such procedure unpunished becomes very contagious.

YARMOUTH AND DIGBY COUNTIES.

These two counties were not visited during the past year, and I cannot say from personal knowledge how the fishways are there. I built two in the former county three years ago, which ought to give satisfaction. I think there are one or two new ones needed on Salmon River in Digby county.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

I did not visit the fishways on Ingraham and Indian Rivers at Margaret's Bay, but hear no complaint. Mr. Todd, the owner of the dams, informs me that he keeps them all in order. A new one was built on Nine Miles River last summer while the alewives were running, which worked well, many fish having ascended it while I was there. This fact was also witnessed by several parties at the time.

I have not visited East Halifax during the past year, but Mr. A. B. Wilmot informs me that the fishway on the Musquodoboit dam works well; he and Overseer Anderson caught several hundred fine salmon at the head of it, as they entered the mill pond, in a few days, both in 1877 and 1878, and that they took 85 in one afternoon. As I have not seen the reports of the local overseers this year, I do not know what Mr. Anderson has to say on those further east in his district. Mr. Wyldie will probably furnish some information on that matter in his report.

PICTOU COUNTY.

Fishways were built on the two lower dams on River John two years ago, but it is a most difficult river in which to locate good fishways, the banks being high and rocky. The river is also subject to heavy ice freshets in the winter and spring, and carries everything before it; not absolutely a part of the dam. The fishways were built so as to avoid this if possible, and as the fish are very scarce in that river I am not prepared to assert that the fishways are all that are necessary. The dams on

Middle and East Rivers were supplied with good fishways in 1877, which I believe are giving satisfaction. The fishway on the dam owned by Mr. Cameron at the Garden of Eden was rebuilt. There are a few fishways still required in this county.

GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Good fishways were placed on McKeen's and Fisher's dams on St. Mary's River, also one on Chisholm's dam on Salmon River, in this county. These are all three built after the most approved model, and ought to admit fish of any kind without difficulty. I am quite sure they will do so.

This concludes all I have done in the improvement of fishways during the past year. My whole attention should be devoted to this branch of my duties next year.

It will require two or three years more to get the whole Province in good order in this respect, personal attention being absolutely necessary in each case, at least until the local officers get a better knowledge of the business than most of them now possess. Some of them however, are beginning to understand the business better. Much progress has doubtless been made, but there is ample room for more. Were the people to be benefitted by the labours of your Department generally possessed of a more intelligent knowledge of the benefits to be conferred upon them, their co-operation instead of their opposition would be better secured.

SAWDUST, &c.

Almost every man you meet has an idea that sawdust kills the fish and is a great injury to the fisheries. While I would not say it does no injury, I do not believe it does a tithe of the harm generally supposed. When I ask such people how they know that sawdust destroys the fish, the answer is, "it gets into their gills and kills them."—How do you know the sawdust kills them? Did you ever see a fish dead which you had reason to suppose was killed with sawdust?—"Well no, I cannot say I have, but everybody says it kills fish." True, but if it killed fish so as to depopulate the rivers, you would see thousands of dead fish along the streams during spawning seasons. I have been about rivers all my life and have caught many thousands of fish among the sawdust as readily as in clear water. Some of the oldest sportsmen in Nova Scotia told me that they would expect to raise a salmon as readily in a river-full of sawdust as in clear water, and that they had done so in the one as often as in the other.

Medway River, in Queens County, was as much afflicted with sawdust as any stream of its size in the Dominion, for more than eight years past, still it is one of the most prolific in its production of salmon, alewives and trout. The same is true of other rivers. The notion that where mills are located at the heads of streams, the sawdust settles on the spawning beds below, is not borne out by facts, at least so far as salmon are concerned, because they spawn in running water in the rapids, and gravel bottoms, where sawdust never lodges. I have carefully examined many rivers in relation to this matter, and found no sawdust where salmon would spawn. Where there are lakes below mills, sawdust will, of course, lodge, and probably injure the quality of the bottom for producing or hatching alewives and other fish which spawn in still waters. But mills are not very common above lakes, this being the case only in two or three places in this Province. Where sawdust settles on the bottom of estuaries and bays around the coast, of course it has the effect of destroying all young fish, and consequently fish food, and to whatever extent it may so settle or lodge, it injures the fisheries. But whether the injury done in this way is of sufficient importance to warrant the enforcement of this law against the lumbering interests, which would have the effect of closing up very many mills, and putting many others to a large amount of expense, I very much doubt. If we can succeed in getting a passage for the fish up and down our rivers, and a fair measure of protection from being destroyed by poachers during close season, I think we shall be able to endure all the injury inflicted upon them by sawdust. All other mill rubbish of course, can, and must be, kept out of the streams for many obvious reasons.

CLOSE TIME FOR SALMON.

The old Nova Scotia law permitted salmon fishing in salt water until the 20th of October, which gave the inhabitants along the rivers emptying into the Strait of Northumberland a chance to get a few fish in the fall. As the law is at present, they cannot take any legally, hence they fish in close season. I think it would prove advantageous to all concerned if the time was extended to the 5th, or 10th of October on those rivers, as the fish do not enter them in the spring or summer months as they do in other parts of the country. These rivers being short, with estuaries of considerable length, the fish are fit for food a month later than on the Miramichi and other large rivers, nor do they spawn as early by three or four weeks; hence the close time might be later without injury to the fishery. I think Mr. A. B. Wilmot will corroborate my statement as to the difference of spawning time on the different rivers. The reason for the difference is, doubtless, because on the larger rivers the fish run up into the fresh water earlier than in the small ones, as in the latter they wait in the estuaries until the fall rains come before they can go up, and of course do not develop into the spawning condition so rapidly in salt as in fresh water. If the rains come, as they sometimes do, early in September, they run up then, and consequently spawn earlier; but if not till the first of October, as was the case last year, they spawn correspondingly late, as was the case last year, hence the fish became fit for food much later on the small streams. If the time was extended, as I suggest, the people would more cheerfully obey the law after that date, and I think the fish would really receive better protection than they do under the present law, while it would make it much easier for your officers, and consequently less expensive. I am aware that these rivers are the nurseries which keep up the salmon fisheries on the Merriomish beaches and elsewhere in the Gulf, and hence the necessity that they should receive proper protection, which I believe will be better attained by allowing the people to fish in salt water as late as stated above.

ALEWIVES.

In 1874 and 1875, the Province of Nova Scotia produced nearly 14,000 barrels of these fish each year, while they fell off to about 7,000 barrels in 1876, and to 5,000 in 1877. The decrease is the same on rivers obstructed, like the Tusket in Yarmouth and Margaree in Inverness counties, as on rivers having mill-dams like the Gaspe-reau, in Kings, or the Roseway, in Shelburne county. The movements of these fish are as uncertain and as difficult to be accounted for as the usual fluctuating movements of other wild animals or wild birds. I have no idea that they are leaving us altogether; they will return shortly and more abundant than ever. When they do return they will find the obstacles to their ascent much less than when they were last here, as many new and commodious fishways have been constructed in the mill-dams during the past two or three years. The alewives are a very important fish. If they leave us, so will the cod and others of this race in large measure. If the young alewives are not found in our bays and estuaries in abundance, mackerel will not visit our shores, but seek food in other latitudes. Hence, I would strongly urge the passage of a law or Regulation, to allow no fishing for alewives from Thursday evening at 6 o'clock to the same hour on Monday morning of each week. Brush weirs and seines should also be prohibited in rivers and estuaries, except for the purpose of taking coast or sea fish.

SMELTS.

These fish are becoming more and more valuable each year since the opening of our railways. We require a close time for them in this Province, from the 1st April to the 30th June.

LOBSTERS.

The present close time is about right for the central portion of the Province, but it should be ten days earlier in the western, and ten days later in the eastern Counties, as all migratory or river fish enter the rivers in the western Counties

three weeks earlier than in the eastern, and lobsters are governed by the same general influences, I have no doubt. Nearly all the lobster packers located at the upper portion of the Straits of Northumberland have been compelled to suspend operations, as they find it impossible to pack them so that they won't spoil. Considerable money has been lost in that section in this business. The cause of this is difficult to ascertain. I am inclined to think, however, that inasmuch as that section of the Gulf is shallow, the water much warmer in the summer months, affects the fish so that they will not keep, no matter how well they are put up. This will account for the large falling off in the yield of lobsters in Cumberland County during the past two years. These fish are very abundant and very fine in that locality, but cannot at present, at all events, be utilized for commercial purposes, which is a serious loss and inconvenience to the inhabitants of that portion of the county.

SHAD FISHERIES.

There are caught annually, chiefly in the Bay of Fundy, from five to eight thousand barrels of these fish in this Province. They are chiefly marketed in the United States, and are worth from \$9 to \$10 per barrel. They always meet with a ready sale, because of their nice flavour and fatness.

They are usually caught between the 20th of June and the end of July. They are not propagated in our streams, but spawn in American rivers, further south, probably early in March, and come north to the Bay of Fundy to feed on a peculiar worm called by our fishermen the "shad worm," which abounds on the flats of the bay. These fish, as well as salmon, become very fat in consequence of the food they obtain in the muddy waters of the Bay of Fundy.

These fish are caught in brush weirs, stake and drift nets, with meshes of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, extension length. The chief difficulty with this fishery is that it is over-fished. I think the brush weirs should pay a license fee like other traps, and the fishermen should be compelled to put a netting in the bunt of each weir, sufficient to allow all small fish to escape, and to open them from Saturday night until Monday, or forfeit their license. Drift nets should not be allowed, except a certain length for each boat; what that length should be I am not at present prepared to say. The length of stake nets is already fixed by regulations. What few shad enter our rivers for spawning are sufficiently protected by the laws and regulations relating to alewives, as they ascend the rivers at the same time. There being an Inspector of Fisheries in this Province who has given his whole attention to these subjects which come more immediately under his supervision, I presume he will report more fully upon many abuses which need remedying than I am able to do; my time having for the most part been taken up with the construction and repair of fishways during the past three or four years.

The County Regulations will need revision in at least some of the counties, but this could not be properly done except by conferring with county officers on the subject. I could, of course, suggest many changes and improvements, but as it is not desirable to change these regulations often, I would respectfully suggest that it be left for the present, and that the Inspector should collect all necessary information next summer, by personal conference with the local officers, to enable him to amend the regulations, which is very much needed, in some counties in particular.

As I am not in possession of the statistical returns of the yield of fish for this year, I cannot say anything as to the decrease or increase, or the causes for such fluctuations in any of the fisheries during the past year. Your Inspector will, however, furnish you with all necessary information and suggestions on these points.

An industry which yields annually to the people of Nova Scotia alone over *six millions* of dollars per annum, and which may be made to produce double that amount, is worthy of being fostered.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. ROGERS,

Fishery Officer.

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed, &c.,

COUNTIES	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.												
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, brls.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, brls.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.									Value.
<i>Annapolis.</i>			\$		\$			\$		\$									
Margaretville.	1	14	250	4	17	340	44	1500	1000	2	100	...	900	...	...	60	...	1200	...
Port George.	2	75	3700	20	18	360	36	1200	1200	1	50	...	115	...	...	50	...	1000	1600
Port William. ....	...	...	...	...	20	400	40	1300	1250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2000	...
Chute's Cove. ....	...	...	...	...	20	300	40	2400	1200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1500	...
Phiney Cove. ....	...	...	...	...	20	360	40	2700	1350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1160	...
Young Cove. ....	...	...	...	...	15	180	30	400	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...
Leonard Cove.	1	30	500	...	10	200	20	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...
Gut Station. ....	...	...	...	...	20	400	40	2000	1000	2	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Goat Island. ....	...	...	...	...	30	900	60	3000	1500	10	800	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	1000
Annapolis.	1	50	2000	6	1	20	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laquille River. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis River. ....	...	...	...	...	4	40	20	90	45	2	100	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nictaux River. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Round Hill. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	5	169	6450	30	175	3500	370	15590	9245	18	1125	...	2915	...	...	210	...	8410	2600

RECAPITULATION.—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon.....		15 00	...
do Fresh, on ice.....	2,915 brls. at.....	0 15	437 25
do Smoked.....	...	0 15	...
do in cans.....	...	0 15	...
Mackerel.....	210 brls. at.....	10 00	2,100 00
do in cans.....	...	0 15	...
Herrings.....	8,410 brls at.....	4 00	33,640 00
do Smoked, in boxes.....	2,600 do ".....	0 25	650 00
Alewives.....	25 do ".....	3 50	87 50
Cod.....	1,530 cwt. ".....	4 25	6,502 50
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	...	7 00	...
Pollack.....	625 cwt. at.....	3 50	2,187 50
Hake.....	1,575 do ".....	3 50	5,512 50

No. 12.

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds and Quantities of in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year, 1878.

KINDS OF FISH.											FISH PRO- DUCTS.		ALUE.		WHERE MARKETED.			
Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, brls.		
100	350	50	400	250	5500	4000	2000	10000	800	2000	100	500	6,745 00	400	250	9,499 75	St. John, Boston, Halifax and An- napolis. Eight per cent. used in the County.	
50	100	150	300	100	2000	10000	800	2000	100	500	200	8,895 00	100	100	8,655 00			
180	100	70	500	180	10000	800	2000	100	500	200	8,895 00	100	100	8,655 00				
100	50	25	175	100	2000	100	500	180	10000	800	2000	100	500	200	8,895 00			
100	50	25	100	100	2000	100	500	180	10000	800	2000	100	500	200	8,895 00			
100	50	25	100	100	2000	100	500	180	10000	800	2000	100	500	200	8,895 00			
100	50	25	100	100	2000	100	500	180	10000	800	2000	100	500	200	8,895 00			
100	50	25	100	100	2000	100	500	180	10000	800	2000	100	500	200	8,895 00			
100	50	25	100	100	2000	100	500	180	10000	800	2000	100	500	200	8,895 00			
100	50	25	100	100	2000	100	500	180	10000	800	2000	100	500	200	8,895 00			
25	1530	625	1575	980	26300	10	1000	1000	200	500	200	100	2760	1640	58,939 25			

ANNAPOLIS.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
Haddock	980 cwt. at	\$ 3 50	\$ 3,430 00
Halibut	26,300 lbs. "	0 06	1,578 00
Shad	10 brls. "	8 00	80 00
Bass	1,000 lbs. "	0 06	60 00
Trout	1,000 do "	0 06	60 00
Smelt		0 06	
Eels		9 00	
Oysters		3 00	
Lobsters		0 15	
Fish Oil	2,760 gall. at	0 65	1,794 00
Fish Guano		15 00	
Fish used as manure	1,640 brls. at	0 50	820 00
Total			58,939 25

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.												
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs										
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, brls.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, brls.	Herrings, smoked, in boxes.
<i>Antigonish.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$								
Antigonish					15	600	45	3284	3960			40	14000			400		200	
Arasaig					25	750	75	4670	5750				1000			250		60	
Morristown.....	1	25	600	5	60	1800	180	9820	10500							750		400	
Tracadie	6	300	9000	60	55	2200	165	4000	5000						2640	500		500	
Total.....	7	325	9600	65	155	5350	465	21774	25210			40	15000		2640	1900		1160	

RECAPITULATION—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.		Rate.	Totals.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon.....	40 brls.	at.....	15 00	600 00
do Fresh, in ice.....	15,000 lbs.	".....	0 15	2,250 00
do Smoked.....			0 15	
do in cans.....	2,640 lbs.	at.....	0 15	396 00
Mackerel.....	1,900 brls.	".....	10 00	19,000 00
do in cans.....			0 15	
Herrings.....	1,160 brls.	at.....	4 00	4,640 00
do Smoked, in boxes.....			0 25	
Alewives.....			3 50	
Cod.....	2,730 cwt.	at.....	4 25	11,602 50
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....			7 00	
Pollack.....			3 50	
Hake.....	1,300 cwt.	at.....	3 50	4,550 00

and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRO- DUCTS.		VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED.
Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.			Fish used as Manure, brls.
....	800	....	....	500	200	....	....	....	....	600	100	150	....	200	....	....	\$ cts.
....	230	....	....	100	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	14,866 00
....	1500	....	....	650	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	210	....	....	18,586 50
....	200	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	....	110136	200	....	....	25,431 40
....	2730	....	....	1300	500	....	....	....	....	600	140	150	110136	630	....	....	63,464 40
Shipped United States and Halifax \$55,964 40 Fish used in County... 7,500 00 \$63,464 40																	

ANTIGONISH.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Haddock.....	500 cwt. at.....	3 50	1,750 00
Halibut.....	.....	0 06	.....
Shad.....	.....	8 00	.....
Bass.....	.....	0 06	.....
Trout.....	.....	0 06	.....
Smelt.....	600 lbs. at.....	0 06	36 00
Eels.....	140 brls. ".....	9 00	1,260 00
Oysters.....	150 " ".....	3 00	450 00
Lobsters.....	110,136 cans. at.....	0 15	16,520 40
Fish Oil.....	630 gallons, at.....	0 65	409 50
Fish Guano.....	.....	15 00	.....
Fish as Manure.....	.....	0 50	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	63,464 40

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.											
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, brls.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, brls.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.								
<i>Cumberland.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$								
Fort Lawrence							8	200	150				100						
Amherst							16	400	300				500						
Manudie							11	650	550				1000						
Apple River.....				1	40	3	100	50					100					100	
Advocate				3	120	9	300	150		1	40					75		250	
Spence's Island.....				4	300	15	150	75		1	75					25		450	100
Port Grenville				5	250	15				5	100	500			10		300		
Parsboro'				3	150	15				3	60	400					250		
Swa Islands										3	120	1000					250		
Goose River																40		50	
North Port																		30	
Pugwash.....																		25	
Pugwash River																30			
River Philip.....																20			
Tidnish					4	120	6			700	700							330	
Toney Bay.....																		40	
Wallace.....					5	150	10			400	300								
Wallace Bay and River																			
Total					25	1130	108	1800	1275	1113	1395	3600			200		2075	100	

RECAPITULATION.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon		15 00	
do Fresh, in ice	3,600 lbs. at	0 15	540 00
do Smoked		0 15	
do in cans		0 15	
Mackerel	200 brls. at	10 00	2,000 00
do in cans		0 15	
Herrings	2,075 brls. at	4 00	8,300 00
do Smoked	100 boxes "	0 25	25 00
Alewives	485 brls. "	3 50	1,697 50
Cod	500 cwt. "	4 25	2,125 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds		7 00	
Pollack	295 cwt. "	3 50	1,032 50
Hake	325 cwt. "	3 50	1,137 50

and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED.	
Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.			Fish used as Manure, brls.
15							75										667 50	Home con-
25							350		250	100							2,988 70	sumption.
45							425			4000				8			3,973 50	do
25	20	40	50						200					40			754 75	do
100	50	60	400											10			2,616 50	do
50	25	40	500											50			2,560 25	do
250	100	75	1000	1				200						25			3,328 25	do
50	60	50	1500					500						75	10		1,863 25	do
25	40	60	1200	200				100						25	5		3,370 25	do
														40	4		600 00	do
								2000									240 00	do
																	400 00	do
400								4000	600	5000	15	300					1,100 00	Halifax.
																	2,411 00	Home con-
																		sumption and
													18432				4,034 80	West Indies.
													57600				8,800 00	do
																		England and
												40					120 00	Halifax and
																		home con-
												200					600 00	sumption.
																		do
485	500	295	325	4650	1051	6000	1850	9100	15	640	76032	273	19				40,483 75	

CUMBERLAND.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Haddock		3 50	
Halibut		0 06	
Shad	4,650 lbs.	0 06	279 00
Bass	1,051 brls.	8 00	8,408 00
Trout	6,000 lbs.	0 06	360 00
Smelt	1,850 lbs.	0 06	111 00
Eels	9,100 lbs.	0 06	546 00
Oysters	15 brls.	9 00	135 00
Lobsters	640 brls.	3 00	1,920 00
Fish Oil	76,032 cans	0 15	11,404 80
Fish Guano	273 galls.	0 65	177 45
Fish used as Manure	19 tons	15 00	285 00
		0 50	
Total			40,483 75

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING						FISHING MATERIAL.											
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, brls.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, brls.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.									Value.
Colchester.			\$		\$			\$		\$								
Five Islands.....				5	150	13		200	4	500	3	100					25	
Economy Village.....				1	30	15	300	50	10	3500							75	100
Economy Point.....						10			6	6000							20	
Upper Economy.....				10	300	28	3500	600	5	1600	6	400					25	
Little Bass River.....				3	100	8	1050	200	2	200	2	100					10	
Bass River.....				2	50	7	600	100	2	800	2	150						
Birch Hill.....				3	100	8	900	150	1	800	3	150						
Portapique.....				1	40	7	300	50	4	700	2							
Highland Village.....				5	200	11	1500	300	1	150	5	200						
Great Village Point....				5	200	10	1200	200			3	400						
Great Village.....				2	80	4	500	120				400						
Little Dyke.....				7	210	14	2000	280				1000						
Debert.....				2	50	4	600	100				840						
Moss Town.....				5	150	10	1500	250				1925						
Stirling.....				18	420	22												50
Lower Stewiacke.....				10	50	10	75	90				730						
Forest Glen.....				3	15	3	20	27				300						
Middle Stewiacke.....																		
Fresh Fish used by in- habitants of Stewi- acke.....																		
Totals.....				82	2145	184	14045	2717	35	14250	26	6695					205	100

RECAPITULATION.—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Rate.	Total.
Salmon.....	26 brls. at.....	\$ 15 00	\$ 390 00
do Fresh, in ice.....	6,695 lbs. ".....	0 15	1,004 25
do Smoked.....		0 15	
do in cans.....		0 15	
Mackerel.....		10 00	
do in cans.....		0 15	
Herrings, brls.....	205 brls. at.....	4 00	820 00
do Smoked.....	100 boxes ".....	0 25	25 00
Alewives.....		3 50	
Cod, cwt.....	100 cwt. at.....	4 25	425 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....		7 00	
Pollack.....		3 50	
Hake.....		3 50	
Haaddock.....		3 50	

and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—*Continued*

KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRO- DUCTS.								
Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, brls.	VALUE.	WHERE MARKETING.
	80						130							30			\$ cts.	
	20						520							20			1,559 50	
							490										4,583 00	
							580										4,000 00	
							130										4,890 00	
							180										1,125 00	
							239										1,492 50	
							262			5000							1,979 50	
							170										2,426 00	
							100										1,465 00	
							30										905 00	
							75										300 00	
							50										750 00	
							124										526 00	
																	1,280 75	
									3000	10000							24,230 00	
							2		400	12000							809 50	Three-fourths exported to United States and New Brunswick; one- fourth in Nova Scotia
							1		200								65 00	Home and France.
									200								12 00	Home consumption and in the Province.
																	137 90	
	100						3083	3800		27000			155000	50			52,596 65	

COLCHESTER.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Rate.		Total.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Halibut.....			0 06		
Shad.....	3,083 brls. at.....		8 00	24,664	00
Bass.....			0 06		
Trout.....	3,800 lbs. at.....		0 06	228	00
Smelt.....	27,000 do ".....		0 06	1,620	00
Eels.....			9 00		
Oysters.....			3 00		
Lobsters.....	155,000 cans at.....		0 15	23,250	00
Fish Oil.....	50 galls. at.....		0 65	32	50
Fish Guano.....			15 00		
Fish used as Manure.....			0 50		
Fresh Fish used in Stewiacke.....				137	90
Total.....				52,596	65

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING						FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, brls.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs.	Herrings, brls.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.								Value.
<i>Cape Breton.</i>			\$		\$			\$		\$							
Sydney, Fork's River					7	56	7	120	50								
Coxheath					10	162	22	552	231								139
Point Edward.....					9	90	18	414	164			5	200				170
S. side of N. W. Arm					14	140	28	560	224								132
Albert Bridge					8	80	8	512	112				500				14
Mira River					9	80	18	570	180				4 2000				
Mira Gut.....	1	21	300	4	5	309	14	560	224			10	720			21	20
Round Island.....					10	90	18	900	320			6	1200	3500			105
False Bay Beach.....					16	144	16	440	150			4	400				140
Wadden's Cove.....					17	170	17	600	150								250
South Cow Bay.....					12	488	31	1280	448			12	400				580
Flint Island					1	18	2	40	14								10
Black Brook.....					2	40	4	260	91								110
North Cow Bay.....					37	600	67	660	231								190
Long Beach.....					6	36	12	280	98								66
Schooner Pond.....					11	113	21	480	166								190
Big Glace Bay.....					10	120	22	600	270			6	250				250
Little Glace Bay.....					21	440	42	1520	586								600
Bridgeport.....					17	308	33	480	168								210
Lingan Barachois.....					10	192	23	400	142								128
Low Point Shore					33	462	62	1740	623								503
South Bar.....					42	470	66	2540	756			1	5800				538
N. W. Brook and Grand Lake							15	270	60								
Salmon River.....					2	16	2	49	16								2
Kilkenny Lake.....																	
Black Brook																	
Belfrey					12	720	36	720	360							90	120
Gabarus.....	1	36	700	7	86	2600	256	8000	4300	500	650					430	1720
Kennington Cove.....					9	226	25	400	200							10	270
Louisburg.....					60	1800	140	2200	1075			10	600			720	1800
Big Loraine.....					33	1260	72	5660	2490			15				600	800
Little Loraine.....					19	780	45	2750	1270			25	600			400	800
Baulin.....					15	550	35	950	475			20				60	400
Main à Dieu and Scatarie					36	1487	100	4320	2160			20			9600	540	900
Mira Bay and Chate-lone					49	1470	120	4400	2200			50				400	1019

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED.
Herrings, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.		
9										500	600	10						
		53								300	400	8				26		187 50
		10									1000	6				5		912 15
																		944 75
		6																
24		40			16					800	1000	4				20		553 50
		15			2	6	250	1		100		8	9			20		598 00
2		580				40	3200			1000	2000	20	4			8		584 95
																290		3,912 50
		90										3				45	5	Home, Halifax and Sydney.
		250				16	1800			400	700	20				125	2	1,728 75
		660				55	3400									330	2	Home, Halifax & Cow Bay.
		800				60	2600									400		do
		20														10		Halifax.
		190				16	1400			300						95		do
		490				6	3800				1000	20				245		131 50
		25														12		Cow Bay.
		60					2200									30		1,467 25
		30					700			200	2500	15				15	4	Home and Halifax.
		300				15	5800									150	3	3,490 75
		190				10	1800				1200	40				95		378 05
		230				10	1000					25				115		Home.
																		806 50
																		do
																		1,663 75
																		Home and Halifax.
																		do
																		do
																		2,284 25
																		do
																		1,884 25
																		Lingan and Halifax.
																		do
																		Halifax.
																		Home and Halifax.
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																		2,284 25
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RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING						FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, brls.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans. lbs.	Herrings, brls.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.								Value.
<i>Cape Breton--Con- cluded.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$						
Mira River and Lewis Bay.....					28	140	30	450	275				400				
East Bay, Big Pond.....					20	200	30	500	250						2		300
N. of E. Bay in- cluding Boula- drie Islands.....	20	600	6000	140	22	660	44	4500	6750				4000				500
Total.....	22	657	7000	151	698	16508	1501	50668	27279	500	650	188	16670	3900	9600	3273	12877

RECAPITULATION.—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon	188 brls. at.....	15 00	2,820 00
Salmon, fresh, in ice.....	16,670 lbs. ".....	0 15	2,500 50
Salmon, smoked	3,900 " ".....	0 15	585 00
Salmon, in cans	9,600 " ".....	0 15	1,440 00
Mackerel.....	3,273 brls. ".....	10 00	32,730 00
Mackerel, in cans.....	" ".....	0 15	
Herrings	12,877 brls. ".....	4 00	51,508 00
Herrings, smoked, in boxes	" ".....	0 25	
Alewives	80 brls. ".....	3 50	280 00
Cod	28,276 cwt. ".....	4 25	120,173 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	" ".....	7 00	
Pollack.....	" ".....	3 50	
Hake.....	218 cwt. ".....	3 50	763 00

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED.		
Herrings, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, brls.	Cod, Cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.			Fish used as Manure, brls.	
..... 15	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	300	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	500	60	60	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2600	.....	.....	.....	200	15000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	550	.....	.....	.....
..... 80	28276	.....	.....	218	2619	49400	3	...	5700	24800	279	98	2448	15013	31	.....	.....	.....
																		\$	cts.	
																		287	50	Home.
																		2,941	00	do
																		15,682	50	Home and
																		240,179	65	Halifax.

CAPE BRETON.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Haddock	2,619 cwt.	"	3 50	9,166 50
Halibut	49,400 lbs.	"	0 06	2,964 00
Shad	3 brls.	"	8 00	24 00
Bass	"	"	0 06	.....
Trout	5,700 lbs.	"	0 06	342 00
Smelt	24,800	"	0 06	1,488 00
Eels	279 brls	"	9 00	2,511 00
Oysters	98	"	3 00	294 00
Lobsters	2,448 cans	"	0 15	367 20
Fish Oil	15,013 galls.	"	0 65	9,758 45
Fish Guano	31 tons	"	15 00	465 00
Fish used as Manure	"	"	0 50	.....
Total .....		.....	.....	240,179 65

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels.

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.											
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.								
<i>Digby.</i>			\$			\$		\$		\$								
Digby	8	335	6600	64	22	540	44	750	750	5	800				50		400	
Digby Gut.....					20	600	40	600	500								400	
Gulliver's Cove.....					25	600	50	750	400								360	
Centerville.....	4	100	2600	35	17	450	34	500	460								450	
Sandy and Mink Cove.....	4	80	1600	24	22	450	44	750	630	2	200	3500			200		100	
Little River					25	900	50	600	650						250		230	
Sea Wall					10	200	20			3	600				300			
St. Mary's.....					60	1800	120			9	2600				1576		146	700
Weymouth.....					20	400	40	600	540	3	1100				500		50	
Hillsburgh.....	2	70	3000	16	12	240	24	275	250	2	150							
Cove.....	1	10	300	6	25	500	50	350	200	8	1600				500			500
Griffen's Cove										1	1000				600		800	
Beliveau's Cove.....	2	40	500	10	21	800	42	420	240	1	200				600		10	
Grosses Coques.....					5	100	10	75	40	1	200				150		75	
Church Point.....	2	75	1500	15	21	800	42	420	240	1	200				200		30	
Saulnierville					10	400	20	200	100						50		10	
Meteghan	5	150	3000	30	30	1000	60	3000	1500						60		20	
Cape St. Mary's.....	7	240	5000	50	20	1000	40	3000	1500						30		300	
Salmon River.....					8	320	16	160	96			500	100					
Beaver River.....					5	100	10	75	40						5		5	
Black Point.....										1	1000				80			
Westport	40	550	18450	170	75	2000	150	3200	1550						133		276	500
Freeport.....	18	330	11480	80	55	1650	110	3000	1500	1	200	200			110		300	175
Tiverton.....	8	180	6000	60	34	700	68	3000	1500						28		160	1000
Totals	101	2160	59950	560	542	14550	1084	21985	12686	35	9850	4200	100		5422		4122	2875

and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRO- DUCTS.			Value.	WHERE MARKETING.	
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.			Fish used as manure, barrels.
...	1600	5	1600	750	900	1425	...	...	...	...	...	...	25000	950	...	100	\$	cts.
...	500	1½	300	260	175	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	60	24,813	00
...	225	1	250	700	60	1600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	75	7,043	00
...	1600	3	500	2500	1500	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	975	...	250	6,526	75
...	450	1	413	50	420	1600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	...	100	25,219	75
...	300	1	275	425	350	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	150	8,367	00
...	200	1	100	300	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	200	22,464	50
...	20	...	35	...	...	435	...	...	...	5000	3	...	...	52	...	60	6,077	00
...	50	...	25	50	750	...	...	...	3000	7000	15	...	...	36	...	100	20,997	30
...	900	2	60	...	72	2000	...	...	1500	...	4	...	...	850	...	50	9,103	40
...	250	...	23	60	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	5,124	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,710	00
...	50	2	60	25	1000	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	9,200	00
...	25	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	10,118	25
...	500	3	500	100	1000	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	2,089	05
...	50	1	50	...	80	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	10,000	75
...	4000	3	2500	200	3000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	1,290	75
...	4000	5	2500	500	4000	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	38,331	00
...	2	...	20	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	43,143	75
...	20	...	5	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	867	00
...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	50
...	8600	21	2435	1964	5439	6200	...	...	...	...	...	...	44144	6000	...	500	1,090	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,832	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	00
...	2000	20	2000	950	2000	3000	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	4000	...	200	31,458	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	00
...	2966	20	1434	2964	2700	2200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2160	...	100	40,344	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,450	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	00
2	28356	90½	15193	11798	23763	26725	515	...	4500	12000	47	...	159144	19355	...	1945	421,905	60

Halifax, St. John, United States and Yarmouth. About one-eighth of the amount of the fish in this return is used in the county.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels

RECAPITULA

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon		15 00	
do Fresh, in ice.....	4,200 lbs. at.....	0 15	630 00
do Smoked	100 do ".....	0 15	15 00
do in cans		0 15	
Mackerel.....	5,422 brls. at.....	10 00	54,220 00
do in cans.....		0 15	
Herrings	4,122 brls. at.....	4 00	16,488 00
do Smoked.....	2,875 boxes ".....	0 25	718 75
Alewives	2 brls. ".....	3 50	7 00
Cod.....	28,356 cwt. ".....	4 25	120,513 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	90½ brls. ".....	7 00	633 50
Pollack.....	15,193 cwt. ".....	3 50	53,175 50
Hake	11,798 do ".....	3 50	41,293 00
Haddock	23,763 do ".....	3 50	83,170 50

and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

TION.—DIGBY.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Halibut.....	26,725 lbs. at.....	0 06	1,603 50
Shad.....	515 brls. ".....	8 00	4,120 00
Bass.....	.....	0 06	.....
Trout.....	4,500 lbs. at.....	0 06	270 00
Smelt.....	12,000 do ".....	0 06	720 00
Eels.....	47 brls. ".....	9 00	423 00
Oysters.....	.....	3 00	.....
Lobsters, in cans.....	159,144 lbs. at.....	0 15	23,871 60
Fish Oil.....	19,355 galls. ".....	0 65	12,580 75
Fish Guano.....	.....	15 00	.....
Fish used as manure.....	1,945 brls. at.....	0 50	972 50
Hake Sounds.....	6,300 lbs. ".....	1 00	6,300 00
Fresh Fish.....	6,000 do ".....	0 03	180 00
Total.....	.....		421,905 60

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.											
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs	Salmon in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.								Value.
<i>Guysborough.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$							
Fisherman's Har- bour to Coddles Harbour.	4	111	5000	21	110	3700	160	10000	4500	3	300				1152	350	2750	
New Harbour.					70	1820	130	7200	3600			1				200	600	
Torbay to Char- los' Cove.....	1	43	1500	12	194	3880	360	16000	8000							240	350	
Charles Cove to Raspberry.....					260	9000	295	20800	10400	2	300	20						
South Shore ...					115	2300	165	13000	6500	19	3700	30				500	3250	
Canso, Dover, &c	6	240	12000	30	164	11600	314	31200	15600	20	3600	40				50	200	
Guysborough.....	2	60	1200	10	100	3000	150	20000	10000	5	750	45				2500	2000	
North Shore.....					95	2750	135	18000	9000	4	400	20				250	500	
Strait of Canso..	4	199	6400	56	120	3000	180	24000	12000	6	600					225	1350	
Green Island....					3	60	6			1	2000					2100	2000	
Fox Island.....	1	50	1000		3	60	8			1	2000					100	150	
Dover Bay.....					3	60	8			1	1565					100	70	
										1						120	210	
Bickerton					9	160	26	1260	441							64	300	
Holland's Har- bour.....					6	60	10	140	49							3	52	
Indian Harbour..	4	245	2409	29	46	460	29	1500	525							5	245	
Wine Harbour...					8	100	17	480	168			20	200			7	320	
St. Mary's					40	632	140	1600	480			8	18200	8400		80	385	
Gegogan.....					13	204	16	480	144					700			120	
Little Liscombe					14	350	28	1400	490				350			24	145	
Spanish Bay.....					6	150	19	280	98							10	56	
Big Liscomb....					16	320	34	320	112				600			10	172	
Marie Joseph ..					35	700	65	2400	840				400			20	340	
Ecum Secum....					29	580	32	800	280				1015	700		75	409	
Total	22	948	29509	149	1459	44946	2327	170860	96172	62	15215	184	20765	9800	1152	7033	15974	

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon	184 brls., fat.....	15 00	2,760 00
“ Fresh, in ice.....	20,765 lbs. “	0 15	3,114 75
“ Smoked.....	9,800 “ “	0 15	1,470 00
“ in cans.....	1,152 “ “	0 15	172 80
Mackerel.....	7,033 brls. “	10 00	70,330 00
“ in cans.....	“ “	0 15	.....
Herrings.....	15,974 “ “	4 00	63,896 00
“ Smoked, in boxes	“ “	0 25	.....
Alewives.....	398 “ “	3 50	1,393 00
Cod.....	18,082 cwt. “	4 25	76,848 50
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	89 brls. “	7 00	623 00
Pollack.....	13 cwt. “	3 50	45 50
Hake.....	1,350 “ “	3 50	4,725 00
Haddock.....	7,695 “ “	3 50	26,932 50
Halibut.....	48,974 lbs. “	0 06	2,938 44

GUYSBOROUGH.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Shad.....	at.....	8 00	.....
Bass	"	0 06	.....
Trout	11,415 lbs. "	0 06	684 90
Smelt	4,300 " "	0 06	258 00
Eels.....	60 brls. "	9 00	540 00
Oysters.....	"	3 00	.....
Lobsters.....	1,214,372 cans "	0 15	182,155 80
Fish Oil.....	14,467 galls "	0 65	9,403 55
Fish Guano.....	"	15 00	.....
Fish used as Manure	"	0 50	.....
Horse Mackerel.....	262 brls. "	4 00	1,048 00
Squid	220 " "	4 00	880 00
Small Mackerel	4,625 " "	3 00	13,875 00
Total.....			464,094 74

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

No.	COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.									
		Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, bar- rels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, bar- rels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, bar- rels.	Herrings, in bxs		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.										
<i>Halifax, West.</i>																					
1	Margaret's Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	5400	190	10250	3075	52	10400	7000	.....	.....	3700	.....	.....	.....
2	East Margaret's Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	6000	200	7000	2100	50	10000	1300	.....	.....	4500	.....	.....	.....
3	Indian Harbour .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	2100	80	6000	1800	35	7000	2000	.....	.....	2500	.....	500	.....	
4	Peggy's Cove .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	1950	75	8000	2400	30	6000	6000	.....	.....	2000	23000	1160	.....	
5	Dover .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	2700	100	10000	3000	42	8400	3000	.....	.....	6000	1000	1000	.....	
6	Upper Prospect .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	10600	275	45000	13500	90	18000	8000	.....	.....	3000	10000	2000	.....	
7	Lower do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	3600	120	12000	3600	22	4400	500	.....	.....	2540	1000	200	.....	
8	Pennant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	3000	80	5000	1500	12	2400	1280	.....	.....	1280	180	100	.....	
9	Sambro .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2000	60	1500	4500	3	600	.....	.....	.....	500	14468	100	.....	
10	Keith Harbour	1	210	11000	56	120	3600	137	5250	1575	20	4000	.....	.....	.....	1500	1100	800	.....	
11	Portuguese Cove .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	2700	115	30000	9000	27	5400	8000	.....	.....	1050	800	100	.....	
12	Herring Cove .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	320	20000	120	130	3900	200	7750	.....	.....	1650	100	100	.....	
13	Ferguson's Cove .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	130	7500	42	85	2550	95	4000	.....	.....	980	100	100	.....	
14	Fresh fish sold in Halifax fish markets.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Halifax, East.</i>																					
15	Ecum Secum to Beaver Harbour	1	25	700	3	40	1924	90	3680	1840	.....	.....	3696	1080	.....	390	170	.....	.....
16	Sober Island to Sheet do	1	28	900	6	53	1143	70	4080	2040	.....	.....	840	6840	.....	65	265	.....	.....
17	Mushaboon to Pope's do	10	350	9900	69	67	1193	131	18780	9390	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	1457	3067	.....	.....
18	Tangier to Ship do	3	98	2100	13	38	1378	70	7760	3880	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	214	843	.....	.....
19	West side Ship Harbour to Clam Bay	5	144	3700	23	45	1142	91	7220	3610	.....	.....	120	40	.....	194	2263	.....	.....
20	East and West Jeddore	10	247	9150	65	48	1037	84	3220	1610	.....	.....	240	150	288	104	672	697	.....	
21	Musquodoboit Harbour to East side of Chezzetcook	2	60	2300	6	54	1759	116	5740	2870	.....	.....	3900	2220	1000	157	20000	1097	.....	
22	West side Chezzetcook to Lawrencetown	9	207	5200	49	83	1256	142	15520	7760	.....	.....	1344	.....	.....	372	917	.....	.....
23	Cole Harbour to Eastern Passage	2	21	700	9	56	1032	96	6520	3260	.....	.....	3684	.....	.....	179	557	.....	.....
24	Fish consumed in this District .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		73	1860	74350	467	2114	68764	2707	227270	82685	470	94000	50	77524	10330	1288	39332	68140	17116	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

No.	COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.		WHERE MARKETING.	
		Alwives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Boulds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gal.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	rels.		\$	cts.
Halifax, West.																					
1	Margaret's Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	38,709 00	Halifax.
2	East Margaret's Bay.....	.....	400	4	.....	400	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	.....	.....	49,335 00	do
3	Indian Harbour.....	.....	400	4	.....	250	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	.....	.....	33,376 50	do
4	Peggy's Cove.....	.....	150	2	.....	150	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	50,483 50	do
5	Dover.....	.....	1100	11	.....	800	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1140	.....	.....	81,443 00	do
6	Upper Prospect.....	.....	1300	13	.....	2000	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1980	.....	.....	120,253 00	do
7	Lower do.....	.....	900	9	.....	1000	100	9000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1140	.....	.....	35,294 00	do
8	Pennant.....	.....	1100	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660	.....	.....	18,876 00	do
9	Sambro.....	.....	3000	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1800	.....	.....	32,597 70	do
10	Ketch Harbour.....	.....	3200	32	.....	1000	.....	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2400	.....	.....	38,788 00	do
11	Portuguese Cove.....	.....	200	2	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	.....	17,787 00	do
12	Herring Cove.....	.....	4000	40	.....	400	.....	92000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2640	.....	.....	42,816 00	do
13	Ferguson's Cove.....	.....	2400	24	.....	400	.....	24000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	.....	.....	24,383 00	do
14	Fresh fish sold in Halifax fish markets.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000 00	do
Halifax, East.																					
15	Ecum Secum to Beaver Harbour.	120	1673	.....	.....	6	135	2000	.....	.....	1200	800	18	.....	440000	.....	848	.....	.....	80,273 35	do
16	Sober Island to Sheet do	20	795	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	1630	1300	6	.....	168000	.....	410	.....	.....	32,479 55	do
17	Mushaboon to Pope's do	.....	3771	.....	.....	563	291	1200	.....	.....	1500	15000	18	.....	.....	.....	3496	.....	.....	50,145 15	do
18	Tangier to Ship do	50	2382	.....	.....	10	425	8300	.....	.....	1000	700	3	.....	.....	.....	1374	.....	.....	21,106 10	do
19	West side Ship Harb. to Clam Bay	55	1862	.....	.....	26	22	114	.....	.....	630	980	5	.....	120000	.....	1019	.....	.....	38,492 95	do
20	East and West Jeddore	50	1882	.....	.....	54	491	92	.....	.....	500	2000	30	.....	48386	.....	2302	.....	.....	35,731 45	do
21	Musquodoboit Harbour to East side Chezzetcook	.....	10	4697	.....	.....	.....	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,447 30	do
22	West side Chezzetcook to Lawrencetown	38	3323	.....	.....	126	19	299	.....	.....	3600	3200	120	.....	145000	.....	2067	.....	.....	25,119 45	do
23	Cole Harbour to East'n Passage	115	2002	.....	.....	45	2	4200	.....	.....	1680	110000	8	.....	.....	.....	1747	.....	.....	14,140 42	do
24	Fish consumed in this District.....	72	1613	.....	.....	41	17	274	.....	.....	850	1200	19	.....	.....	.....	1373	.....	.....	9,878 28	do
Total		560	40268	182	302	8680	4207	154102	.....	.....	12590	135180	337	.....	1234036	.....	29486	.....	.....	966,955 70	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

RECAPITULATION—HALIFAX COUNTY.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.	
			\$	cts.
Salmon.....	50 barrels at.....	15 00	\$	750 00
Salmon, Fresh, in ice.....	77,524 lbs.	0 15		11,628 60
Salmon, Smoked.....	10,330 "	0 15		1,549 50
Salmon, in cans.....	1,288 cans	0 15		193 20
Mackerel.....	39,332 barrels "	10 00		393,320 00
Mackerel, in cans.....	68,140 cans "	0 15		10,221 00
Herrings.....	17,116 barrels "	4 00		68,464 00
Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.....	.....	0 25		.....
Alewives.....	560 barrels at.....	3 50		1,960 00
Cod.....	40,268 cwt.	4 25		171,139 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	182 barrels "	7 00		1,274 00
Pollack.....	302 cwt.	3 50		1,057 00
Hake.....	8,680 "	3 50		30,380 00
Haddock.....	4,207 "	3 50		14,724 50

Halibut.....	154,102 lbs.	0 06	9,246 12
Shad.....	"	8 00	
Bass.....		0 06	
Trout.....	12,590 lbs. at	0 06	755 40
Smelt.....	135,180 "	0 06	8,110 80
Eels.....	337 barrels "	9 00	3,033 00
Oysters.....		3 00	
Lobsters.....	1,234,036 cans "	0 15	185,105 40
Fish Oil.....	29,486 galls. "	0 65	19,165 90
Fish Guano.....		15 00	
Fish used as Manure.....		0 50	
Fresh Fish sold in Halifax fish markets.....			25,000 00
Consumed in Eastern District.....			9,878 28
Total.....			966,955 70

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.											
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.									Value.
<i>Hants.</i>		£				£		£		£								
Maitland	1	16	500	6	4	170	8	825	280	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Selma	2	90	4	400	170	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Selma	2	100	4	415	175	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noel Shore	1	200	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noel	3	190	6	850	275	1	275	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burncoat	2	110	4	450	185	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Brook	2	100	4	475	200	1	100	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Tennicape	4	210	8	890	300	1	50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Walton	3	200	6	675	350	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Hants	18	450	23	3100	1150	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	16	500	6	40	1620	67	8080	3085	4	625	54	500	.....	.....	.....	75	.....

NOTE.—Chiefly used for Home Consumption.

RECAPITULATION.—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon	54 brls. at	15 00	810 00
do Fresh, in ice	500 lbs. "	0 15	75 00
do Smoked	"	0 15	.....
do in cans	"	0 15	.....
Mackerel	"	10 00	.....
do in cans	"	0 15	.....
Herrings	75 brls. "	4 00	300 00
do Smoked, in boxes	"	0 25	.....
Alewives	"	3 25	.....
Cod	159 cwt. "	4 25	675 75
Cod Tongues and Sounds	"	7 00	.....
Pollack	"	3 50	.....
Hake	"	3 50	.....

and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c. —Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.			Fish used as Manure, barrels.
...	25	...	...	...	20	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
...	16	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	901 25
...	19	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	503 00
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	32	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	569 75
...	29	...	...	...	25	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403 50
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 75
...	25	...	...	...	10	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	521 00
...	15	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,051 25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050 75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	...	3800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	685 00
...	159	...	...	...	55	795	1000	...	3800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,015 00
																	8,701 25

tion. A small part shipped to Boston.

HANTS COUNTY.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Haddock...	55 cwt. at	3 50	192 50
Halibut	"	0 06	...
Shad	795 brls. "	8 00	6,360 00
Bass	1,000 lbs. "	0 06	60 00
Trout	"	0 06	...
Smelt	3,800 lbs. "	0 06	228 00
Eels	"	9 00	...
Oysters	"	3 00	...
Lobsters	"	0 15	...
Fish Oil	"	0 65	...
Fish Guano	"	15 00	...
Fish used as Manure	"	0 50	...
Total			8,701 25

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

No.	COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	WHERE MARKETING.		
		Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bas, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.			Fish used as Manure, barrels.	
	Inverness.															\$	cts.	
1	Dousett Cove.....		25	40	400									145			3,595 75	Halifax, N.S.
2	Chance Cove.....		40	60	320									130			3,315 95	do
3	West side Margaree Harbour.....	10	77	190										887			18,109 05	do
4	East side do.....	5	29	89	213									877			12,051 05	do
5	Coal Mines, B.C.....		35	90										137			3,144 05	do
6	Lake Ainslie and Loch Raim.....						500	1640	30								398 40	do
7	Margaree Forks.....																1,025 50	do
8	Margaree Island.....		80	50	500									400			6,912 50	Halifax and United States.
9	Broad Cove Marsh.....		100	40	1000									450			6,942 50	do
10	Whale Cove.....		20	40										20			1,218 00	do
11	Port Bann.....		10	20	300									400			3,859 00	do
12	Trout River.....						500										30 00	do
13	Cheticamp Point.....	2	1000	3000													108,434 00	Italy, Spain, Brazil, Jersey
14	E. Harbour.....	1	20	200													30,378 25	and Halifax.
15	Big Pond, Cheticamp.....	1	10	125	1000									972			15,286 55	Cheticamp and Halifax.
16	Pleasant Bay, C.N.....		5	70										120			4,354 10	do
17	Pollet's Cove, C.N.....		2	7													667 50	do
18	Black Rock, Cheticamp.....		5	50										170			6,444 50	do
19	Frier Head.....		12	80										700			10,642 00	do
20	Delaney's Cove.....		3	7	62									71			2,664 87	do
21	Auncin's Cove.....													40			1,203 50	do
22	Rock.....													25			611 25	do
23	E. Cheticamp.....	1½	40	118										1881			47,652 90	do
24	Parish of Cheticamp.....						200		100					964			30,890 10	Home consumption.
25	Parish of Margaree.....													200			7,566 50	do
26	N. E. Margaree.....						4400										627 00	do
27	Port Hastings.....													100			6,692 50	Halifax and Boston.
28	Port Hawkesbury.....													300			18,605 00	do

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.								
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.						Value.
<i>Kings.</i>			\$			\$			\$	\$					
Starr's Point.....							40	3000	800						
Wolfville.....					6		12	1200	350						
Medford.....							14			7	700				
Pereaux.....							20			6	600				
Oak Island.....							8	1500	300						
Hall's Harbour.....	3	50	800	12	40	480	60	2500	600	4	400	2200			500
Chipman Brook.....					8	100	16	320	100	2	200				100
Black Rock.....					15	450	30	500	150	4	400	750			300
Harbourville.....					8	160	32	320	100	6	600	600			140
Ogilvie Pier.....	2	30	600		4	80	20			1	100				25
Victoria Harbour.....					2	40	6			3	300				15
Morden Bay.....					6	100	24			6	600	1500			200
Baxter's Harbour.....					20	240	40	800	240	2	200				200
Scots Bay.....							40	2000	1000						
Porter's Point.....							14	800	240						
Little Island.....							4	900	250						
Gaspereaux.....												400			
Cornwallis.....												100			
North Alesford.....												200			
South Alesford.....												100			
Total.....	5	80	1400	12	109	1650	380	13840	4130	41	4100	5850			1480

NOTE.—Those exported are shipped to the United States*

RECAPITULATION.—

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon	at	15 00	
do Fresh, in ice	5,850 lbs. "	0 15	877 50
do Smoked	"	0 15	
do in cans.....	"	0 15	
Mackerel.....	1,480 brls. "	10 00	14,800 00
do in cans.....	"	0 15	
Herrings.....	7,255 brls. "	4 00	29,020 00
do Smoked, in boxes	1,490 boxes "	0 25	372 50
Alewives.....	2 brls. "	3 50	7 00
Cod	2,821 cwt. "	4 25	11,989 25
Cod Tongues and Sounds	"	7 00	
Pollack.....	1,450 cwt. "	3 50	5,075 00
Hake.....	"	3 50	
Haddock.....	2,300 cwt. "	3 50	8,050 00

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.																	FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED.
Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.			Fish used as manure, barrels.
...
...	...	490	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	125	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
...	3000	...	...	1100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2,460 00
...	400	100	40	410 00
...	600	600	40	431 75
...	900	100	200	80	790 00
...	200	200	30	615 00
...	130
...	100	100
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About one-fourth are consumed in the county.

KINGS COUNTY.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Halibut.....	at.....	0 06	
Shad.....	1,748 brls. "	8 00	13,984 00
Bass.....	" "	0 06	
Trout.....	1,000 lbs. "	0 06	60 00
Smelt.....	12,000 " "	0 06	720 00
Eels.....	13 brls. "	9 00	117 00
Oysters.....	" "	3 00	
Lobsters.....	" "	0 15	
Fish Oil, gallons.....	4,050 brls. "	0 65	2,632 50
Fish Guano.....	" "	15 00	
Fish used as manure.....	3,580 brls. "	0 50	1,790 00
Total.....			89,494 75

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

		COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE. \$	WHERE MARKETED.								
			Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.			Fish used as Manure, brls.							
Lunenburg.															\$	cts.	West Indies and U. S.											
1	From Lunenburg to Cross Island.....	10	39000	30	4000	3500	8000	102000	.....	.....	2500	2000	50	.....	150000	29625	55	250	311,381	25	do							
2	Mahone Bay to Murder Point and Islands.....	60	12000	10	650	720	1800	40000	5	.....	5000	2500	25	.....	.....	8250	15	100	88,455	00	do							
3	Labare River to Iron Bound Island.....	40	26000	18	1300	1350	3800	55000	10	.....	2000	2000	30	.....	.....	17531	50	150	181,036	15	do							
4	County line West to W. side Labare River.	50	29000	16	2000	1950	5200	60000	20	.....	4500	3000	50	.....	40000	19938	50	200	211,676	70	do							
5	Fish used in Western District.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do							
6	Chester.....	50	1600	5	.....	.....	224	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do							
7	Martin's River.....	70	1232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	170000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Halifax, Lunenburg & Portland.							
8	Fox Point.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do							
9	Mill Cove.....	20	50	do							
10	Lodge.....	do							
11	North-West Cove.....	10	100	50	do							
12	Ashpotagban.....	10	120	50	do							
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RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans.	Mackerel, in barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.								Value.
		\$				\$			\$		\$						
<i>Pictou.</i>																	
West Pictou.....	1	12	250	3	43	224	67	1,060	1,430	.....	.....	1,020	.....	.....	50	.....	55
Chance Harbour.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	265	19	1,435	1,040	.....	.....	17,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Little Harbour.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	150	19	1,720	1,300	.....	.....	16,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
Big Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	110	10	2,050	1,280	.....	.....	37,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
North Beach.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	55	6	880	450	.....	.....	9,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ponds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	68	11	1,190	736	.....	.....	13,500	.....	29	.....	.....	14
Lismore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	65	6	1,080	780	.....	.....	14,450	.....	7	.....	.....	6
Pictou Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	772	33	672	258	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	211
Total	1	12	250	3	120	1,709	171	10,087	7,274	.....	.....	112,500	.....	86	.....	.....	364

RECAPITULATION—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon.....	.....	15 00	.....
do Fresh, in ice.....	112,500 lbs. at.....	0 15	16,875 00
do Smoked.....	.....	0 15	.....
do in cans.....	.....	0 15	.....
Mackerel.....	86 barrels ".....	10 00	860 00
do in cans.....	.....	0 15	.....
Herrings.....	364 " ".....	4 00	1,456 00
do Smoked, in boxes.....	.....	0 25	.....
Alewives.....	.....	3 50	.....
Cod.....	487 cwt. ".....	1 25	2,069 75
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	.....	7 00	.....
Pollack.....	.....	3 50	.....
Hake.....	100 cwt. ".....	3 50	350 00
Haddock.....	.....	3 50	.....

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.		WHERE MARKETED.			
Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels,	
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....	\$ cts.
.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	3	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	3,238 00
.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	460	2	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	Home consumption.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	150	5	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	1,100	2	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	do
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	.....	do
.....	487	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	715	1,910	14	.....	12,000	398	.....	.....	23,952 95

PICTOU COUNTY.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Halibut.....	at	0 06	.....
Shad.....	"	8 00	.....
Bass.....	"	0 06	.....
Trout.....	715 lbs.	0 06	42 90
Smelt.....	1,910 "	0 06	114 60
Eels.....	14 barrels ..	9 00	126 00
Oysters.....	"	3 00	.....
Lobsters.....	12,000 cans ..	0 15	1,800 00
Fish Oil.....	398 galls.	0 65	258 70
Fish Guano.....	"	15 00	.....
Fish used as manure.....	"	0 50	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	23,952 95

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.									
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, brls.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans lbs
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms,	Value,	No.	Value.						
<i>Queens.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$						
Liverpool.....	24	1071	32000	168	150	2400	300	5400	3000	1	500	100	15000			3200	
Port Medway..	16	480	38350	82	48	1200	86	3000	1920	1	500		15021			431	1765
Port Mouton ..	3	78	4000	24	60	1600	120	1200	900	3	1400					1100	670
Port Jolly	1	28	500	7	20	400	30	180	150								
Port Lebert.....	1	25	600	7	7	120	14	128	120								
Brooklyn	1	28	1300	8	15	400	30	1200	600	1	500		4000			100	
Coffin Island ..	2	50	3000	16	30	600	60	2000	1000	1	500					300	
Eagle Head					20	400	40	1200	400							40	
Blue Berry					25	500	50	1050	350							70	
Pudding Pan					16	320	35	1200	400							25	
Mills' Village ..					70	460	70	1100	625				7850				
Nest Head.....	4	101	6000	24	50	1000	100	3600	2000	1	600					1000	
Greenfield.....					5	50	10	100	100				1500				
Hunt's Point	1	30	400	5	12	300	24	540	450								
White Point					11	225	22	720	480								
Somerville.....					8	600	18	180	150							4	
Black Point to Halibut Cove..	3	150	4800	20						5	8800						
Total	56	2041	90950	361	547	10575	1009	22798	12645	8	12800	100	43371			6270	2435

RECAPITULATION.—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
Salmon.....	100 brls. at.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
do Fresh, in ice.....	43,371 lbs. "	15 00	1,500 00
do Smoked.....	"	0 15	6,505 65
do in cans.....	"	0 15	
Mackerel.....	"	0 15	
do in cans.....	6,270 brls. "	10 00	62,700 00
Herrings.....	2,435 cans "	0 15	365 25
do Smoked, in boxes.....	5,274 brls. "	4 00	21,096 00
Alewives.....	"	0 25	
Cod.....	120 "	3 50	420 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	28,121 cwt. "	4 25	119,514 25
Pollack.....	"	7 00	
Hake.....	"	3 50	
Haddock.....	1,607 cwt. "	3 50	5,624 50
Halibut.....	1,890 "	3 50	6,615 00
	52,433 lbs. "	0 06	3,145 98

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH															FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	WHERE MARKETING.	
Herrings, brls.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.			Fish used as Manure, brls.
1634	50	9770	.....	300	360	51000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	74000	4200	.....	.....	\$ cts.	
888	8933	.....	367	500	1433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118804	6897	.....	.....	103,273 50	
450	2200	.....	100	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	115000	1300	.....	.....	73,769 28	
12	300	.....	35	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	95000	150	.....	.....	41,583 00	
10	160	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	50000	40	.....	.....	16,293 00	
60	1050	.....	70	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1050	.....	.....	8,496 00	
300	1680	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1800	.....	.....	7,930 00	
155	135	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	13,560 00	
140	610	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	1,885 75	
25	183	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	4,122 50	
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,384 75	
1500	1600	.....	200	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	1,677 50	
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,200 00	
50	800	.....	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	555 00	
30	400	.....	60	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	4,450 00	
20	300	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	2,475 90	
.....	1,667 50	
14,000 lbs. Fresh Salmon used in the County																			2,100 00	England, West Indies, South America and United States.
Caught in Traps, 89 brls., Albacore, at \$4.00																			356 00	
Dug in Queen's County, 230 brls. Clams.....																			780 00	
5274	120	28121	.....	1607	1890	52433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	452804	18847	.....	.....	312,558 78	

QUEENS COUNTY.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Shad .....	.....	8 00	.....
Bass .....	.....	0 06	.....
Trout .....	.....	0 06	.....
Smelt .....	.....	0 06	.....
Eels.....	185 brls.	9 00	1,665 00
Oysters.....	.....	3 00	.....
Lobsters	452,804 cans	0 15	67,920 60
Fish Oil.....	18,847 galls.	0 65	12,250 55
Fish Guano.....	.....	15 00	.....
Fish used as Manure .....	.....	0 50	.....
Fresh Salmon used in the County	14,000 lbs.	.....	2,100 00
Albacore, caught in traps	89 brls.	4 00	356 00
Clams, dug in Queen's County.....	230 "	.....	780 00
Total.....	.....	.....	312,558 78

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

COUNTRIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, brls
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.								Value.
<i>Richmond.</i>			\$			\$			\$	\$							
Fourchie	1	56	600	4	68	2380	200	5440	2176						204		340
Framboise					16	320	38	2560	1024						80		448
St. Esprit					7	224	18	2100	840						49		280
Larcherique					13	520	28	3120	1248						104		390
Grand River.....					32	1280	64	11200	4480		11				224		1600
Point Machew					24	640	55	6600	3500						220		700
L'Ardoise.....	1	38	1500	9	156	3800	330	16500	3600		30				1100		2400
St. Peter's Island					42	672	80	3580	1790						309		207
St. Peters.....	1	65	1600	10	46	700	92	7360	1840		5				230		500
River Bourgeoise	46	1300	39100	360	15	300	36	1000	500						200		400
Arichat	2	50	2000	10	80	1600	160	4000	2000						800		1500
Arichat, West					100	2000	200	4000	2000			400			400		300
Petit de Grat.....	10	350	6200	70	84	1600	230	4000	2000		28	500			300		800
Cape Hogan.....					40	800	60	2400	1200			100			60		500
Port Royal					14	280	35	800	400						100		40
Descousse	12	480	7000	100	10	400	20	2000	1000			400			200		100
Lower Descousse	6	240	2400	50	5	100	10	1000	500						200		200
Polimand	3	120	2800	21	3	60	5	750	375						50		50
Port Richmond.....	2	75	1200	10	15	200	20	3000	1500			500			200		100
Cape Le Rond.					30	900	60	6000	3000						300		500
Rocky Bay					31	930	62	4000	2000			300			750		1000
Little Antz.....					36	1080	80	5000	2500						360		750
Gros Nez					60	1200	120	5000	2500		10	200			200		700
River Inhabitants and Basin	1	38	800	4	40	700	60	8000	4000		10	1000			500		200
Black River.....	1	30	1200	6	21	126	21	800	400						4		100
Martinique and Lennox Passage.....	1	30	400	3	6	120	12	600	300								100
Totals.....	87	2872	66800	657	994	22932	2096	110810	46673		94	3400			7244		14205

RECAPITULATION.—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon	94 brls. at	15 00	1,410 00
do Fresh, in ice	3,400 lbs. "	0 15	510 00
do Smoked	" "	0 15	
do in cans	" "	0 15	
Mackerel	7,244 brls. "	10 00	72,440 00
do in cans	" "	0 15	
Herrings	14,205 brls. "	4 00	56,820 00
do Smoked, in boxes	" "	0 25	
Alewives	417 brls. "	3 50	1,459 50
Cod	29,587 cwt. "	4 25	125,744 75
Cod Tongues and Sounds	201 brls. "	7 00	1,407 00
Pollack	10 cwt. "	3 50	35 00
Hake	600 "	3 50	2,100 00
Haddock	13,050 "	3 50	45,675 00

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.					
Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, brls.	VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED.
		3400				136								35000	1700			\$ cts.	
		192													96			24,681 00	Halifax.
		84													42			3,470 40	do
		156													78			1,994 30	do
		100													50			3,313 70	do
20		300	7			100									200			9,262 50	do
20		2400				3500									2600			6,874 00	do
		110				324									100			45,260 00	do
															11000			7,234 50	do
20		6000				1150	200					30			2500			4,465 00	do
		2205	5	100		2500	800					5			2000			34,877 00	do
60		500	6	100		1000	500					5		146544	800			55,814 60	do
40		3000		130		1700									2000			12,082 00	do
10		500	3			500									400			27,200 00	do
10		100		20		300	150			100	10000	50			250			6,806 00	do
20		5000	100	50		200	4000					50		69192	2400			3,967 50	do
		2500	50	100		1600									1200			36,653 80	do
		1250	20			1000									600			15,001 00	do
50		100	5	5	20	100	200	5		200	500	10			100			6,602 50	do
15		150		5	20	50	400					6			75			3,796 50	do
30		100				50	300					2			50			6,078 25	do
		750	3		50	800									750			12,318 50	do
		100				40									60			13,271 00	do
100		20	2	10	200					500	2000	50			80			6,584 00	do
5		75								400	1000	20						7,936 00	do
																		1,040 25	do
17		500				400				200	500	15						4,161 50	do
417	29587	201	10	60	13050	9150	5	1400	14000	213	30	252736	18131					360,816 80	Halifax, Quebec, United States and South America.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Halibut	9,150 lbs. at	0 06	549 00
Shad	5 brls. "	8 00	40 00
Bass	" "	0 06	
Trout	1,400 lbs. "	0 06	84 00
Smelt	14,000 "	0 06	840 00
Eels	213 brls. "	9 00	1,917 00
Oysters	30 " "	3 00	90 00
Lobsters	252,736 cans "	0 15	37,910 40
Fish Oil	18,131 galls. "	0 65	11,785 15
Fish Guano	" "	15 00	
Fish used as Manure	" "	0 50	
Total			360,816 80

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.							
<i>Shelburne.</i>			\$			\$		\$		\$								
Jordan Bay	1	60	3000	14	24	1500	37	2500	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	360
West Side, Jordan Ferry.....	2	129	6000	28	27	900	72	1700	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	610
Wood's Harbour.....	7	240	7000	61	86	1160	101	2880	1008	5	5800	...	...	...	...	1230	...	200
Shag Harbour.....	8	245	7300	96	50	1300	60	6000	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...	690	...	300
Bear Point	3	100	3400	30	25	180	28	4200	1470	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	150
West Barrington.....	17	378	11000	100	9	200	15	1800	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	200
Port Latour.....	2	100	5800	20	155	2850	158	8000	2800	1	2000	...	...	...	...	300	...	725
Bacarro.....	17	765	22500	170	86	2560	162	6000	2100	13	14800	...	...	...	...	6120	...	2060
Cape Island	7	280	14000	63	43	810	106	2700	949	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	...	625
Blanch	6	450	22200	49	55	1550	100	4500	1575	1	1929	...	...	...	...	470	...	1574
Upper Port Latour	9	314	12600	91	15	750	30	900	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	450
Cape Negro.....	4	203	8700	49	6	240	18	480	168	1	600	...	...	...	...	84	...	307
East Blanch	1	45	3000	14	8	600	24	800	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Clyde	1	30	800	7	12	900	32	1800	630	1	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
North-West Harb'r.}	...	...	...	...	8	450	16	800	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	590
Black Point.....	...	...	...	...	25	2000	75	2500	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	1200
North-East Harb'r.}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Red Head .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Negro Island.}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roseway.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McNutt's Island..}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Shelburne	1	59	2500	12	44	1794	43	1560	546	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	1300
East Shelburne.....	9	416	17000	83	24	700	50	4000	1400	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	1240
Lockeport	29	1700	95000	320	40	3200	100	3500	2000	1	1500	...	...	...	...	800	...	1200
Fish consumed in the County.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	124	5515	241800	1207	742	23644	1227	56020	19986	23	27629	...	...	...	...	11052	...	13691

RECAPITULATION.—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
Salmon	at	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
do Fresh, in ice, lbs. ....	.....	15 00	.....
do Smoked .....	.....	0 15	.....
do in cans .....	.....	0 15	.....
Mackerel	11,052 brls.	10 00	110,520 00
do in cans .....	.....	0 15	.....
Herrings	13,691 brls.	4 00	54,764 00
do Smoked, in boxes. ....	.....	0 25	.....
Alewives	130 brls.	3 50	455 00
Cod	96,972 cwt.	4 25	412,131 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds .....	.....	7 00	.....
Pollack	4,750 cwt.	3 50	16,625 00
Hake	100 " "	3 50	350 00
Haddock	5,570 " "	3 50	19,495 00

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED.		
Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.			Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.
.....	.....	4025	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1575	.....	.....	\$ cts.	
25	3945	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	3400	.....	20,832 50	Halifax and Lockeport
.....	2500	.....	200	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425000	750	.....	23,751 25	.....
.....	3450	.....	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	.....	89,712 50	Portland & Halifax.
.....	1800	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196000	600	.....	22,576 50	Halifax.
75	2600	.....	30	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	.....	39,115 00	do
30	1400	.....	2500	.....	.....	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2640	.....	15,297 50	do
.....	9373	.....	100	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255000	5000	.....	25,361 00	.....
.....	5905	.....	100	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	.....	152,000 25	Portland & Halifax.
.....	7722	.....	1020	.....	.....	2060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139000	4435	.....	33,461 25	.....
.....	6900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3380	.....	78,327 25	Halifax.
.....	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	915	.....	34,322 00	do
.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	540	.....	10,652 75	do
.....	850	.....	250	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	825	.....	6,726 00	do
.....	400	.....	50	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	7,633 75	do
.....	2500	.....	50	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1250	.....	6,935 00	do
.....	1800	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	865	.....	18,362 50	do
.....	7422	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97000	2540	.....	15,612 25	do
.....	31000	.....	400	100	120	30000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87024	30000	.....	56,504 50	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181,073 60	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000 00	.....
130	96972	.....	4750	100	5570	30000	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	1199024	64675	.....	.....	863,257 35	.....

SHELburne COUNTY.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantities.		Rate.	Value.
Halibut		30,000 lbs.	at	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Shad			"	0 06	1,800 00
Bass			"	8 00	
Trout			"	0 06	
Smelt			"	0 06	
Eels			"	0 06	
Oysters		25 brls.	"	9 00	225 00
Lobsters			"	3 00	
Fish Oil		1,199,024 cans	"	0 15	179,853 60
do Guano		64,675 galls.	"	0 65	42,038 75
do used as Manure			"	15 00	
do used in the County			"	0 50	
Total...					25,000 00
					863,257 35

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.											
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.	Weirs.										
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
<i>Victoria.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$								
New Campbellton.....	4	90	1200	16	25	500	50	800	400			1				40		100	
Great Bras d'Or.....					30	600	60	870	435			15				65		100	
Boulaider.....					4	80	8	80	40			1							
French River.....					13	260	26	300	150			15				20		100	
North Shore.....					12	240	24	300	150							40		150	
English Town.....	1	50	400	6	80	1600	160	4000	2200			20				110			
Grand Narrows.....					12	240	24	240	120									10	
Wreck Cove.....																			
St. Ann's Bay.....										1	1800					325			
Fish used in District...																			
Bay St. Lawrence.....					20	400	40	1200	360			10				10		150	
North Harbour.....	2	30	800	10	17	272	35	840	336			6							
White Point.....					43	1254	86	1440	360			42				13			
New Haven.....					13	260	26	1470	490							15		10	
Neil's Harbour.....					25	450	50	1500	600							120		60	
South Bay.....	1	15	400	5	60	1200	120	3600	1440			19				500		160	
Green Cove.....					20	360	40	1800	720			5				20		150	
Ingonish.....	1	15	500	5	50	1260	100	3300	1320			58				600		100	
Fish used in District...																			
Total.....	9	200	3300	42	424	8976	849	21740	9121	1	1800	192				1878		1090	

RECAPITULATION—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon.....	192 brls. Fat.....	15 00	2,880 00
do Fresh, in ice.....	“.....	0 15	
do Smoked.....	“.....	0 15	
do in cans.....	“.....	0 15	
Mackerel.....	1,878 “.....	10 00	18,780 00
do in cans.....	“.....	0 15	
Herrings.....	1,090 “.....	4 00	4,360 00
do Smoked, in boxes.....	“.....	0 25	
Alewives.....	“.....	3 50	
Cod.....	19,460 cwt. “.....	4 25	82,705 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ brl. “.....	7 00	3 50
Pollack.....	“.....	3 50	
Hake.....	5 cwt. “.....	3 50	17 50
Haddock.....	2,237 “.....	3 50	7,829 50

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.				
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED.
																	\$ cts.	
.....	1100	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	6,865 00	Halifax.
.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	7,160 00	do
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	64 00	do
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	3,312 50	do
.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	1,575 00	do
.....	960	.....	.....	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	1,735 00	do
.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	1,141 50	do
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	1,265 00	do
.....	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,346 50	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....
.....	1700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	8,465 00	do
.....	550	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	2,619 00	do
.....	2000	.....	.....	5	62	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430	.....	.....	9,804 00	Hf'x, Arichat, Sydney
.....	2200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	10,063 50	Halifax.
.....	1852	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	10,741 00	do
.....	3210	.....	.....	.....	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	.....	.....	21,295 00	Halifax and Arichat.
.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	5,975 00	Halifax.
.....	2750	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	20,482 50	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,625 00	.....
.....	19460	.....	.....	5	2237	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8160	.....	.....	133,034 50	.....

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Halibut.....	500 lbs. at.....	0 06	30 00
Shad.....	.....	8 00	.....
Bass.....	.....	0 06	.....
Trout.....	.....	0 06	.....
Smelt.....	.....	0 06	.....
Eels.....	.....	9 00	.....
Oysters.....	.....	3 00	.....
Lobsters.....	.....	0 15	.....
Fish Oil.....	8,160 galls. at.....	0 65	5,304 00
Fish Guano.....	.....	15 00	.....
Fish used as Manure.....	.....	0 50	.....
Fish used in the County.....	.....	.....	11,125 00
Total.....	.....	.....	133,034 50

	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.										FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.											
	Vessels.					Boats.					Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.															
COUNTIES.																										
Yarmouth.																										
1	Bay Shore to Yarmouth Town...	13	199	9950	77	50	5250	160	9000	6000	12	24000	6165	...	503	...	60	3920	38	
2	Yarmouth Town...	39	1900	85200	490	20	6000	80	2000	1200	71	14000	1925	...	560	26125	93	
3	Cheboque...	15	900	40	800	500	2	4000	363	...	170	265	...	
4	Little River ...	1	28	1000	10	16	210	27	330	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	128	...	101	435	2	
5	Tusket Wedge.	14	667	34000	199	15	600	60	4000	2400	8	3400	...	...	...	...	...	2800	...	200	...	50	9000	28	
6	Salmon River	1	30	1000	4	40	250	50	3500	1250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	20	...	500	60	1	
7	Tusket	3	102	7000	35	140	2000	160	12000	4500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5000	...	140	...	1089	1075	6	
8	East River	
9	East Lake and East Brook	4	117	3300	34	50	350	50	3000	1800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	...	400	...	150	1550	8	
10	Argyle	8	381	18300	91	25	250	80	2000	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	...	325	...	120	3130	16	
11	Argyle Sound	3	140	9500	42	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1200	...	300	...	...	1600	6	
12	East and West Pubnico.....	29	1557	104200	464	30	1600	80	6000	2800	7	12000	...	...	...	...	...	2689	...	825	...	20	23925	53	
	Total	115	5121	273450	1446	471	17910	877	43830	22000	37	59400	...	9820	...	...	...	17406	...	3571	...	2244	71085	256	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—Continued.
 RECAPITULATION.—YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon	at	15	00		
Salmon, Fresh, in ice	9,820 lbs.	0	15	1,473	00
Salmon, Smoked	"	0	15		
Salmon, in cans	"	0	15		
Mackerel	"	0	15		
Mackerel, in cans	17,406 barrels,	10	00	174,060	00
Herrings	"	0	15		
Herrings, Smoked, in boxes	3,571 barrels,	4	00	14,284	00
Alewives	"	0	25		
Cod	2,211 barrels,	3	50	7,854	00
Cod Tongues and Soundings	71,085 cwt,	4	25	302,111	25
Pollack	256 barrels,	7	00	1,792	00
Hake	10,900 cwt,	3	50	38,150	00
Haddock	555 "	3	50	1,942	50
Halibut	11,237 "	3	50	39,329	50
Shad	30,050 lbs.,	0	06	1,803	00
Bass	"	8	00		
Trout	"	0	06		
Smelt	2,850 lbs.,	0	06	171	00
Eels	31,125 "	0	06	1,867	50
Oysters	370 barrels,	9	00	3,330	00
Lobsters	"	3	00		
Fish Oil	346,160 cans,	0	15	51,924	00
Fish Guano	37,006 gallons,	0	65	24,053	90
Fish used as Manure	590 tons,	15	00	8,850	00
	2,200 barrels,	0	50	1,100	00
Total				674,095	65

RECAPITULATION showing the Total Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material (in the Province of Nova Scotia), for the Year 1878.

VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.				FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH												
Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, brls.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smok- ed, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, brls.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.			
No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.											
COUNTIES.																				
1	Annapolis.....	5	169	6450	30	175	3500	370	15500	9245	18	1125	2915	.....	210	.....	8410	2600
2	Antigonish.....	7	325	9300	65	155	5350	465	21774	25210	.....	.....	40	15000	1900	.....	1160	.....	
3	Cumberland ..	.....	.....	.....	25	1130	.....	108	1800	1275	1113	1395	3600	.....	200	.....	2075	100
4	Colchester ..	.....	.....	.....	82	2145	.....	184	14045	2717	35	14250	26	6895	.....	.....	205	100
5	Cape Breton ..	20	657	7600	151	698	16508	1501	50668	27279	500	650	188	16670	3900	3273	12877	.....	
6	Digby.....	101	2160	59950	560	542	14550	1084	21985	12686	35	9850	.....	4200	100	5422	4122	2875	
7	Guysboro' ..	22	948	29509	149	1459	44946	2327	170860	96172	62	15215	184	20765	9800	7033	15974	.....	
8	Halifax.....	30	680	39700	224	1630	56100	1817	154750	46425	470	94000	.....	62800	.....	36300	47468	7240
	.....	43	1180	34650	243	484	12664	890	72520	36260	.....	.....	50	14724	10330	1288	20672	9876
9	Hants.....	1	16	500	6	40	1620	67	8080	3085	4	625	54	500	.....	.....	75	.....	
10	Inverness ..	27	1074	25100	165	427	19891	1157	26032	15669	130	2600	179	7534	40000	10012	8385	.....	
11	Kings.....	5	80	1400	12	109	1650	380	13840	4130	41	4100	.....	5850	.....	1480	7255	1490
12	Lunenburg ..	140	8030	71525	1736	1450	41883	2900	76190	71650	100	21600	.....	20000	2750	16900	300	14370	
13	Pictou.....	1	12	250	3	120	1709	171	10087	7274	.....	.....	112500	.....	86	.....	364	.....	
14	Queens.....	56	2041	90950	361	517	10575	1009	22798	12645	8	12800	100	43371	.....	6270	2435	5274	
15	Richmond.....	87	2872	60800	657	994	22932	2096	110810	46673	.....	.....	94	3400	.....	7244	14205	.....	
16	Shelburne.....	124	5515	24890	1207	742	23644	1227	56020	19986	23	27629	.....	.....	.....	11052	13691	.....	
17	Victoria.....	9	290	3300	42	424	8976	849	21740	9121	1	1800	192	.....	.....	1878	1090	.....	
18	Yarmouth.....	115	5121	273450	1446	471	17910	877	43830	22000	37	59400	.....	9820	.....	17406	3571	.....	
	Total ..	793	31680	1264934	7057	10574	307683	19470	913719	469502	2577	267039	1107	350344	26880	54680	125698	70875	130219	7165

RECAPITULATION showing the Total Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—*Concluded.*

No.	COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	
		Alewives, brls	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues & Sounds, brls	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Beis, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, brls.		
1	Annapolis.....	25	1530	.....	625	1575	980	26300	10	1000	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2760	.....	1640	\$	cts.
2	Antigonish.....	.....	2730	.....	.....	1300	500	.....	.....	.....	600	140	150	110136	630	.....	.....	.....	58,939	25
3	Cumberland.....	485	500	.....	295	325	.....	4650	1051	6000	1850	9100	15	640	76032	273	19	.....	63,404	40
4	Colchester.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3083	.....	3800	27000	.....	.....	156000	50	.....	.....	40,483	75
5	Cape Breton.....	80	28276	.....	.....	218	2619	49100	3	.....	5700	24800	279	98	.....	Fish used in Stewiacke.....	.....	.....	52,458	75
6	D'gby.....	2	28356	90½	15193	11798	23763	26725	515	.....	4500	12000	47	.....	159144	15013	31	.....	137	90
7	Guysboro'.....	398	18082	89	13	1350	7695	48974	.....	6,300	11415	4300	60	.....	.....	Fresh Fish, at \$3 per lb. 262 brls. Horse Mackerel, at \$4 220 " Squid, at \$4.....	.....	.....	240,179	65
8	Halifax.....	80	18150	182	.....	7000	2300	131000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	415,425	60
	West.....	480	22118	.....	302	1680	1907	23102	.....	.....	12590	135180	227	.....	.....	Fresh Fish sold in Halifax market.....	.....	.....	6,480	00
	East.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Consumed in this District.....	.....	.....	448,291	74
9	Hants.....	.....	159	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	795	1000	3800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,048	00
10	Inverness.....	892	49174	24	29	2433	4550	3582	.....	.....	5600	2840	152	.....	200	19239	.....	.....	880	00
11	Kings.....	2	2821	.....	1450	2300	.....	1748	.....	.....	1000	12000	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,875	00
12	Lunenburg.....	383	109932	79	7950	7620	19914	257000	35	.....	14200	9500	170	.....	360000	77444	200	740	584,141	70
13	Pictou.....	.....	487	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	715	1910	14	.....	.....	Fish used in the County.....	.....	.....	25,000	00
14	Queens.....	120	28121	.....	.....	1607	1880	52433	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	452804	18847	.....	.....	9,878	28
15	Richmond.....	14,000	lbs. Fresh Salmon used in County, \$210; caught in traps, 89 brls. Albacore, \$356; 230 brls. Clams (dug), \$780.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,701	25
16	Shelburne.....	417	29587	201	10	600	13050	9150	5	.....	1400	14000	213	30	252736	18131	.....	.....	395,971	27
17	Victoria.....	130	96972	.....	4750	100	5370	30000	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	1199024	64675	.....	.....	395,971	27
18	Yarmouth.....	.....	19460	½	.....	5	2237	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fish used in the County.....	.....	.....	89,494	75
	.....	2244	71085	256	10900	555	11237	30050	.....	.....	2850	31125	370	.....	.....	Fish used in the County.....	.....	.....	949,596	60
	Total.....	5738	527640	922	41517	38266	100567	692866	7245	8000	66620	288155	2020	918	5574092	319984	840	10105	11,500	00
																			121,909	50
																			11,145	00
																			674,695	65
																			6,131,599	64

VALUE of the different Fisheries of Nova Scotia, during the Year 1878.

233

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon.....	1,107 brls. at.....	15 00	16,605 00
do Fresh, in ice.....	350,344 lbs. ".....	0 15	52,551 60
do Smoked.....	26,880 " ".....	0 15	4,032 00
do in cans.....	54,680 " ".....	0 15	8,202 00
Mackerel.....	129,698 brls. ".....	10 00	1,296,980 00
do in cans.....	70,875 cans ".....	0 15	10,631 25
Herrings.....	130,219 brls. ".....	4 00	520,876 00
do Smoked, in boxes.....	7,165 boxes ".....	0 25	1,791 25
Alewives.....	5,738 brls. ".....	3 50	20,083 00
Cod.....	527,640 cwt. ".....	4 25	2,242,470 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	922 brls. ".....	7 00	6,454 00
Pollack.....	41,517 cwt. ".....	3 50	145,309 50
Hake.....	38,266 " ".....	3 50	133,931 00
Haddock.....	100,867 " ".....	3 50	353,034 50
Halibut.....	692,866 lbs. ".....	0 06	41,571 96
Shad.....	7,245 " ".....	8 00	57,960 00
Bass.....	8,000 " ".....	0 06	480 00
Trent.....	66,620 " ".....	0 06	3,997 20
Smelt.....	288,155 " ".....	0 06	17,289 30
Eels.....	2,020 brls. ".....	9 00	18,180 00
Oysters.....	918 " ".....	3 00	2,754 00
Lobsters.....	5,574,092 cans ".....	0 15	836,113 80
Fish Oil.....	329,984 galls. ".....	0 65	214,489 60
Fish Guano.....	840 tons ".....	15 00	12,600 00
Fish used as Manure.....	10,105 brls. ".....	0 50	5,052 50
Hake Sounds and Fresh Fish in Digby.....	.....	.....	6,480 00
Horse Mackerel and Squid, &c., Guysboro' Co.....	.....	.....	15,803 00
Fish used in Halifax Co.....	.....	.....	34,878 28
do Lunenburg Co.....	.....	.....	11,500 00
do Shelburne Co.....	.....	.....	25,000 00
do Victoria Co.....	.....	.....	11,125 00
do Queen's Co.....	.....	.....	3,236 00
do Stewiacke.....	.....	.....	137 90
Total ..		.....	6,131,599 64

APPENDIX No. 13.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

W. T. CARTY, *Overseer.*

I have to report a great falling off in the fisheries of this County for the past season. I believe excessive trawling, practised by vessels fishing at the mouth of the bay and fishermen along the coast, has a tendency to bring about this result. The inhabitants attribute it to sawdust in Bear River. Annapolis Basin yielded comparatively nothing this season.

Laquille and Round Hill are still frequented by salmon and alewives. Very few were taken, there having been a vigilant watch kept on those streams by the Wardens. Annapolis River had a large amount of salmon and bass this season. Some fine shad made their way up as far as Lawrencetown dam, but could get no further, thus depriving the upper part of the County of the advantage of the shad fishery. Nietaux River, above McOwer's dam, has shewn no signs of salmon for some years. I would recommend that the mill-owners above that dam be exempted from keeping up fishways.

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

YORK BARRINGTON, *Overseer.*

The fishways in my district are in good order. This has been a good year for all kinds of fish except cod, which promised to be very plentiful. Early in the season they struck in with the capelin, which is the best bait, but never stays long on the coast; and when they leave the cod follow them, and since that time they have been very scarce. Herrings were taken in great abundance, but quantities spoiled owing to the scarcity of salt at the time.

The salmon fishing is greatly improving. I have had no difficulty in having the laws observed.

FRANCIS QUINAN, *Overseer.*

I am very happy to have to state that in my district the catch for the past season of some kinds of fish has been far above that of last year, and the increase is especially noticeable in regard to salmon, herring and codfish. The mackerel fishery, however, was almost a total failure—scarcely any fish of that kind fit for market, being taken on our coast this season. There has been a great run of small mackerel, but they were sought after only by amateurs for sport, or by the people of the shore as a change of diet; many persons thought them unwholesome for food. The increase in the salmon catch is owing, I think, to the increased protection of that fish in our rivers—there having been a larger number of them up our rivers for the past season than for years before. The increase in the herring and cod fisheries is entirely due to the favorable summer and autumn weather, and to the great facilities for getting

bait on our shores this season. The principal abuse that I have to notice is one that cannot be attributed to our fishermen, but must be laid at the door of vessels coming on the banks for trawl fishing and discharging thereon their offal, and thereby keeping the fish outside. Our fishermen complain loudly of this, and opine that if it continues they will be forced to abandon the shore fisheries. I can hardly say in what manner the abuse may be remedied, but a remedy is asked for.

The close season, as far as I can ascertain, has been pretty well kept, except in one case, wherein the parties offending were foreigners who did not know our law.

There are two fishways in my district; one of them, a new one, has been but one year in operation. As it did not give satisfaction, I caused it to be lengthened this spring, and now it works well. Of the other, I hear no complaint. A third one is about being attached to a dam now building.

I must again remark this year, as I did last, that some of our best brooks are completely choked by windfalls, old timber, &c., which prevent the fish ascending and descending in due season. To this, in a great measure, I attribute the disappearance of alewives from our fishery returns to what it used to be. Time and again I have reasoned with the settlers along the streams, urging them for their own sake to lend a hand in clearing away the obstructions; but they seem to think it the duty of the Department to keep the brooks clear. At one time I succeeded in getting two streams cleared out, but they are again in a partially obstructed state.

I think I am safe in estimating that about one-half of the salmon and herring and one-third of the codfish are consumed at home, the rest, together with all the haddock caught, goes to Halifax. All the smaller and less marketable kinds of fish are consumed at home.

In closing my report I beg to suggest a close season for smelts, from the 20th May to the 30th June.

ALEX. McDONALD, *Overseer.*

There is an increase in the catch of cod, herring and mackerel; alewives are a total failure on this coast. Halibut will soon be among the things that were, but their scarcity is attributed to trawl fishing. The eastern portion of this district was noted some years ago for the abundance of that kind of fish, but now the reverse is the case, and the fishing of halibut is less pursued than in former years. The salmon catch in this district is below that of last year, but fishing was not so vigorously carried on as usual, for the following reasons: 1st. The fish approached our shores earlier than in former years, and consequently the fishermen could not set their nets so early. 2nd. Salmon commanded a low price on the markets, so much so that fishermen found it more remunerative to follow other fishing pursuits, such as cod-fishing, herring, &c.

Lobster-fishing was not prosecuted less vigorously than usual. The "Canadian" factory was only in operation for a few weeks in the early spring. The "Gabarus" factory was opened during the whole fishing season.

Trout-fishing is below the usual average, and this season was a poor one for angling, rivers and streams being remarkably low and few fish being enabled to ascend during the angling season. The close time was strictly observed except in one case. A salmon net was seized by one of the Wardens, and having no name on it, consequently we could not impose a fine, and the net is yet in possession of the Warden.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

R. J. POLLACK, *Overseer.*

Smelts were abundant as usual, but the catch not so good as that of last year; the rivers being so low, the fish made only a short stay. The catch of shad was less than last year, the rivers being too high for the setting of nets, except in the eddies on the

shore during the latter part of the season. Salmon were unusually scarce in Stewiacke; parties having nets appear to take very little interest in fishing with them. I have made diligent and careful enquiry, and can hear of but 145 salmon being caught. From the close of the fishing season until the first of November, the river was unusually low and filled with marsh mud. The water was quite thick, so much so that the fish could not live in it. In the months of September and October, there was not a salmon to be seen. The close season was well observed, and when the fall rains came and the mud was partly washed out of the river, the salmon began to go up and appeared quite numerous in the small streams. Salmon fry are not caught by either men or boys in this district, except an odd one when fishing for trout, which they put back in the river immediately.

JAMES BONYMAN, *Overseer.*

Since the change in the law which makes the close season to begin in the middle of August instead of 20th October, as it used to be, we have no report to give of salmon-fishing, which creates a good deal of dissatisfaction amongst the people, and I would respectfully suggest that the Department reconsider the matter, with the view of giving them a chance to have a taste of good salmon without violating the law. Smelts were plentiful; sea-trout rather scarce, but the lakes afforded the usual amount of sport. This season, unlike the last, was a poor one for salmon-spawning; the rain not coming soon enough to let them up the rivers. We noticed this summer what we never saw before, towards the end of June, quite a lot of young salmon in the rivers of the Northern Division of Colchester County. We knew them to be salmon by comparison with those put in by Mr. Wilmot, but they could not be the same ones, they were so much further down the river, and there were so many of them.

There were some violations of the law, but none of an aggravated kind. No fines were imposed, but I have three salmon-nets in my possession that were unlawfully set; two of which I promised to return when it is lawful to set them, if the Department does not object.

J. W. DAVISON, *Overseer.*

I am pleased to notice that a more encouraging state of things exists than it has been my privilege to record for some years past. The catch of shad was considerably larger than for several years previous. These fish came in large quantities upon the feeding grounds, consequently a large proportion of them were caught in weirs which are in general use along the shores of Cobequid Bay. Prices were fair, and fishermen fairly remunerated for their expenses and labor. If more pains were taken to select and pack up fish properly, the market would probably be steadier. The fishermen are not fully alive to the injury they do themselves by sending large and small fish, promiscuously branded No. 1, into the market. In order to remedy this evil, I would respectfully recommend the appointment of an Inspector of pickled fish for this County. There has been some falling off in the catch of salmon, but it must be remarked that although there are about ten rivers frequented by salmon in this district, all the salmon caught are taken in shad-nets set in the bay, and those nets are neither large enough in the mesh nor strong enough to hold large salmon. Our rivers form nurseries for other parts; no seines, brush-weirs, or fishing apparatus of any kind, ever existed on any of them for capturing fish. Salmon are generally taken more plentifully in windy weather, and this season being a very calm one, this may account for the small catch. The quantity taken in the bay is by no means a true index to the numbers that frequent the rivers.

Six new fish-ladders were built this season under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Rogers, of which he will no doubt give full particulars.

Salmon were seen in the act of ascending by means of those ladders, thus proving satisfactorily their efficiency.

Codfish still continue scarce. This is largely attributed to the use of trawls, which has been carried on for some years past, and which is very generally condemned by the people of the vicinity.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

JAMES KING, *Overseer.*

Fishing at the head of the Bay of Fundy has been very good this season for shad, and alewives have been very plentiful in all the rivers frequented by them; there was not a very large quantity caught, as the people did not fish to any great extent for them.

Salmon were scarce during the open season, and not over plentiful in the close season.

Line fish were about as usual, there being a few less men engaged in the business; the catch is, consequently, below that of last year. Herring, in the early part of the season, were less plentiful than last year, yet there were more weirs set, and the men engaged worked diligently, so that a considerable quantity was caught. The fish passes are in a tolerably fair state for general use. Violations of the law were immaterial, requiring nothing more than severe reprimands.

J. J. HINGLEY, *Overseer.*

The lobster business was not very good this season. At Amherst Shore it was a complete failure, owing to the lobsters spoiling in the cans shortly after sealing. The factories lost 5,000 cans in this way, and it is reported that 8,496 cans were shipped and lost in the same way. The Pugwash factory was removed to Caribou in the spring, and nothing was done at Pugwash last summer. The factory at Wallace did a very good business, and no loss is reported there. I have been informed that Syres' establishment, on Wallace River, for the purpose of freezing fresh fish, has been a failure from different causes, the principal one being that the fish thawed, and spoiled while in transport.

There has been a considerable falling off in the catch of herrings. This did not result from the scarcity of fish, but because the people did not make any effort to catch them. Most of those caught were secured by the lobster men for bait. The run of mackerel was very good, but the catch was small, owing to no preparations being made to take them in nets. Those taken were nearly all got with the hook and line. In September last I engaged two special guardians for night service on River Philip to protect the salmon from poachers during the fall; Timothy Patton and Niron Thompson being employed for that purpose. They only seized two nets during the season. This arises from the fact that the people are beginning to respect the laws more than they ever did before. The run of salmon this fall was larger than it had been for some years. Mr. A. B. Wilmot's men secured at Oxford 125 good salmon for spawning purposes. They caught them in a shorter time, and with less labor than in former years.

The large majority of the people in this district, who were so bitterly opposed to the taking of spawn from this river, are now becoming convinced that the scheme is a success. They have seen to some extent the error of their ways, and believe that the artificial method of re-stocking our rivers with this noble fish is the only possible way. Therefore I think they have made up their minds generally not to oppose the Department any longer.

DIGBY COUNTY.

J. H. MOOREHOUSE, *Overseer.*

It will be observed by the statistics for this county that the results of the fisheries, as a whole, are about equal to last year, which, although not as satisfactory

as we could wish, still they are sufficient, with the abundant harvest and low prices of all the necessaries of life, to give comfort to our fishermen.

I regret to state that the Bay of Fundy fisheries continue to show signs of gradual decrease. Various reasons are assigned for this. Among them is the practice of throwing overboard on the fishing-grounds the offals of fish. As the law stands, there is great difficulty in convicting the guilty parties. The law should be amended so as to compel parties suspected of the offence, to show on oath, what they have done with their gurry, and the crew should be held equally liable. The practice of trawl fishing is also, unquestionably, most injurious; this I think I fully demonstrated in my report of last year.

I regret to report the continued failure of the herring fisheries of Digby Basin. It is stated that heavy shoals of these fish were to be seen in the Bay of Fundy during the summer months, but none approached the coast. It is difficult to understand the habits of these fish. The reason why they do not enter the basin as formerly is attributed by many to the sawdust passing out of the basin to the sea. But the same failure occurred in the Grand Manan herring fisheries for the last three years, where there are no mills, and consequently no sawdust. It must also be observed that sawdust or other substances can only pass from the Basin to the sea during ebb-tide, when such fish need not enter if they choose. It is, therefore, evident that they must enter with the flood, when it is always clear water, so that even admitting the sawdust to be distasteful to these fish, it is evidently no impediment to their entering the Basin. The cause must, therefore, be sought for in another direction. Years ago, before lumbering was carried on in this section of the country, these periodical failures occurred; they were then thought to be caused by the Indians shooting porpoises (which preyed upon the herring), and drove them in shore, where they would strike the Digby Gut tide and enter the Basin. This theory, whether correct or not, certainly commends itself to our judgment as the most reasonable.

Bear River, although once visited in large quantities by salmon, bass, shad and gaspereaux, has long since been surrendered to the lumbering interests. Occasionally, there are to be seen adventurers, perhaps from the icy north, seeking admission, it may be, to their birth-place, but they find the way securely barred against them. There are eight heavy dams on the river, that completely bar the passage of fish to the lakes, which are converted into vast reservoirs by means of dams at their outlets. The water thus kept back reduces the river to a mere brook during summer, affording a most imperfect idea of its real character, when the surplus water from its numerous lakes is pouring its way to the sea, over its rocky bed. In the summer of 1870, Mr. Venning, then Inspector of Fisheries for Nova Scotia, visited this locality. I fully explained these particulars to him. After consideration, he thought best not to exact the building of fishways, but for the protection of the herring fishery and harbor, to enforce the clause prohibiting the throwing of sawdust and other rubbish into the river. This I have endeavored to do, but the struggle has been severe up-hill work. I have had to oppose prejudice and heavy money interests; while those most interested, instead of availing themselves of the liberal provisions of the law to assist me, have weakened my efforts by finding fault. I have had five cases in the Supreme Court with one firm, and am heavily out of pocket.

I find that the determination of the late Government to withhold the fines due to prosecutors from Wardens, is working badly. Men will not incur heavy risks without a prospect of being reimbursed, which they fail to see in the small salary they receive.

Sissaloo is a noble river, fed by many fine lakes, with beautiful sandy shores admirably adapted to the breeding of salmon and gaspereaux, if they could be reached from the sea; but unfortunately this is prevented by a perpendicular ledge crossing the river, over which fish cannot pass. I have repeatedly urged in my reports the necessity of a small outlay by the Government to overcome this difficulty.

which would secure a great boon to the people, and eventually a revenue to the country.

I am glad to report that the mackerel fishery at St. Mary's Bay has shown decided marks of improvement. Three traps were licensed this summer, and their catch has been satisfactory. The fish, though small, are decidedly better than last year, and it is quite probable that the next season's fishing will be a prosperous one if not destroyed by foreigners throwing their gurry into the bay and polluting the waters.

GUYSBORO' COUNTY.

JAMES A. TORY, *Overseer.*

A large falling off in the yield of the fisheries of this County is noticed when compared with that of last year. Salmon were undoubtedly on the increase, and from all informations received, larger quantities ascended the rivers this season than for many years past. The deficiency is attributable to several fishermen heretofore following that fishery in other places, when this year it was totally abandoned.

Mackerel fishing, which may be called the mainstay of most of our people, shows a falling off of nearly one-third, and the loss sustained is felt severely by the inhabitants of the eastern portion of the County, but more especially by fishermen and merchants. One cause of the short catch was owing to a continuance of heavy east winds in the spring, which prevented nearly all the fishermen from getting to their usual fishing grounds along the coast of Cape Breton. This led to nearly a total failure of the spring catch; the fish having passed before the fishermen got located. The summer catch, taking into account the small mackerel, was an average one. But the fall run (the most important one) was a total failure on the shores of this County, excepting a small catch at Canso, unusually late in the season. It is asserted that large schools were seen passing; but why so late may be accounted for by the prevailing warm weather during the latter part of the fishing season.

Herrings, although a short catch in some places, was about the same as during the previous year.

Codfish and haddock show a considerable falling off. Fishermen account for this by the scarcity of bait, which they were unable to procure while those fish were on the coast.

Hake has increased. This may be attributed to two reasons,—first, the short catch of other and more profitable fish compelled a portion of the fishermen to turn their attention to those fish, secondly; the sounds of those fish have become so valuable (\$1 per lb) that numbers are caught on that account.

The increase in oil is due to the extra catch of hake and the taking of horse mackerel in trap-nets, besides a run of dog fish upon the coast this season.

The catch of lobsters has materially increased, but the fish have diminished in size to such an extent that it now requires over fifty per cent. in number to make the same weight that it did a few years ago, or when the fishery first commenced. This fact, I think, calls for more stringent regulations in respect to the size of the lobsters allowed to be caught, and also a stricter watch upon the canning establishments to see that the regulations are carried out—that is, if the fishery is to be protected or preserved for future years,—as the present drain upon it must exhaust the supply, and in a very few years totally destroy it, thereby depriving the country of a lucrative source of wealth and the Dominion of a large article of export.

All other kinds of fish have been about upon a par with other seasons.

As regards the river fisheries, I have nothing special to report—except that I have heard of a few instances of torches having been seen about the rivers, but have been unable, up to the present, to ascertain who the parties were.

Regulations respecting the shore or salt-water fisheries are much needed, and considerable inconvenience is felt by fishermen for the want of the same, and of officers in the immediate neighbourhood to carry them out.

During the past season there has been four licences granted by the Department for traps in this portion of the County, but only three availed themselves of the privilege granted, and it being late in the season, the spring fishing was over before the traps were set, in consequence of which they have not done as well as they otherwise might have done; the quantities taken by each you will find in the statistical returns. I would here remark that I fear a very important provision of the law, and also a clause in the licences, are violated by the trap net fishermen—that is, in taking or, rather, in not releasing salmon when taken in the traps, for it seems impossible that those fish can escape from being caught, and if so, the temptation is so great that none, or a very few, are ever released alive; but at the same time I have not heard of any such violation.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, *Overseer.*

I have nothing particular to note in the yield of fisheries in the Eastern Division of this County. The returns show a small increase in mackerel, herring, codfish and oil—the last item caused by a small run of dogfish, which for several years had deserted our coast. There were fair prospects for a good summer's fishing in the early part of the season; but as it advanced bait became scarce and continued so. There was no fall herring or mackerel catch, excepting those too small to either mesh or sell. Late in the season codfish, in some places, were plenty, but neither bait nor weather to catch them.

I had some trouble with Messrs. Nauffts' and Slaughwhite's nets. They set them about a mile west of the entrance to the harbor of Musquodoboit, and when I settled the matter, John Naufft disputed my authority outside of the harbor. I reported the facts to the Department.

All the fishways in my district are in good order, and I have only a two dollar fine to report. The law was well observed during the close season by the lobster packing establishments.

Mr. Rogers visited with me all the rivers and fishways in my district. His directions and recommendations were all carried out.

I would recommend that something be done for the improvement of West River and Chezetcook, to enable the fish to ascend at any size of water. Please refer to my report of last year.

JOHN FITZGERALD, *Overseer.*

The returns of the yield and value of the fisheries in my district show an increase over that of last year. The largest increase is in mackerel; in salmon and herring it is much less; codfish is about the same. There were more hake caught than for the last two years.

The rivers in my district are in good order, except Hubbard's River. I met Mr. Rogers, and he told me that he would attend to it; but I suppose he was so busy he could not do so.

Fall mackerel fishery was a total failure, no fat mackerel being seen after the 1st of October.

There are four lobster factories in my district, and they kept the close time strictly.

HANTS COUNTY.

TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, *Overseer.*

I am pleased to be able to report an increase in the number of fish taken this season. There was a considerable increase in the catch of salmon, and of other kinds, such as shad, codfish, haddock and herrings. More than an average amount have been

taken, although there are not so many people engaged in fishing as in former years; the inhabitants of this district having turned their attention more closely to farming than formerly.

The mill-owners feel very much aggrieved at being compelled to prevent sawdust from passing into the streams; and even one of them stopped operations for a while, declaring the law too stringent, but finally considered it wiser on his part to comply with the regulations than to suffer pecuniary loss. I have, of course, made no distinction, but treated all alike. Complaints were made to me by the fishermen that mill-owners permitted sawdust to be cast into the streams. These complaints proved in several cases to be groundless.

I believe fishermen are beginning to appreciate the benefits resulting from the carrying out of the regulations in regard to the preservation of fish, so that I anticipate less trouble in enforcing them in future than I have had in the past.

In conclusion, I am pleased to be able to report everything working smoothly now and to my entire satisfaction.

P. S. BURNHAM, *Overseer.*

Shad were more plentiful in Avon River this season than they have been for several years, and very fine. Salmon were scarce and small, very few exceeding four pounds. I have not much to say as regards salmon in our fresh water rivers; they come up here very late—not till the last of June—and generally the water is low, and by that time they have but small chance of getting over the ladder. However, on the west branch of the Avon River the only dam of any consequence was swept away by a freshet, and has not been replaced. On the south branch, the river has been kept opened, and I am in hopes that, by another spring, that the only dam which offers any impediment to the ascent of fish will be carried away, as it is of no use.

INVERNESS COUNTY.

M. A. Ross, *Overseer.*

The value of the year's products in my district is \$223,339.42 for exportable fish, being an increase of \$53,593.59 over last year. The quantity of fish used for home consumption and bait amounts to \$139,113.60, making a total value of \$267,453.02.

There has been a great number of small mackerel and small herring this year, and that is one reason why so many have been kept for home use; they were unfit for foreign markets.

Salmon fishing was remarkably good, although I am not in a position to show the number canned at Margaree during the season, that being in Mr. Coady's district. North River having been well stocked with salmon this fall, heavy schools went up to the spawning-grounds.

The alewives fishery was considered good, and I am in hopes that in a few years the returns will shew a large catch.

JOHN CAMERON, *Overseer.*

I find all kinds of fish on the decrease. The abuse which exists in my district is setting nets across the rivers. The nets stolen from me last fall, during my absence on official business from home, I again seized in the river this fall, and have now in my possession. In several cases I had to use the knife and destroy nets found in the rivers in violation of law.

One of the best rivers in my district is Whycocomah; I am desirous that some measure be taken to clear it of rubbish which is accumulating in its bed to the injury of fish. Sawmills are the great trouble. Last spring I had to take action against a

man at Mabou, and the case was brought before the County Court, and came against the outsider who lodged the complaint. The amount of twenty dollars in fines was taken from other parties, but was paid out in costs. In the above cases I may say that a wholesome check has been given to law-breakers.

Improvements have been made in mills to keep sawdust and rubbish from falling into the streams, although a great deal more is needed.

KINGS COUNTY.

A. BISHOP, *Overseer.*

I have to report that the mill on Gaspereaux River, formerly known as Calder's, now Benjamin's mill, being idle, no material can be had to build the proposed new fish passage without water to get logs to the mill. Mr. Benjamin expresses his willingness to build the fishway if I will insure the safety of the dam. I could not think of giving any such assurance. He proposes to get ready for the work so soon as he can get logs down, and to build the fishway when the water subsides next year, which will be after the alewives have gone. With respect to the number of men, boats, nets, weirs, material, &c., engaged in the fisheries on this river, I beg to say that, in former years, there were an average of 12 boats with two men each, and 35 square nets with one man each. In the tide there were 6 brush weirs, giving employment in all to about 65 men, most of whom were poor and were largely indebted to their employers for a subsistence. My return for this year shows an entire failure of this fishery, as I formerly predicted, notwithstanding that Mr. Rogers, in his report, says that even I will be surprised to see the river teeming with fish this year.

The catch of eels and smelts this year was beyond the average, both in respect to number and quality. Alewives have been a failure. Salmon, which in former years were numerous in the best pools above the dam, are this year almost a failure. Those which were put in by the Government may keep up the supply in the future if they can ascend to their spawning-beds, otherwise I look for an entire failure of this fish, not one having yet been seen above the dam.

Gaspereaux River is now clear of all obstructions from the tide to the lake, with the exception of the dam at Benjamin's mill.

Cornwallis River shows a falling off in the yield of salmon, but I think this is owing to the extreme low water on account of dry season. Smelts were numerous and of good quality; trout were plenty and much fished for.

In North and South Aylsford I see no material change. The mill-owners have been watched, and have generally complied with the law in respect to mill rubbish. The people having generally complied with the law; I have no fines to report.

J. E. STARR, *Overseer.*

It is satisfactory to note that the yield of the fisheries has steadily increased year after year, from \$32,000 in 1869 to \$88,467 for the past year. This you will perceive is an increase of nearly \$24,900 over last year.

The herring fishery has been a failure all along the coast; the fish for some reason do not appear to have run up the Bay of Fundy. Notwithstanding, the fishermen seem to have increased their exertions in the other branches of fishing, with the above very gratifying results, which, when it is considered that this is much more of an agricultural than a fishing County, I think speaks more forcibly than words of the general efficiency and good management of all concerned.

I have no fines to remit, nor can I think of any alteration or additions to the law that would be both practical and beneficial.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

H. S. JOST, *Overseer*.

Few vessels went to Labrador this year, and those few barely averaged half a load each. The cod-fishing Bay vessels did well, with few exceptions, making a full average catch. The majority of our fishing vessels were bankers, which, on the whole, made average voyages, some vessels doing very well.

The only trap-net set in this county, at Fire Cove, Lunenburg Harbour, was not a success this year, the whole value of proceeds being but little over \$1,000.

I have to report some improvement in the fishery of Petite Rivière. Salmon went above the mill's and reached Big Lake, while quite a number were taken at different points up the river.

Alewives were also more numerous than of late years, and went up through Wallace Brook to the waters above, since the rubbish and old stumps were removed by means of the grant of \$50 from the Government expended there last year. I am informed that some parties are utilizing this brook now by bringing down logs, and I am told that it was more for logging than for fishing purposes they wished it to be cleared of obstructions. I shall visit it soon for information.

By direction of W. H. Rogers, Esq., I notified the mill-owners on Lahave and other rivers, where complaints had been made, that the law relating to the throwing of sawdust or mill-rubbish in the rivers, or allowing it to fall therein, would be enforced this fall, if the practice was continued. I had clauses of the Act of 1873 printed and sent with the notices to the mill-owners. The two mill-dams belonging to Mr. Davidson—one, half a mile, and the other a mile, above Bridgewater Bridge—and Cook's mill and dam, one mile further up, are in about the same state as last year. Before these dams were built, salmon and alewives were found fifteen or twenty miles above on the main river, as well as on the north branch. Since then, these fish have declined, and for the last eight or ten years, at least, there is no authentic information of either kind having been taken above the dams. The two Wardens up there have nothing to do—there are no fish in the river to be cared for; none come up, they say, and such is the general testimony. There is a difference of opinion in reference to the cause of the fish not getting above the dams. The people, as a rule and very generally say, that the three dams built quite across the river prevent the fish from ascending; that the fish-ladders are insufficient and do not secure a passage, and that it cannot be expected that salmon and alewives will press on and run the gauntlet of those three fishways. Mr. Rogers thinks the fishways are sufficient, and blames the Indians for the mischief. There was a run of salmon up to the dam in September; some were taken with the rod. Two were found dead under the dam.

GEORGE REDDEN, *Overseer*.

I have the honor to make the following report concerning the state of the fisheries of this division. :—

The rivers are in good working order, except Middle River Branch, which requires a new fish-way, as reported last year.

There has been a marked increase of salmon in this district, also an increase of gaspereaux; large quantities of the latter having been caught and consumed fresh. Five anglers on Gold River caught about three hundred pounds each of salmon, and some have caught more than that quantity. There were more fish taken in the river this season than for the last five years. Salmon ascended earlier than for many years, and in large quantities during the month of March. There has been some poaching on Middle River, owing to the illness of the Warden.

There is a falling-off in the catch of cod and hake on our shores this season, and herrings were very scarce owing to so many lobster-traps along the shores; mackerel has been plentiful but of a poor quality.

The close seasons were well observed, with few exceptions. The lobster catching at Chester was successful, but the lobsters were very small, and if there is not some restriction placed on catching them they will soon be destroyed altogether.

Trapping for lobsters hinders other fish from coming in shore; herrings and other fish will not trim where lobster-traps are moored. It seems to me that fishermen think of nothing but the present, or they would be more careful of the small fish, knowing that their future hopes depend on them.

With regard to seine fishing, there will have to be some law made to apply to this, for strangers come from other districts and crowd the natives out, creating continual dispute which is almost impossible for fishery officers to settle.

PICTOU COUNTY.

JOHN McDONALD, *Overseer*.

My duties as Overseer of fisheries for the eastern part of Pictou County having terminated for the season, owing to the approach of the winter, I beg to submit the following report:—

1st. I have filled the blank forms supplied by the Department with the statistics required, and I have taken every available pains to make them as reliable as possible under the circumstances. When fish were exported there were no trouble in securing accurate returns; but when they were made use of for home consumption, it was not so easy, owing to the absence in many cases of written data, to collect all the requisite information without fear of mistake. However, I do not believe that there can be any considerable errors in the returns furnished me by fishermen and others, as well as those collected by myself through personal observation.

2nd. In acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Whitcher's circular (Sept., 1877), I made at the time such observations as the nature of the queries seemed to require; and I wish now to add to what I then advanced, the following remarks and suggestions, which I beg to submit:—

There being no decrease in the catch of fish this year as compared with last season's, the first query requires no answer.

4th. The abuses existing in this district were spearing in some of the streams, but not to a great extent, and netting on a large scale at French River during the close season. Efficient Wardens, on whose diligence the Overseer could reasonably rely, would, of course, remedy the evil; but in this connection I would remark, that at French River, where I made a seizure of five nets, the Warden, Mr. William B. Stewart, gave me no assistance. Hence, I was constrained to employ Mr. Angus McDonald to perform with myself, a labor which ought to have been accomplished by the Warden. This is not the only instance of Mr. Stewart's inefficiency and neglect; so nothing remains for me to do but to recommend his dismissal in the interests of the fishery.

As to spearing in the close season during the past year, it is gratifying to report that it was not, so far as known, practised to any great extent. In fact I have heard, and that only by rumor, which I failed to trace to any creditable source—of but one or two attempts altogether. The netting, besides, was done principally in French River, where an efficient Warden could, without difficulty, entirely prevent every violation of the law.

5th. There are no fishways in any of the dams on the streams in this district, nor do I see the necessity of their erection so long as no mills are erected no nearer the tidal waters than are the ones at present in operation. I would add these reasons: (1) Only in one case (that of the west branch of Barney's River) are there available grounds which are any ways extensive for spawning beds above the location of the existing mill dams; (2) in all cases, there are spacious spawning beds for long distances below them; and (3) the dams are now so far up stream, and the current so small above

them, that it should be impossible, in the few places in which there are spawning-beds, to prevent poaching simply because it could be carried on in the daytime by persons walking along the banks. Fishways in these circumstances do not seem to be necessary; their cost, particularly, would appear to counterbalance any advantage they would possibly add to the fishery.

6th. For the better enforcement of the law I would suggest, (1) that in cases like that of French River and some others which I shall report more fully hereafter, inefficient Wardens be replaced by better ones; (2) that in case of fine for violation of the law, one-half the penalty be paid to prosecuting Wardens as a reward and inducement both; and (3) that the law as regards the punishment of witnesses who refuse to appear or to give evidence before the Overseer in action against poachers, be assimilated to that which, by the Nova Scotia statute, governs witnesses in prosecutions for violation of the liquor license law. Men have refused to answer their subpoenas before me, and I had no recourse but by the expensive proceeding of an action in the Supreme Court. In similar cases, the clerk of license could proceed by a more effective method, because less costly and more summary.

7th. The quantity and value of fish, as near as I can arrive at, is found in my returns which I herewith enclose, and, summed up, amounts this year to \$20,714.10 against \$17,554.85 in 1877, being an increase in value of \$3,123.10.

8th. In concluding, I beg to call attention to the state of the law in reference to coast fisheries, because it seems to require additional legislation, as far as this district concerned. The Act, indeed, makes provisions expressly for cases, in which netting berths are located on the rivers; but nothing is said as to the berths on the sea coast, although the latter is included in my district, and I have been called upon to settle difficulties by parties who consider that they have been encroached upon by neighbouring fishermen. The trouble at Sandy Cove, about which I have reported to the Department is an instance in point. It so happened that I succeeded in making an amicable arrangement in every case; but I am not clear as to what ought to be the procedure of the Overseer in cases where exception would be taken to the jurisdiction conferred on him by his commission. Suppose his decision in a matter appertaining to the coast fishery to be set at naught by interested parties, what are the legal steps to be adopted in order to carry it into effective practice? The answer to this question, I would suggest, can only be more satisfactorily given by additional legislation.

On the whole, I am happy to be able to report progress in the results of the fishing industry, so far as it came under my observation during the year 1878.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed on many parts of the seaboard at the method now growing common of trawling for hake and codfish. It is contended that the great number of fish necessarily lost after every storm by this method, and left to rotten in mid ocean, tends to drive away and make fish scarcer year by year. It is further contended that, were all the trawls prohibited, the aggregate catch by process of ordinary hook and line would be just as great as it is, if not greater, and this without fear of future diminution. Trawls in other words, will ultimately decimate the fish, according to this opinion, and render the industry less valuable, if not entirely unremunerative, in some places.

Again it is contended by fishermen that some limit should be assigned to the length of salmon-nets, which now on the coast vary from 300 fathoms downwards.

I bring this to the notice of the Department, for the two matters alluded to may possibly in the near future lead to trouble if no legislation be enacted to meet the requirements of the case. At present I cannot make any suggestion, owing to the difficulty of the subject, other than to state the fact that dissatisfaction exists, which may or may not be productive of more serious evils.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

S. T. N. SELLON, *Overseer.*

In sending my annual report, it gives me pleasure to say that the fisheries under my control have largely increased. Several alterations and improvements have been made by your Department for our inland fisheries, which are destined to be of more importance to the people living along the rivers and harbours than the lumber interests; and though our fish-ladders are pronounced good, they do not suit Liver-pool River, and as a result, our alewives fishing is not a success, I have recommended that a slope or inclined plane be built at the Milton and Tannock mill dams. A number of years ago, a slope was in use at the Milton dam; and, though a very imperfect structure, it gave satisfaction. One is now required for the increase of our inland fisheries, more particularly for alewives. It would be beneficial for salmon going up to the spawning-grounds, and would be an inexpensive work.

Medway River has been a success, particularly for salmon. Fortunately, we have no fish-ladders on that river and mill owners permitted and assisted me to make bye-waters by cutting off, say 30 feet from the end of Charleston dam and 28 feet from Saltus Falls dam. As the mills are on one side of the stream, this is all that is required on this river. The fact is proved by the increase of salmon going up the river, or seen in the lakes many miles from the sea during the fall, and also from the large number of young salmon seen in May going to the salt water, commencing about the 14th of May. Salmon has largely increased in number and size, during the last eight or nine years, and at no time during my long residence here have I seen so many large salmon caught as during the last fishing season. This is due to the protection of the river fisheries by your Department.

But to increase our river fisheries in number and amount, I respectfully suggest that a change is necessary in the law relating to the setting of salmon-nets, for the law which suited when the families were less in number than at this present time now requires an alteration. Shorten the time for net-fishing, so that salmon-fishing on our rivers shall end on the 15th July, instead of the 31st, as at present, and for two reasons—first, the fish has lost its good quality, and grisle are numerous. In the second instance, far too many grilse are taken, which sell for about 25 cents each, and the fishery-officer has no means to ascertain whether they are taken in a legal salmon net or one made for the purpose. No person should set more than one net, and not, as at present, set one in another name besides. This leads to imposition, and prevents many families from setting a net.

Also, that the three salmon-berths, the Government property on this river, the Salmon Rock Station, so called, and the two berths at the Breakwater, should be sold at auction before the fishing season begins; this would realise quite a sum to meet expenses. Salmon-berths should not be taken up before twelve o'clock on the first Monday in March. This will put a stop to confusion, false swearing and trouble at any time, but more so if the month happens to begin on Sunday at midnight.

Lobster-fishing was extensively carried on, and the catch large. The close time is satisfactory to the factories and the fishermen; but I fear it is an unfortunate feature of the law that these fine fish are allowed to be caught under nine inches long.

Alewife fishing is not so much of a success as we would desire.

Fish-traps, though not remunerative to the owners and employes, were an element of success for our line fishing; many vessels belonging to this and other countries, as well as from the States largely depended on getting bait from the traps, and with it caught a fair supply of cod, haddock and other deep-sea fish. Traps require protection, as they are expensive in the first outlay and in the working expenses. It is to be regretted that storms compelled some owners in this harbour to take up their traps before the fall fishing, and that evil disposed persons so destroyed them at Port Mouton, by cutting the twine and ropes, that they could not be repaired, and by that act serious loss was the result. Mackerel visited our shores in fair numbers,

more so than for many years. The first were of small size, but were followed by large ones.

In addition to other fish factories, a manufactory was started this season at Port Mouton for the preparation of the garbage of lobsters and shipping it in its crude state to Boston, to be converted into fertilizers. About thirty tons were shipped, but next season, with increased information and improved machinery, it will be prepared for some use, and will be of profit and service.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

EDWARD H. BALLAM, *Overseer.*

The catch of mackerel was about the same as last year, the greater portion being taken by seines and with the jig. The catch of herring was something above that of last year; lobsters about the same. The haddock-fishery proved a failure; there being no more than half the quantity taken this season than last, and nine-tenths of the fishermen attribute the scarcity of this fish to the use of trawls. Now, as many of our fishermen depend in a great measure upon the haddock-fishery as a means of support, I should certainly suggest that an Act be passed to prevent the use of the above-named fishing engines in future.

I did not hear of any breach of the fishery law in my district this season.

D. CAMERON, *Overseer.*

In submitting, for the information of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, a statistical report, of the fisheries of this district for the year 1878, it is needless to call attention to the deplorable decrease in the products of this industry which marks the labours of the past season. Compared with last year, some of its branches present an almost utter blank, while not one has proved more lucrative. The most remarkable falling-off is in the mackerel, cod and lobster fisheries. From the returns of this year and the last I make the following extracts :—

	Mackerel. Bbls.	Cod. Cwt.	Lobsters. Cans.
1877.....	12,940	18,400	124,000
1878.....	2,720	12,742	46,000
Decrease.....	10,220	5,658	78,000

Thus it will be seen that the mackerel catch is about one-fifth that of last year; the cod about two-thirds, and the lobsters about one-third. And considering that our fisheries have been as vigorously prosecuted this year as ever before, it must be concluded that our fishermen have been but slightly remunerated.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

SAMUEL MUIR, *Overseer.*

I herewith send you the annual report of the fisheries in my district. There have been 18 vessels added to the fishing business with an increase of 23,872 quintals cod, 265 quintals haddock, 595 quintals pollack, 16,126 galls. oil, 8,793 bbls. herring and 242,024 cans lobsters. There is a falling-off in the mackerel of 1,989 bbls. as compared with last year. This is on account of the strong north-east winds which prevailed during the fishing season. Halibut and hake were scarce, and alewives almost a total failure. Unless the wooden "fish-ladders," as they are called, are done away with, the alewives will soon be a thing of the past.

There were several ladders built in Shelbourne County at different times, at a large expense to the mill-owners, and they have all proved worthless. The late Overseer Ryer caused a way to be dug around the dam, but in the latter part of the fishing season of 1876 Mr. Rogers had a wooden fish-ladder built. The mill-owners were willing to build a wing-dam and many persons who were present offered to give a lift, but Mr. Rogers said: "I will have the ladder and no other way," and if it did not answer, the Government would have the expense of moving the dam. I had not at that time any practical knowledge of fish-ladders, having only been in office about one month, and as Mr. Rogers was my superior officer, all I could do was to persuade him to build the wing-dam. However, the ladder was built, but the alewives would not climb it. I saw myself a few fish enter the ladder, but they would return again. It being the very last of the fishing season, and the alewives so scarce, it could not be proved until the spring of 1877, so we left it with the hope it would be all that was required to let the fish up. Some time after the alewives made their appearance in the river in the spring of 1877, parties came to me with complaints that the fish would not go up the ladder, and wanted me to have it removed, but I said I would do nothing of the kind until I gave it a fair trial. After carefully watching the ladder and being satisfied the fish would not go through, I then removed that portion, which crossed the old fishway around the dam, and in doing so I took out seven dead alewives and one dead eel, and none of them above the third lock. A good many alewives went the old way, it being so late when the ladder was built. I do challenge Mr. Rogers to produce a man that ever saw an alewife go through one of the many fish-ladders he has had built in Shelbourne County. These are facts which cannot be denied, and I could give you the signatures of every man in the County to certify that this is correct.

Messrs. Stewart, Freeman & Co., at Jordan, opened a portion of the main stream to the head of the river. It will cost about \$300 to put Shelbourne River in a proper way to let the fish up, and on Clyde River about \$400. The work would have to be of split granite as the bed of the river is sandy. The river fisheries will be totally destroyed if some steps are not taken to let the fish ascend to their spawning-grounds.

I recommend to your Department the petition of the inhabitants of Roseway, for a resident Warden for Round Bay Brook, as a great many fishermen depend on the alewives from this brook for bait. I destroyed two dams and two fish-traps on it this summer, but being so far from any Warden it is impossible to protect it from poachers. They have chosen John Doan as a suitable person for Warden.

The close season for lobsters was strictly observed.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

DONALD McRAE, JR., *Overseer.*

I am happy to report that the salmon rivers in the southern division of this County are in good order. The Wardens are vigilant, and endeavoring to perform their duty well. As already stated, the only difficulty is at Middle River, where three wardens reside close beside one another, and it is a difficult matter for them to perform their duties satisfactorily. I would therefore recommend that a change be made in this district, and that another be Warden appointed between Wardens John McLellan and Donald McQuarrie's district, which is a most important part of the river.

I am also pleased to be able to report that fishermen in my district have had, during the past year, an average catch, although the fall mackerel did not strike in. Still, the spring catch was exceedingly good, which made up the loss. There were about 200 barrels of herrings used for home consumption, which are not entered in the returns.

The fish trap licensed by the Department caused quite an excitement among our fishermen and the surrounding districts. The fishermen are of the opinion that those traps will ruin their fishing-grounds if continued. There was a trap set which had no license, and I immediately ordered it up when the thing came to my notice, and had the owner brought up for violation, when he stated that the reason he set his trap without license was that he had made an application, and he was under the impression it would be granted although he had not received it. Consequently I imposed only a small penalty.

I also brought up the owner of the trap who had a license for violation of the law by catching salmon in said trap. The penalty in this case would not have been so light, only that he acknowledged his guilt and pleaded ignorance of the law. The feeling among fishermen in this district seems to be very much against this mode of fishery. Those who recommended last spring a license in favor of John McLean, declare they did not think at that time that the use of these nets would so much interfere with fishermen; otherwise they would not have done so.

I found it impossible to locate Messrs. Stoneman & Co.'s trap so as not to give rise to complaints; still the owner insisted on setting it, stating he was instructed to do so from headquarters. This I reported to the inspector at the time.

J. W. BURKE, *Overseer.*

You will find that cod were not so plentiful as last year, in May and June; cod-fishing was, however, good. Bait was very scarce. The squid which visit our shores in July struck as usual, but a heavy breeze of wind from sea swept along our coast, driving them in deep water, where the cod followed them. Mackerel were plentiful, but most of them small, so much so that it would not pay to send them to market. The catch of large mackerel was, however, greater than that of last year. The herring catch is small; some districts having only enough for their own consumption.

During the close season I gave my attention to the rivers night and day, especially in the night, and found several signs of trespassing. But by constant watching the intruders desisted.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

ENOS GARDNER, *Overseer.*

The enclosed returns for the County of Yarmouth for the year 1878, show an increase of over \$130,000, as compared with those of last year. Although there have been a number of new vessels added, those lost and sold from the County only leave an increase of one vessel over last year. A larger portion of the fishing vessels this year were engaged bank-fishing, which will account for the large proportion of cod in the returns. The bank and shore fishermen were successful in getting good fares, but at present the market for all kinds of fish is very low, and should there be no improvement, it will be a hard year for the fishermen, notwithstanding the large catch.

There were thirty-traps put down on our shores during the present year for mackerel. This makes a large increase in the return of mackerel, but with a few exceptions, these traps were not profitable to the fishermen. Mackerel were abundant in the Bay, but owing to a prevailing east wind during the season for this fishery, the fish did not follow the shore near enough to get into the traps, except in some outside traps. They were, however, of great advantage to the shore fishermen for a supply of fresh bait. The law regarding fish offal was strictly observed, it being carefully removed from the traps and used for manure on the Bay shore. At Pubnico and the Islands it was sold to lobster fishermen for bait. There is some complaint from net fishermen about lobster pots; they say that the fish offal used by them for bait is injuring the herring fishery by polluting the waters

inshore. The lobster industry is getting to be quite important, and if they are not allowed to use the fish offal for the purpose of catching lobsters, it would of course destroy this fishery.

I regret that I cannot give a more favorable account of our river fishery. The catch of alewives is a little better, but salmon fishing is very small. At the beginning of the season both these fisheries promised to be good, but after a few weeks they fell off very suddenly to almost nothing. Early in the season there was a good freshet, and the fish went up well, but during the summer and autumn the river was very dry, and the young fish had but a poor chance to get down. In many places they were assisted, or they could not have got from the lakes. Eel weirs were found at several places on the river, which caught quite a large number of young fish. These were taken out and destroyed whenever found, and some of the parties were complained against and fined. It is difficult to prove the ownership of these eel weirs, as the parties who put them in are very shy, and it is hard to catch them fishing. These violations occurred mostly in Warden Wm. Kavanagh's district, at East River, and as complaints came from several persons that no attention was paid to the regulations there, and that no enquiry, I found this to be the case, I made an arrangement with David Hurlburt to give him half the fines on all parties he could catch putting in eel weirs or violating the regulations in any way. He made complaints against several parties for doing so, but could only get convictions against two. He also complained against Abraham Kavanagh and his sons for taking a large quantity of alewives on Saturday, one of the close days; they were fined. In talking the matter over with Warden Wm. Kavanagh, a short time ago, he said he was indifferent about the office. The salary was too small, and he would get the ill-will of his neighbors if he complained against them, and particularly his brother Abraham Kavanagh and his family, who nearly monopolize the fishery at the Long Falls. He did not wish to have a quarrel with them. He certainly does not discharge his duty faithfully, and I think that if David Hurlburt was appointed in his place for the East River district it would be a great improvement and advantage to the river fishery.

In 1876 Mr. Rogers filled in the river where its course had been altered by Mr. Edward Reynard, and fined him, and made him pay the expenses of filling in and removing obstructions. Last year Mr. Reynard died, and his property is in the hands of his widow and sons, and will be sold early in the spring. Some persons, this autumn, opened the passage that was filled up, and also put in obstructions just as bad as those removed by Mr. Rogers.

You will observe that a large increase of vessels is put down in the district of Yarmouth town. The reason is that Messrs. W. A. Killam & Co. removed their establishment from Pubnico to Yarmouth, and their vessels—eleven—went with them.

As usual, I visited the mill-dams in my district, and found them generally all right and open where required. The fish-ladder at Carleton was kept in good repair, and some fish do go up. On the 19th August I was there and saw a large quantity of young fish coming down, but still I do not think the passage sufficient for a large increase of fish. This river used to be the best for alewives of any in the county, but at present it is the poorest, and the fishermen on the river do not get fish enough for their own use.

The lobster factories have been well looked after, and the persons in charge show every disposition to observe the law and regulations.

APPENDIX No. 14

REPORT OF W. H. VENNING, Esq., INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 31st December, 1878.

Hon. J. C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report and remarks on the Fisheries of New Brunswick during the past year:—

SALMON FISHERY.

The increased facilities for getting fresh salmon to western markets given by the introduction of refrigerator cars have greatly stimulated the export of this fish. This increased demand has led to a greatly increased pursuit of this fishery in all localities to which salmon resort. Numbers of men who never before engaged in this business, are making application for new fishing stands, which, if granted, cannot fail to impose on this fishery all the disastrous results of overfishing, which have almost exterminated shad and gasperaux, and are now threatening to destroy bass and smelts. If this tendency to excessive fishing is not checked, all the advantages now being derived from protection and artificial culture will soon be lost. These remarks are especially applicable to the Counties of Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche. In the former, as there is no chance now to increase the number of stands, seeing that every available place is occupied, the fishermen seek to gain their end by annual petitions for permission to extend their fishing into the close season. In the latter two counties nets are being multiplied to such an extent that, while the aggregate catch is largely increased, the average catch of each fisherman scarcely pays for outlay and labor.

In former annual and special reports, now on record, I have called the attention of your predecessors to the destructive practice of drifting for salmon, to which I respectfully beg to refer.

It is alleged that outside of three miles from shore, the jurisdiction of fishery officers ceases, and that they have no authority to enforce the *Fisheries Act* beyond that limit. In a case recently tried in Restigouche County, which is still before the Courts, the Judge is said to have laid down the dictum:—“*Outside of three miles a man may legally fish when, where and how he pleases.*”

If this opinion is sound, and our law is really insufficient to prevent this destructive practice, it will be absolutely necessary, for the preservation of the salmon fisheries, to procure the requisite legislation to supplement it.

Should this mode of fishing be permitted and become general, nothing can save our salmon fishery from ultimate extermination, and in the meantime a great injustice will be done to all who now pay license fees for the privilege of fishing in accordance with the law, by those who claim exemption from all its provisions.

BASS FISHERY.

In the St. John River this fishery has continued to improve ever since the close season has been enforced. In Gloucester also, where the fishery is pursued mostly

by hook and line, the catch is increasing; but last year and up to the present date this season the fishery in Northumberland and Kent has scarcely been remunerative. There can no longer be any doubt that overfishing and the great destruction of gravid and young fish, have led to this result. Formerly, the seines were the great source of this destruction; but for the last two years the bag-nets used in the smelt fishery have largely aided them. Since the smelt fishery commenced this season, many tons of young bass not four inches in length have been taken in the bag-nets and utterly wasted. Bass are now bringing readily at the fishing holes in the North-West Miramichi River, twelve cents per lb., while smelts are bringing but one cent for culled fish. The folly of killing tons of young bass worth, when mature, twelve cents per pound, for the sake of taking smelts must be too apparent to you to need further comment. This terrible destruction of bass, too small to be of any value for commercial or domestic use, is greatly to be deprecated, and I cannot but regret that my earnest and repeated warnings of the inevitable consequences were allowed to pass unheeded by your predecessor. I can now only repeat my conviction that if this destruction of the young fish in winter by bag-nets and of gravid fish in spring by seines is allowed to continue, this important fishery, once the most valuable in the Counties of Northumberland and Kent, will in a very few years be utterly and hopelessly destroyed, for artificial culture has not yet succeeded in hatching the spawn of this species.

In my last annual report I made the following remarks on this fishery, and I beg to repeat them here as proof of the absolute correctness of the opinion then expressed. I have only to add that the conviction above recorded will be found just as correct if the warning now given is much longer unheeded: "Bass are now bringing to fishermen from nine cents to twelve cents per pound, and are consequently more valuable to them than salmon, which brought only six cents per pound the past season. The catch, however, is not so large as that of last winter, and unless the destruction of young bass is immediately stopped, that of next winter will be still smaller. The results of the great waste of gravid fish that has been caused of late years by spring fishing, are now plainly to be seen in the falling off which marks this winter's yield. Nothing short of the measures I have urged will keep up the supply of this valuable fish. The experience of the past has proved that the nets set ostensibly for bass, after the 1st September, have taken more gravid salmon than bass, and the profit obtained from the latter does not compensate for the loss sustained by killing the former. Hence it will be advisable to confine all bass fishing between the 1st September and the freezing of the rivers to hook and line, by which mode nearly as many bass will be taken as the nets capture, and a serious destruction of gravid salmon will be prevented."

SHAD FISHERY.

This fishery still continues to decline. There can be no doubt that the falling off is due to overfishing. Every year, the contest between reproductive powers of the fish and the destructive power of fishermen is becoming more unequal. Unless some protective measure is provided, the result is no longer doubtful. There can be no question that *a great many young fish* are killed in the brush weirs, and possibly the suppression of these everywhere might have beneficial results. A close time of three days in the week would doubtless help the fish in their struggle for existence. But any restriction on the catch would be considered a great hardship by those who pursue the fishery. In their devotion to present gain and their utter blindness to inevitable results, all fishermen are much alike, and it becomes the duty of the Government to restrain them from the total destruction of the stock upon which their present and future livelihood depends.

GASPERAUX FISHERY.

As all my former reports have predicted, the catch of this valuable fish is every year becoming less. In Miramichi, where formerly an annual catch of some

thousands of barrels was a common yield, the fishery is now scarce worth pursuing while in all other counties it is dwindling into insignificance. In St. John Harbour and River, which formerly yielded an enormous annual catch, the fishery has of late years declined so steadily that its speedy extinction is now threatened. The cause of this falling off is everywhere the same—excessive and wasteful fishing. In St. John Harbour this over-fishing is supplemented by the destruction of vast quantities of young fry in the weirs, which it is said to be impossible to separate from the adult fish. This destruction of small and useless fish is so great, that it will be hopeless to look for any improvement as long as it continues. In my last annual report, I considered it my duty to state that I saw no reasonable grounds to hope that this valuable fishery would ever regain its former importance. The experience of another year leaves me no room to doubt that it will continue to diminish year by year, simply because the reproductive powers of the fish are not able to keep up the supply in the face of the yearly increasing numbers of those who engage in their capture. All the fish taken are parent fish on the point of spawning, and it cannot be expected that if all the breeding stock is destroyed an undiminished supply of young fish can be kept up. If some measure of protection is not at once provided, the total extinction of this species in our waters is as certain as anything yet future can be. In my last report I urged, as the only reasonable hope of preserving this food fish in our waters, the total prohibition of its catch everywhere for three years; after that, to allow fishing only two days in the week until it was shewn that the increase would permit of three days' fishing in each week. I can only repeat my strengthened conviction that beyond this the natural increase of the fish will not allow, with any safety to the preservation of a stock, sufficient to keep up such a supply as will stand even this annual drain. I am well aware that this measure, or indeed any measure of protection that will be effective, will be met by a most determined opposition on the part of fishermen and dealers; but the choice now lies between a temporary privation of three years, with a reasonable hope of increased profits afterwards and a total deprivation for all time, by a law of nature from which there is no appeal.

HERRING FISHERY.

This fishery shows a falling off in every county, except St. John. Less than an average catch of qualities suitable for smoking and salting was made in Charlotte County, but increased quantities of fresh frozen fish have been marketed at very remunerative prices. The smaller sizes have been put up as "sardines," and this branch of business will probably grow into one of considerable importance.

Overseer McLaughlin, of Grand Manan, who is well informed on the subject, surmises that the reappearance of the herring on the northern coast of Europe may be owing to a large migration from this side of the Atlantic. If this opinion is correct, it will account for the falling off in our waters.

In the northern counties, the catch shows a decrease which is there attributed to the increasing operations of American fishermen, and to the large purse seines employed by them. But it is quite possible that Mr. McLaughlin's explanation may offer the true solution of what is otherwise involved in mystery.

SMELT FISHERY.

The wasteful and destructive mode in which this fishery has been carried on for the last two years still continues, and calls loudly for some restrictive measures. The enormous quantities that have been put upon the markets have kept them glutted to such an extent that the prices obtained have left no profit for shippers, while those paid to fishermen have scarcely remunerated them for the time and labor expended on their catch. At present the price quoted in American markets is but three cents per pound, not sufficient to pay the charges for freight, cartage and commission; that paid the fishermen is but one cent per pound for culled

fish. Were there no other objection to the use of bag-nets in this fishery than the over production which makes it unremunerative alike to fishermen and shippers, they might be left to work their own cure. But from personal observations made on my last visit to Miramichi, and from evidence collected there from fishermen as well as from local officers, I am led to believe that for every ton of marketable smelts exported, nearly half a ton of small smelts, young bass, tom-cods and flat fish is wasted. I saw vast quantities of small smelts and tom-cods lying on the ice and in the neighborhood of the packing houses, which I was informed were sold at ten cents per barrel for the purpose of making compost for manure. The destruction of young bass is greatly to be deplored, as this fish, when mature, is the most valuable and profitable species caught in our waters. It now commands twelve cents per lb. on the ice, and affords shippers a handsome profit in western markets. Were it not for the serious consequences involved, there would be something grimly ludicrous in the idea of grown men, possessing common sense, destroying tons of young bass, worth when mature twelve cents per pound, in their pursuit of a fish which yields them less than one cent per pound. The bass thus destroyed would, in a year or two, be more valuable than salmon, and the smelts thus wasted, because they are too small for market, are of more value as food producers for deep-sea fish than they can possibly be for manure. Indeed, this enormous waste of young smelts and tom-cods must inevitably have a most injurious effect upon the coast fisheries, for it destroys the food or bait which attracts the deep-sea fishes to our coasts and bays. When, owing to the waste of the anadromous fishes which produce the supply of food, the deep-sea fishes can no longer obtain it, they will desert our coasts and seek in other waters that food which ours will no longer afford. For this reason, if for no other, the present mode of conducting the smelt fishery should be restrained, and it is a question for grave consideration whether the proper protection of our fisheries will not require the prohibition of bag-nets everywhere, for no fishery can long stand the drain so large an annual destruction will make on it. This is no mere assertion, for we have the experience of the neighboring States in this very fishery, as a warning of the inevitable consequences. In Maine, Massachusetts and New York, where formerly this fish was almost as abundant as it is now in our waters, smelts have become very scarce from the same causes that are at work in this Province. These States are now dependent on our fisheries for their supply; Boston and New York furnishing the principal markets for our shipments. These States have found it necessary to make stringent laws for the preservation of the species in their waters, and we should not ignore the lesson they teach us. The following extracts from their law will show how they protect it;

"1st. Whoever offers for sale, or has in his possession, any smelts between the 1st day of March and the first day of June, in each year, shall forfeit for each and every smelt so sold or had in his possession the sum of one dollar.

"2nd. Whosoever takes or catches any smelt or smelts with a net of any kind, or in any other manner than by naturally or artificially baited hook and hand lines, shall forfeit for each and every smelt so caught or taken, the sum of one dollar, and the burden of proof shall be upon the defendant to show that they were legally caught."

The leading papers of the Province have recently called attention to this subject and deprecated the wasteful mode in which the fishery is being pursued, and as I write, the following appears in the morning's issue of the *Freeman*, the editor of which is the representative of the County of Gloucester, where the fishery was once profitable, but where it is now abandoned in consequence of glutted markets and remunerative prices:—"The reckless destruction of smelts in the Miramichi must soon render the fishery worthless. Meantime, the price has fallen so low in the American markets, because of the enormous quantities forced upon them, that in several instances the proceeds of the sales were not sufficient to pay the cost of forwarding. Surely something should be done to prevent this desolate waste."

In view of these facts, the time has come when this monstrous waste ought to be looked at with the eye of common sense. What are the facts? This is but the

third season of its existence as a systematic and organized fishery. The returns in the Tables show that in these three seasons it has grown from nothing to its present vast proportions. These returns, which fall far short of the whole catch, show that 1,213 tons of smelts have been shipped. Add to this large quantity half as much more for small smelts, young bass and tom-cods wasted, and take into account that these returns are only made up to 31st December, that two months more of this destructive work will continue, and we will have the astounding quantity of at least 2,000 tons of smelts and young bass, tom-cods and flat-fish taken from our waters in a single winter. Is it creditable that any fishery can stand this annual drain? If this enormous quantity of fish, sent out of the County, brought any considerable amount of money into it, there might be some faint excuse for allowing it to continue. But with one cent per pound paid to fishermen, and but three cents realized in American markets, it is quite plain that no profit can accrue, and that no money comes back to the Province. This is shown by the above extract, and is corroborated by the accounts sales that have been published, copies of which were sent you recently in a special report.

LOBSTER FISHERY.

This fishery also is threatened from over production, and serious grounds exist for fearing the same depletion of our waters that has taken place in the neighboring States. In my last Annual Report I made the following remarks, and as they are even more applicable now, I cannot do better than repeat them: "The catch of lobsters continues to increase, but the average size of the fish continues to diminish. The increased catch is caused by the larger number of persons engaged in the fishery, to supply the demands of new factories which are constantly being opened. The decrease in the size of the fish is caused by this excessive fishing, and the time is not far distant when the average size will be so reduced that the business will yield but small returns. In some localities it takes three and even four lobsters to fill a pound can, and as each of these requires more handling than a five pound fish, it follows that the labor is increasing while the profits are diminishing. In some places the canners are asking for more protection, while in others they complain that their operations are impeded by a close season that commences too early."

I still hold the opinion expressed in all my reports—because accumulated experience proves it correct—that the present close time is not sufficient to give this shell-fish the protection necessary to foster its multiplication and growth. Almost everywhere the business is increasing, and the catch becoming annually larger. The first phase of exhaustion has been passed. The largest sized fish are now rarely to be seen, and the average size has decreased from four and three pounds to two and a half and one and a half pounds, and even of these the supply in some localities is falling off. These facts have been indisputably proven by evidence now on record, and the question for the Department to consider is, whether it is not advisable to restrict the catch within reasonable limits before the fishery becomes as completely exhausted as it is now in the neighboring States?

OYSTER FISHERY.

With respect to this once valuable fishery, I can only repeat the oft-told tale of its rapidly approaching extinction. The beds that now remain yield but small returns for excessive and laborious raking. This yield is every year becoming less and the size smaller. The close time affords no adequate protection because the constant raking of the beds prevents the growth of the young. There is no system, no care, no thought for the future. Nothing but blind and ignorant labor, year after year, in raking the nearly exhausted beds. As no effort at artificial culture has yet been made in this Province, and as none of the beds are allowed the rest necessary for their recuperation, the total extinction of all is inevitable and not far distant. The only

protective measure I can now suggest is a compulsory rest of several years, and after that, stringent regulations for the proper working of the beds in such rotation as will permit the fish to multiply and the young to attain maturity.

ST. JOHN HARBOUR FISHERIES.

In former reports I have directed attention to the manner in which the fisheries are pursued inside and outside the Harbour of St. John. Especially have I called attention to the injurious effects produced by the practice of drifting for salmon, and pointed out how unfair it was to those who are compelled by law to pay either a license fee to the Dominion Government or a price to the Corporation of St. John for the privilege of fishing. The fisheries of the Harbour and River are year by year growing less and less, and year after year this pernicious practice of drifting, which the *Fisheries Act* prohibits, is allowed to continue without check or hindrance. While all other salmon fishers are compelled to pay for the privilege of fishing in accordance with the law, these drifters, under the plea of being outside the jurisdiction of officers, claim exemption from all its provisions. The whole subject of the Harbour fisheries of St. John, as now conducted under the control of the Common Council, requires revision. The weirs and seines in the Harbor destroy vast quantities of young fish, and no effort is made by the Council to prevent it. The Harbor virtually controls the fisheries of the whole River, and no fewer than seven counties are dependent on this River for their fish supplies. All these are at the mercy of the Common Council and the fishermen of the Harbor and Bay. The subject is of great importance, and the serious falling off in the fisheries of both Harbour and River, in consequence of the destructive manner in which they have been pursued, calls loudly for some immediate Departmental action. All the Council seems to care for is to secure the proceeds of the sale; the protection of the fisheries seems to be a matter of small concern.

SAW-DUST AND MILL REFUSE.

In every Annual Report made to your predecessor, I have called special attention to the injury that sawdust and mill refuse have caused and are still causing to the fisheries. I regret to say that nothing effectual has been done, and the evil is increasing, rather than diminishing, in all the counties where lumbering is pursued and saw mills are in operation. Mills are being multiplied all over the Province, but no proper provision is made for disposing of their sawdust and rubbish. The great bulk of these are either thrown into the streams or deposited on the banks in such positions that every freshet washes it into them. The effects of this on the fisheries I have constantly pointed out, and urged on the Department the necessity of abating them; but the influence of mill owners and politicians has been sufficient to set the law aside, and the monstrous evil continues unchecked. On the Upper St. John all, or nearly all, the mills dispose of their rubbish by placing it in the River.

In the County of Carleton alone there are now thirty-six mills of various kinds and the whole of their rubbish is allowed to pass into the River. This has entirely ruined the fisheries in that County, and has had a most injurious effect upon the salmon and shad fisheries along the whole extent of the river. If this is allowed to continue but a few years longer there can be no doubt that it will destroy the fisheries, for it is fast covering the spawning grounds and driving the fish from their accustomed haunts. In view of these facts I would most respectfully urge that all fishery officers be instructed to enforce the law, and that they be sustained in their efforts to compel mill owners to comply with its provisions. To this end I would urge that the draft circular submitted to your predecessor in my letter on this subject, dated 23rd December, 1876, be at once printed and sent to every Overseer in the Province, with special instructions to act as it directs.

FISH CULTURE.

The steady falling off in the three most valuable food fishes which resort to the St. John River, viz: salmon, shad and gasperaux, has become so marked of late years that there are substantial grounds for apprehending their total extinction at no distant day. Advancing civilization is producing its usual results. The settling of the country, the clearing up of the wilderness, the extension of lumbering operations, the multiplication of mills, and above all, the increasing extent to which fishing is pursued along its whole extent, all combine to alter the old condition of things, which were more favorable to the natural increase of fish. It is not a matter of surprise that the supply is becoming less, because the breeding stock is yearly becoming smaller.

The only remedy I can suggest for this natural result is the extension of artificial hatching. By the natural process it is shown by those who have made the subject a special study, that not over five per cent of the eggs deposited by a female salmon are developed into young fish. By the artificial process it has been proven that seventy-five per cent can be hatched with certainty. A hatching-house for salmon at some suitable place on the St. John River, and the artificial process of hatching shad, might yet restore these fisheries to a healthy state.

At a comparatively small outlay several millions of young salmon and shad might annually be placed in the river. These, in addition to the natural increase of the parent fish that reach their spawning places, would keep up the supply and replace the drain now annually made on the diminishing stock. The seven Counties through which the St. John flows before the Grand Falls are reached, would all derive benefit from this expenditure. There is no river in the Dominion where an extensive hatchery would so well repay the expense of its establishment and support, nor is there one which so much needs its assistance.

The following remarks on the fisheries of the several Counties, and the returns accompanying them in tabular form, compose the substance of the reports received from the several District Overseers.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

OVERSEER MOWAT, of the upper division of this County, reports the catch of salmon to be double that of last year. This great increase he attributes almost entirely to the success of artificial culture, which has added so largely to the natural stock of the river. He reports that this increase in the catch of those fishermen who have pursued the business through all the years when it scarcely paid them for outlay and labor, has incited a great number of persons, who never before engaged in the fisheries, to apply for licenses for new stands to come in between the old fishermen. As it is quite impossible that the number of stands can be increased with a due regard to the continued prosperity of the business, these applications will require careful consideration, and a report from Overseer Mowat, or myself, upon the merits of each, with a view to prevent the over-fishing which will soon counteract all the advantages gained from years of careful protection and culture. In no case should a new stand be licensed unless a clear space of 800 yards will be left between it and the next stand above and below it. I consider this absolutely necessary to the continued prosperity of the fishery. In this division no other fishery is pursued for commercial purposes, although large numbers of trout are taken for home consumption, and by anglers for sport.

OVERSEER FERGUSON, of the coast division, also reports that the catch of salmon was double that of the previous year; and he also attributes it to protection and artificial culture. He reports the lobster fishery as having been good, and mentions the erection of a new canning establishment at Armstrong's Brook. Mackerel and codfish were plentiful, but these fisheries are not largely pursued in his division. For the last few years political influence has been allowed to interfere with that provision of the law which provided for the observance of a weekly close time. All the nets

in this division have been allowed to remain in fishing order from Saturday night to Monday morning, in direct violation of the law. The pretence has been that it is not practicable to raise them. There is really no force in this excuse, for on the opposite side of the bay, where any difficulty that exists is even greater, the law is duly observed, except in rare instances of severe gales. All that is necessary is to open the hooks or pounds so that the fish can pass through them; and this can always be done except in rare cases. I cannot too strongly urge that this objectionable tampering with the law through political influence be sternly repressed, and that all Overseers be required to enforce it impartially everywhere.

GLoucester County.

OVERSEER HICKSON has sent a full report of the several fisheries pursued in his County, of which the following is the substance:—

While salmon were more plentiful along our whole coast during the past season than they have been for many previous years, the catch has not been largely increased. This was attributable to the very rough weather which prevailed during the early part of the summer, preventing fishermen from setting their nets until long after the usual time. Having succeeded in getting them set, they were driven ashore no fewer than three times by as many violent storms. These mishaps greatly discouraged the fishermen, particularly those of Salmon Beach, in the lower part of the district, who sustained severe losses, and were unable to take advantage of the largest runs of fish. In this County, also, numerous applications are being made for new stands by persons who never fished before. The same remarks made in reference to Restigouche County are applicable here. The tendency is to an undue multiplication of nets. I would here also recommend that no new stands be licensed without a special report on each application; and that in no case should new stands come closer to old ones than 800 yards on each side. The catch of herrings at Grand Anse, Caraquet, and all along the coast from Bathurst to Shippegan, was very good. This was a great boon to the poor people who, with but little outlay, were able to secure enough fish for their families. The lobster fishery, which in Gloucester is next to that of salmon in importance, is largely increasing. New canning establishments are being erected every year, and there are now no fewer than six in operation. This shell fish is yet plentiful in the county; but there seems to be more than usual difficulty in getting bait necessary to keep the large number of traps employed. The smelt fishery, which was formerly a profitable business in this County, is now abandoned in consequence of glutted markets and low prices, caused by the enormous quantities of inferior fish sent forward from Miramichi and other places where bag-nets are allowed. The price now obtained is too small to induce any one to fish for smelts with hook and line, which mode of fishing formerly gave employment to a large number of poor families.

The Nepissiguit River was well stocked with salmon during the whole season; but, owing to the great height of water, angling was not so good as in former years. During the early part of the season the fish nearly all went up the tributaries, where they remained until the water fell. Though the river was well stocked with parent fish in the fall, Overseer Hickson is strongly of opinion that in consequence of the great drain made on it by constant angling and the increasing coast fishery, it needs assistance from the neighboring hatching-houses. As both these houses are now well supplied with ova, and the brood of young fish promises to be large, I would respectfully suggest that not less than 200,000 from each house be next spring planted in the Nepissiguit, so that this County may receive a fair share of the benefits to be derived from artificial culture. The Gaspercau fishery, in this County, has been failing steadily for years; but this year the catch has dwindled down to 860 barrels, against 3,120 last year. This fishery may now be considered practically at an end in Gloucester. It is questionable whether a sufficient remnant is left to restore it, even under a compulsory rest of several years.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The returns from this County show a falling off from the catch of last year, which I account for from the fact that there are no returns from Esecuinac district, the Overseer having been dismissed and his office abolished—for what reason I have not been officially informed. The district is a most important one, in which the principal part of the lobster and herring fisheries is carried on. Overseer Wyse was the most intelligent and active officer in the lower part of the river, and his dismissal has left an important district without any supervision. He informs me that he was dismissed in consequence of his political support of the late Member for the County, and contrary to a requisition signed by a majority of the leading fishermen and dealers that he would not resign his position. The requisition ought to be on record in the Department. So far as I am aware, the only charges ever substantiated against Mr. Wyse were activity, faithfulness and impartiality in the performance of his official duties.

OVERSEER WILLISTON, of Bay du Vin district, reports salmon as having been more plentiful than during the previous season; but that owing to the boisterous and stormy weather that prevailed there, as well as in Gloucester County, the fishery could not be carried on effectively in consequence of damage done to nets and fastenings. The fall fishery for herrings and mackerel, which was formerly an important industry in this district, he reports as a total failure; and he attributes it to the increasing operations of American fishing vessels in the bay and inshore. Overseer Williston forcibly expresses his opinion that if bag-nets for smelts are allowed to operate as they are now doing, they will soon utterly destroy the bass fishery.

OVERSEER ROBICHAUX, of Neguac district, again reports a very poor catch of herrings and mackerel, which he also attributes to the large purse seines used by American fishing vessels both inside and outside the bay. The catch of salmon in this district was curtailed by stormy weather, and serious damage done to fishing apparatus, which was a subject of regret, as the fish were more plentiful than usual. A letter just received from Mr. Robichaux, in reference to the smelt fishery, states that its continued prosecution, as now conducted, must have an injurious effect on the supply of food for the deep sea fish which seek it in the waters of the bay.

OVERSEER BLAKE, of Tabusintac, reports that the gaspereau fishery, which was formerly the principal one in the district, has been a failure, in consequence of the almost total disappearance of the fish. This is the natural consequence of the destructive use of the seine, and the same result will certainly follow its use in all localities where it is permitted. For the last three years a considerable number of young salmon from the North Esk hatching-house has been annually placed in the Tabusintac head waters, and it is very gratifying to find that Overseer Blake reports large numbers having gone up the river last fall. Overseer Stymast also reports that salmon were seen in large numbers ascending the river. This officer states that large numbers of young bass are killed in the bag-nets used for taking smelts, and he expresses his conviction that their continued use will soon exterminate both smelts and bass.

OVERSEER RUSSELL, of Portage Island and Burnt Church District, reports a large falling off in the catch of salmon in the lower part of his division, which he attributes to the heavy storms during the fishery season. In this he is no doubt correct, as in the upper part of the district there was an increased take compared with last year. The catch of bass was very small, which he attributes to a scarcity of this fish. He expresses no opinion as to the cause of this falling off in the stock of bass; but there can be no doubt that over-fishing and destruction of the young by bag-nets will fully explain it. He states that a large number of persons were engaged in the smelt fishing last winter in his district, and that a large quantity was taken; but that in consequence of glutted markets and low prices, the business was unremunerative. A letter just received from Mr. Russell, respecting this fishery as at present carried on in his district, states that smelts are now bringing on the ice but three-quarters of a cent

per pound; that from 25 to 30 per cent. of those now caught are too small for market; that the great quantities taken in the bag-nets must lessen the food of deep sea fishes.

OVERSEER PERLEY, of Chatham District, reports that salmon were very plentiful until about the 20th June, when they began to fall off, and were scarcer to the end of the season. He assigns no cause for this, nor expresses any opinion in explanation of the unusual occurrence. He reports a great scarcity of gaspereaux and a very small catch. The bass and shad fisheries were failures, and hardly worth taking into account. The catch of smelts was very large in the aggregate, but not surprising, considering the number of bag-nets employed in their capture. This officer gives his opinions on the smelt fishery, and as he no doubt considers them very valuable, I will record them *verbatim et literatim*. He says: "In my opinion (if it could be put a stop to) that no smelt bag-nets should be allowed to fish on the Miramichi River opposite the Town of Chatham, for this reason: I find that there is no place in the district that there are so many small bass caught as in that locality. I would recommend that this fishery (if allowed) should be confined from the east end of Middle Island to Miramichi Bay on the main river, and no bag-nets whatever be set to west of that island. I think there is about four tons of waste fish taken for every ten tons of fish suitable for market. If this fishery could be carried on in a small way, it would be better, but 159 of these bag-nets, worked by 180 men and boys, is far too much in one district. This is my opinion of the smelt fishery; but perhaps it will work its own cure, as many of the fishermen did not make enough to pay their board last winter." Though I have given the above opinions of Mr. Perley just as he expressed them, I must add that some of them are so much at variance with the opinions of other officers and fishermen, and so contrary to my own personal observations during the last three winters, I consider them entitled to no weight. The testimony of officers Robichaux, Williston, Stymast and Russell show that young bass are killed as well below Middle Island as above it; and my own observation at Black Brook and Napan fully corroborates their statements. With some of his opinions, however, I agree. It would, indeed, be much better to compel the fishery to be carried on in a smaller way. As at present pursued, the smelt fishery will soon "work its own cure" by exterminating the species. But, unfortunately, in doing this it will also destroy the bass fishery, the most valuable and profitable one in the county. Nor are these the only consequences which will flow from its continuance. It will destroy the principal sources of the food supply which now attracts deep sea fishes within the reach of our fishermen. All these deplorable consequences are certain to follow the present wasteful and destructive mode of pursuing a fishery which now yields but an insignificant profit, if any, to either fishermen or exporters.

OVERSEER HOGAN, of Newcastle and North Esk District, reports a largely increased catch of salmon, but a great falling off in that of bass, shad and gaspereaux. The prices obtained for bass last winter, and the still higher prices they command now, is a great incentive to resort to illegal modes of capturing them. As the fishing is done entirely in the night, it is extremely difficult for him to detect and punish violators of the law. All the officers in the bass district, except Warden Russell, are engaged in the fishery, and give little or no assistance in the disagreeable task of detecting their fellow-fishermen in illegal work. Year after year I have reported these facts and asked permission to authorize Overseer Hogan to employ an assistant for the efficient performance of the arduous and unpleasant duty of watching and detecting fishermen whose utmost ingenuity is exercised in evading the requirements of the law. But no such permission has yet been given, and Mr. Hogan is without the help absolutely necessary to enable him to protect the fishery. He reports that the enormous destruction of young bass and small unmarketable smelts by bag-nets described by him last winter, is being pursued on a still larger scale at present; and he again urges the necessity of prohibiting this monstrous waste. He strongly recommends that no bass-nets be allowed in North Esk until the ice is formed, as the only fish taken in the so called bass-nets set in October, are gravid salmon. I fully agree in the advisability of this measure, and in view of the

great destruction of young bass that has now gone on *unchecked for three winters*, and the additional destruction of gravid fish by seines in the spring, I must again repeat my conviction that the preservation of this fishery demands a prolongation of the close season, which, for some years at least, should be extended from the beginning of March to the end of October. I consider that the greater part of the young fish produced for three successive years have been destroyed by the bag-nets. If this opinion is correct, as my observations lead me to believe, it is plain that, to make up for the loss, the annual drain on the remaining stock should be considerably curtailed.

OVERSEER CUSHMAN, of Upper Nelson and Derby, reports a good catch of salmon in the early part of the season, but states that it fell off greatly towards the close. The catch of shad and gaspereaux was smaller than ever before known. The information given by this officer is of the most meagre description, the above being its entire substance. From other and reliable sources, I have reason to believe that much illegal fishing was done in this district, and was continued for weeks after the close time was commenced. In my last annual report I had occasion to make a similar statement, and I laid before your predecessor the evidence on which it was founded. I regret to add that the state of the district has not improved during the past season.

OVERSEER UNDERHILL, of Blackville District, sends the following report, which has at least the merit of brevity. "We had a very fine run of salmon in the river this season, the best that has been for a number of years. The salmon were very large. The fishermen did a good business. I have known them to take as high as twenty dollars for a day and night's fishing. I should like to have a warden appointed at the forks of Cain's River, and also one at Indian Town." This officer's report of last year was of the same meagre description, and they both show but little appreciation of the important duties entrusted to him. Last year I was obliged to report that, from reliable sources, I had very definite information which showed that more lawlessness and illegal fishing prevailed in his district than in any other division on the whole course of the river. I regret to have to say that further information to the same effect, received during the past season, goes to show that spearing, drifting, Sunday fishing and illegally set nets are the prevailing rule in the district, which is the more to be deprecated as this part of the river is the key to all its upper waters. The facilities for poaching are here so great, that the whole run of fish may be intercepted and taken. It is quite impossible that this state of things could continue if the overseer and wardens paid even partial attention to their duties. I have reported the facts so often, that I am at a loss to know what more I can say or do to have the disgraceful state of things improved. The remedy is beyond my reach—the disease requires active treatment from headquarters, which I trust it will now receive at your hands.

OVERSEER THOMAS TAYLOR, of Blissfield District, reports a good run of salmon, which the high water and running lumber in the river, at the time of their appearance, enabled to pass up. He still reports much illegal fishing in the districts below, and I regret to say there is too much reason to believe that his statements are correct. The officer in this district requires the constant use of a canoe. In my last report I requested that Mr. Taylor should be allowed to purchase one. This permission was not given; and I now repeat the recommendation, as the canoe is necessary in the performance of his duties,

OVERSEER FREEZE, of Doaktown, reports gaspereaux as having become so scarce that only a few persons in the district attempt to fish for them. He says a few were caught, which shows that a small remnant still fights a desperate battle for existence. A compulsory cessation from fishing for several years might enable these to multiply, but I much fear the matter has been delayed too long. Mr. Freeze reports that large drives of lumber in the river, during the month of July, prevented the usual over-fishing and enabled large numbers of salmon to get up river under better protection than overseers and wardens could render. The report of this officer shows a most determined disposition on the part of poachers to evade the law in every conceivable way, and it is a matter of impossibility for a single officer in this district to do much

in the way of apprehending them. The most he can do is to seize the illegally set nets and confiscate the canoes and spears which their owners desert when in danger of apprehension. He is watched much more effectually than he can watch the poachers; and the fact has become apparent, that as this is the case along all the upper waters of this river, the machinery at present in operation is quite inadequate to secure a due observance of the law where the facilities for evading it are so great.

OVERSEER CAMERON, of the Upper District of the South-West, reports that the whole catch of gaspereaux in his division did not exceed five barrels. Salmon were more plentiful than last year, for the reason given by Overseer Freeze,—the drives of lumber preventing the setting of nets in the lower part of the river. Mr. Cameron again states his opinion that no nets should be allowed in the river above the head of the tide; and again I must repeat my conviction that nets should never be allowed on the spawning grounds of salmon. As long as this outrage on common sense is permitted, it is simple folly to hope for any improvement in the fishery, except by an extensive system of artificial hatching. In concluding my observations on the fisheries of this county, I can only repeat to your Honor what I have endeavoured to enforce upon your predecessors in office, that in no other river in the civilized world, so far as I am informed, are salmon allowed to be netted on their spawning beds, after escaping the toils of innumerable nets from the mouth of the river along a course of over a hundred miles. The comparatively few fish that succeed in reaching these spawning beds, after running the gauntlet of a perfect maze of nets, should be allowed to propagate undisturbed. In all my former reports I have felt it my duty to give expression to this conviction. Every year's experience not only strengthens it, but proves beyond dispute that if the breeding fish are systematically destroyed year after year, the fishery must in time—and that time is fast approaching—most certainly be destroyed.

KENT COUNTY.

OVERSEER SUTHERLAND, of the Upper Division, reports that the catch of both salmon and lobsters is about the same as last year, while that of mackerel, cod and herring is in excess. The depression in the lumber business has had the effect of stimulating these branches of fishing, and he expects to see them carried on much more extensively during the coming season. These fish are plentiful on the coast of this county, and the facilities for pursuing them are unsurpassed.

OVERSEER CORMIER, of the Lower District, reports an average catch of all kinds of fish during the past season. The lobster fishery shows a large increase; additional canning-houses are being built, and every year adds to the number of persons employed in this business. The once famous oyster beds of Buctouche and Cocagne are fast becoming exhausted from constant over-fishing, and unless some protective measure is applied they will soon be as unproductive as those of Shediac now are. The smelt fishery is largely pursued with bag-nets in this division, and the same destruction of young unmarketable fish, as I have described in Miramichi, goes on unchecked.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

OVERSEER DEACON, of Shediac Division, reports a good catch during the season. The lobster fishery has now increased to enormous proportions, and last year's catch amounts to nearly half a million cans. There are now ten factories in operation, and several new ones in course of erection for next season. Mr. Deacon reports that the fish were not so plentiful as formally. This is but the natural consequence of such extensive operations, and, of course, every year the supply will continue to diminish.

He says:—"The canning establishments cannot be watched too closely, for I find that both proprietors and fishermen will evade the regulations whenever they can. Both spawning lobsters and those under the legal size are taken indiscriminately, and to stop it effectually would require an officer stationed permanently in every establishment."

Numbers of salmon and grilse were seen in the Shediac River last summer, and if the quota of fry planted there last spring attain maturity, a good breeding stock will have been supplied. It will now be necessary to prohibit net fishing for some years to allow the stock to increase by natural propagation.

OVERSEER DAVIDSON, of Bay Verte District, reports no material improvement in the fisheries. A few gaspereaux still continue to ascend the passes in Tidnish and Port Elgin Rivers, and he expresses the hope that they may yet be restocked. He reports mackerel as having been plentiful in Bay Verte last season, but the fish were small and the quality poor.

OVERSEER CORMIER, of Dorchester Bay District, reports a good catch of shad of a quality better than usual. Mr. Cormier repeats the opinion expressed by him last year, that the brush weirs in Albert County are injurious to the shad fishery on account of the large numbers of small fish taken in them. There can be no question as to the correctness of this opinion, nor any doubt that this fishery ought to be confined entirely to nets with a mesh sufficiently large to allow all small fish to escape. The decrease of shad in all our waters is too plainly seen year after year to be ignored, and every mode of fishing that adds to this decrease by destroying young fish should be prevented.

ALBERT COUNTY.

OVERSEER AKERLEY, also reports a fair catch of shad of good quality and a slightly increased catch of gaspereaux, but a falling off in salmon. The latter he attributes to lumbering operations and mill refuse on the rivers. He expresses the opinion again after another year's experience, that there is no hope of ever restoring migratory fish to Coverdale and Pollet Rivers. With this opinion I am forced to agree. These rivers are small; lumbering operations are extensive and of much more importance to the inhabitants than any fishery that could now be formed. Under these circumstances both these rivers might be exempted from the operations of the "Fisheries Act" without any injury to public interests, for it would seem useless to compel mill-owners to maintain fishways that are of no practical benefit.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

OVERSEER MCCLUSKEY reports no improvement in the Tobique River, which was once the great spawning-ground for salmon that ascend the St. John. The lands on this river are being rapidly settled, and with increasing population comes increased fishing. The settlers and Indians who frequent it in summer have always been accustomed to use the spear in taking salmon. They cannot be persuaded to use nets, and the long stretches of unsettled lands along the shore offer every facility for evading the Wardens. The only practicable method I can recommend to prevent this illegal fishing is that of employing special Wardens from June until October, who should be continually on the river, and devote their whole time and attention to the work of protecting the fish. If Overseer McCluskey were empowered to employ two suitable men for this purpose to travel up and down the river constantly, with authority to see that the stationary Wardens attended to their duty and to act in concert with them, something effectual might be done. At present there are but four Wardens in a district of a hundred miles and more. These men receive a salary of \$30 each, and it is quite evident that for this sum they cannot spend much time in preventing illegal fishing at points distant from their homes. Some more effectual means for the protection of this river than are now in operation have become absolutely necessary.

CARLETON COUNTY.

In August last Overseer Harrison, the faithful officer in charge of this County for many years, laid down his duties and his life. I immediately notified the Department and urged the necessity and great importance of supplying his place by a competent successor; but I regret to say that the county has ever since been without an officer. I am therefore without any report or returns from this division. His son, who was accustomed to assist his father, informs me that there is no improvement to be hoped for until the mill-owners are compelled to keep their sawdust and mill-rubbish out of the river. By Mr. Harrison's death the service has lost one of its oldest and most conscientious officers. Fully sensible of the great importance of protecting the fisheries, his heart was in his work, and he gave his best efforts to the duty. He devoted to its performance long experience and matured judgment. His greatest regret was that his well-meant endeavours met with so little appreciation or assistance from those who should have given him material and moral support, and he laid down his trust with the painful consciousness that, owing to circumstances he could not control, he left the fisheries of his district worse than he found them, and that all his labour and anxiety to improve them had been in vain. Some competent officer is needed to supply his loss, and some changes are needed on the head waters of the Miramichi which flow through this county. These changes, and the reasons which make them necessary, have been explained in letters on file in the Department, to which I beg to refer.

YORK COUNTY.

The reports of Wardens Brown and Campbell state that salmon were more plentiful than usual; but that in consequence of very high water during the first of the season fishermen were not able to secure their nets, and many were swept away by the freshet. The fish had thus a better opportunity of ascending the river, and if they could be properly protected in the Tobique, good results in future years might reasonably be expected. After the water had fallen fish were scarce, and the catch throughout the whole river was very small. Warden Brown still urges, as he did last year, the great importance of a more effective enforcement of the sawdust law; and repeats his oft-expressed belief that no great or permanent improvement can be expected in the river without the assistance of a hatching-house.

SUNBURY AND QUEEN'S COUNTIES.

OVERSEER HOBEN reports a better catch of gaspereaux, but a diminished catch of salmon and bass. The former diminution was caused by the great freshet in July, which interfered with fishing in the main river and all its tributaries. There is no diminution of the sawdust nuisance, which he strongly urges should be abated.

OVERSEER HETHERINGTON, of Washademoak and Canaan District, reports a better run of salmon into Canaan River than has been known for some years. Fortunately these did not arrive until after the close season had commenced, and the entire run ascended to the spawning-grounds undisturbed. The shad fishery still continues to be a failure in this as well as in other districts on the St. John. A series of experiments and observations made by Mr. Hetherington last summer, lead him to think that a sufficient number of spawning fish might be taken in Canaan River to try the experiment of artificial hatching. Gaspereaux have now become so scarce in this district that there is but little inducement to fish for them. Mr. Hetherington thinks that a weekly close time of three days would enable them to reach their spawning-places in sufficient numbers to restock the river. My own opinion is that nothing short of a total cessation of fishing everywhere, for at least three years, will ever restore this fishery so that it will be a profitable one.

OVERSEER DE VEBER, of Westfield and Nerepis District, reports a great decrease in the catch of salmon as compared with the previous year. Shad and gaspereaux still continue to grow scarcer year after year, but bass are increasing because they are not so much fished for. That over fishing has been the cause of the falling off in salmon, shad and gaspereaux, is proved by the fact that sturgeon, bass, pickerel and trout, which are not fished for in a systematic manner or to any great extent, are rapidly increasing in numbers. Mr. De Veber, who is an old and experienced fisherman, repeats his opinion that nothing will keep up the stock of salmon and shad except artificial hatching.

OVERSEER GOSLINE, of Kennebecasis and its several tributaries, reports no improvement in his district. Salmon still frequent all the streams in small numbers, but the conditions are not now favorable to a large increase. Young salmon in the parr state are caught by boys with hook and line, and the facilities for doing this are so great that it is quite impossible to prevent them. Shad and gaspereaux are now so scarce that the fishery may be said to be practically abandoned.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

OVERSEER O'BRIEN reports that the herring fishery continues to improve. The catch last winter was the best ever known in the waters of the county, but owing to the mildness of the season the fish could not be frozen sufficiently to admit of shipment to American markets in a fresh state, and consequently large quantities had to be salted and sold at low prices. The catch of shad has been the smallest known in the harbor for many years. That of salmon and gaspereaux gave a small increase over the catch of last year. But it was still by no means profitable to the fishermen, as not one weir in the harbor did much more than pay the expenses of material and labor. Mr. O'Brien urges the extreme necessity of some means being adopted to prevent the destruction of young gaspereaux in the weirs. Every season large quantities are destroyed, for the fishermen assert that it is impossible to separate them from the large fish. If this be so, then this mode of fishing should be entirely prohibited, as also should seining, for there can be no doubt that to these two wasteful and destructive modes of fishing may be attributed, almost entirely, the steady decline of this fishery in the river and harbor of St. John. At the present time, when its total extinction is a question of only a few years longer, it is manifestly wrong for Government to allow them, and excessively foolish for fishermen, to persist in their use. If the enormous destruction of young gaspereaux caused by weirs and seines in the harbor were at once stopped, there might be some small hope of deferring to a more distant day the impending annihilation of this species of fish in these waters. Whatever rights the Corporation of St. John may claim in the fisheries of the harbor, it seems absurd that they should have the right of perpetuating these destructive modes of fishing. As a matter of public expediency and of justice to the future interests of the River Counties, the Corporation should aid rather than resist the efforts now being made to have these wasteful modes of fishing abolished. The fisheries of the harbor of St. John have never been properly appreciated in past years, and they have been pursued in a very wasteful manner. Heretofore the fishermen of St. John, without going more than a cable-length from their own doors, could catch salmon, shad, bass and gaspereaux, which have always found a ready market at good prices, both at home and in the neighboring States. Now that the wasteful mode of pursuing these fisheries is threatening them with destruction, intelligent people are becoming alarmed at the prospect, and are just beginning to do what has been too long delayed. Strange to say, the Corporation of the city, which claims to control these fisheries, and which ought to have been their guardian, are actually resisting the well meant efforts of those who seek to save them from annihilation. As the River St. John washes the shores of seven counties in its course, all of which are dependent on the harbor of St. John for their fish supply, it becomes a matter of vital importance to them all that that supply should not be wantonly destroyed. If the corporation of

the city is unable or unwilling to prevent this destruction, it devolves upon your Department to take the necessary action. Experience has proved that the fisheries have been prosecuted beyond the powers of the fish to reproduce. The natural process of reproduction cannot keep up the supply, especially when the modes of fishing are wasteful and destructive. The first care of the Department should be to suppress all modes of capture which destroy the breeding fish and the young. Its next care should be to keep the fisheries within such limits as will enable a sufficient stock of fish to perform their procreative functions unmolested. If these means fail to keep up the supply by natural increase, it remains for the Government to consider whether it will not be a wise expenditure of revenue to increase that supply by means of artificial culture, which is now adopted by all enlightened countries with the most beneficial results, and by none with more signal success than has attended its adoption in Canada in all the waters adapted to it, and in all the establishments that have been properly constructed and arranged, and placed under the care of men competent to manage them.

OVERSEER SKILLEN, of St. Martin's District, reports a great improvement in the catch in his division. The fishway in Salmon River has been found effective, and salmon passed up last fall without difficulty. The pass in the dam across Mosher's River is defective, and a proper fish-ladder will have to be constructed to allow fish to pass it freely.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

In my last annual report I announced the death of Overseer Curran of the St. Croix District, the most important division in this county; and I urged the necessity of immediately supplying his place with an officer of sufficient intelligence and ability to carry on the great work which he had so successfully and creditably commenced, opening up and restocking what was formerly one of the best fish rivers in the Province, but which impassable dams had caused to be deserted. But the division was left without an officer for nine months, and only in October last was his place supplied. Overseer Todd entered upon his duties after the fishing season had closed, consequently he was unable to furnish any detailed report of the state of the district. He has, however, furnished as full statistics as it was possible to procure at that late date, but they, no doubt, fall far short of the actual catch. Judging from his correspondence, and the intelligent zeal he displays in his new duties, I am pleased to think that Overseer Curran will have a very competent and most efficient successor. He reports that the fishways were kept open during the season, and are in good repair. The principal violation of the law now consists in drifting for salmon at night near the first fishway. This it will be impossible to suppress entirely without an officer on the spot constantly, and I would respectfully urge that Overseer Todd be authorized to employ a special guardian at this place when his assistance is necessary to prevent this illegal and destructive work.

OVERSEER CUNNINGHAM, of Inner Passamaquoddy Bay, reports that the herring fishery has continued to be fair throughout the year. There has been an increase in mackerel, the size and quality being better than last year. This fish appeared early in August and remained until the middle of October, and the bay was visited by a large number of vessels and boats from other places. This promised return of the mackerel to the shores and bays of Charlotte County, where formerly they were very abundant, is a cheering prospect for fishermen. The catch of haddock and hake was about the same as last year. Mr. Cunningham still more strongly expresses his opinion that the use of trawls or bultows will eventually exhaust the fishery inshore. The catch of pollack was not so large as that of last year. The lobster fishery shows an increased catch, but the average size of the fish still remains about two pounds. In this county the fishery is not pursued later than August, which fully accounts for the fact that the fish shows no decrease in size and numbers. In consequence of Mr. Cunningham's close attention to his duties, the law has been well observed. He submits that his salary is an inadequate compensation for the time and attention his

duties require. As Mr. Cunningham is an old and faithful officer, I think his services entitle him to favorable consideration.

OVERSEER BEST, of Beaver Harbor and Latéte District, reports that herring have been less plentiful than in previous years. The principal part of the catch in this district is frozen, and sold fresh for American markets, and for bait to vessels engaged in the cod fishery on the banks. The catch of cod, pollack and haddock inshore has not been so good as last year, but that of hake has been better. A large catch of lobsters was made in this district, but as there is no canning establishment there, these were sold in bulk to American buyers.

OVERSEERS BROWN and LORD, of West Isles, report less than an average catch of herrings in this district, but a fair average of cod, haddock and pollack. In hake there has been an increase, and a larger catch of lobsters.

OVERSEER McLAUGHLIN, of Grand Manan District, furnishes the following interesting report: "The fishery season in my district has closed for the year with favorable results to those engaged in this industry. Mackerel of good quality have been plentiful in the waters of Grand Manan; but our people have been so long out of this branch of fishing that very little effort was made to take advantage of their unexpected return. The catch, therefore has, not been large; herrings for smoking were very late in approaching our shores. In August and September, when the weirs usually fish well, very few herrings were taken. October and November brought excellent fishing, the catch being of superior quality, so that the weir fishermen made a good season's work. Many of the weirs, however, were not built on account of the low price obtained for smoked fish. In net herrings for salting there has been little improvement since my last report. There has therefore been a falling off in the catch compared with previous years. I can give no reason for this other than that surmised in my last report, viz., the migration of a great body of adult herrings to the coast of Europe. Even should this surmise be correct, we may look for a gradual improvement in net fishing after this year from the natural growth of the fry. This scarcity of net herring has made it more difficult to obtain bait for line fish, both inshore and outside, which, with the exception of pollack, have been abundant. Even with this drawback, the catch of cod has been equal to that of last year, with extra good fishing at the present time. The catch of hake has far exceeded that of any year in the history of our island. Probably not less than 40,000 quintals have been taken. Halibut and haddock fishing has been good; but scarcity of bait has interfered with its steady prosecution. The lobster fishery shows an encouraging increase of 28,000 cans over last year's catch, with no more hands engaged. In addition to this our fishermen have sold in bulk to American buyers a quantity equal to 19,200 cans. There is no doubt that this improvement is due to the enforcement of the close season, and to the protection given the spawning fish. To render this improvement permanent, I am satisfied from past experience that the close time should commence not later than 15th July, and continue until 1st September. Both cannery and fishermen now see the necessity of this measure, and will readily comply with it. Had bait been plentiful the catch of all kinds of fish, except herrings, would have far exceeded that of any previous year in my district. All things considered, the fisheries of the island have been successful, and will foot up little short of half a million dollars. My assistants have performed their duties well. Warden Gilmour was ill during the early part of the season; but as net herrings were scarce, the temptation to Sunday fishing was less than usual, and the law was seldom violated. I must again repeat that this officer is very much in need of a boat, the purchase of which I have often urged on the Department, and I again respectfully request that the much-needed want be supplied. Warden Carroll, at White Head, has had all he could do to take care of the fisheries in his division. Fishermen who resort to Gull Cove seem determined to fish in contravention of the weekly close time, and kept him constantly on the alert to enforce it. I was on several occasions obliged to go to his assistance and disperse the offenders. The proprietors of Three Islands are still much annoyed by the irregular conduct of transient fishermen; and

"I again respectfully urge that Mr. David Engalls be appointed Warden at this place, as requested in my last report."

From my own knowledge of the facts related by Overseer McLaughlin, I can corroborate his statements,—first, that Warden Gilmour much needs a suitable boat to enable him better to perform his duties, in preventing illegal fishing; and second, that the constant irregularities of transient fishermen at Three Islands, a long distance from any officer, need to be suppressed. The first of these necessities I have urged upon your predecessor in my last three Annual Reports, and in several letters on file. The second I strongly urged last year, but no notice has yet been taken of either request. I again respectfully, but urgently remind the Department of the facts, and trust that your honor will direct that both these wants be supplied in time to be of service during the coming season.

I cannot conclude this, the first report I have the honor to make to you as the Head of the Department, without begging your attention to the facts stated, and to the following remarks, for the freedom of which I crave your indulgence:—

My experience as a Fishery Officer, and my opportunities of knowing the facts, convince me that the time has come when our fisheries require for their preservation more effective measures than have yet been provided by the Department charged with their conservation. A careful reading of the foregoing abstracts cannot fail to show your honor several momentous facts that require your careful consideration, with a view to the adoption of such measures as you consider best calculated to prevent results which are shown to be every year becoming more imminent. As remarked in my last report to your predecessor, the facts then brought to his attention (and now respectfully urged on yours, because another year's experience has more fully established them) show a very alarming decrease in the stock of all the anadromous fishes that frequent our waters. They show, beyond a doubt, that this decrease has been caused by wasteful and extravagant modes of fishing in some places, and by over-fishing, and insufficient protection everywhere. They show that these causes are still actively at work—that fishing operations are annually extending, while protection is annually becoming less; that all the causes of exhaustion which follow in the train of rapidly increasing population, are in full and increasing activity. They show that everywhere, except where artificial culture has arrested the decrease, the salmon fishing is in the same danger. They show that the bass and smelt fisheries are being conducted in most wasteful and destructive modes. They show that the Harbor and River Fisheries of St. John cannot possibly withstand the annual drain made upon their fast diminishing stocks. They show that our once valuable and apparently inexhaustible oyster beds are all but annihilated. But they also show just as clearly that proper close seasons to curtail over-fishing, and due protection to breeding fish, will foster and increase the supply. All past experience in this and other countries shows that nothing is to be hoped for from the foresight or prudence of fishermen, nor from their voluntary adoption of any of the means which will protect and prolong the supply upon which their present and future prosperity depends. It also shows that they will, if allowed, continue this over-fishing and these wasteful modes of fishing, which have been described in the foregoing pages, unchecked by any consideration of the disastrous consequences to which they obstinately close their eyes. These facts being undeniable, the question that presents itself for your serious consideration is this: Which is most advisable—that such protective measures as are absolutely necessary to preserve the fisheries from certain destruction, shall be made compulsory and fishermen called on to submit to what will be only a partial deprivation and perhaps only a temporary one—or, that they be allowed to continue on in the old wasteful and destructive ways, with the certainty that, ere long, they will be compelled by a law of nature, from which there is no appeal, to suffer a total and permanent deprivation of this great source of employment and wealth; a deprivation from which no earthly Government can save them, and which no unavailing regrets will ever restore to them? No doubt many selfish and ignorant fishermen, many grasping and unfeeling dealers, will protest against measures which will conduce to their own ultimate benefit. No

doubt many such will strive to prevent their adoption, and abuse the officers and Government that seek to save them from the consequences of their own ignorance and cupidity. Still, I am persuaded a large number are intelligent and reasonable enough to see that this is the least of the two evils they have to face, and that by submitting to it they will avert the greater one, and escape the consequences they see are inevitable under their present modes of carrying on their business. We are now passing through that phase of experience which has been the lot of all older countries; but, more fortunate than they, we have the results of that experience to guide us. The *laissez-faire* policy has already been too long pursued in this country. The consequences are seen in the facts above submitted to you. Common sense now demands a *do something* policy of strict and stern protection. If the present generation of fishermen are determined to pursue their calling in modes so wasteful and destructive as to annihilate the fisheries, it becomes the duty of the Government to prevent the consequences of their vandalism, and to save the fisheries for future generations who will, it is hoped, better appreciate and more judiciously use the gifts of a more beneficent Providence which their fathers so lightly prize and so wantonly abuse.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. VENNING,

Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick.

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.							
<i>Restigouche.</i>																		
From Belledune to Morris Rock.....					126	1440	150	17890	9520			30	399129		94899	50		1200
<i>Gloucester.</i>																		
From Belledune to Grindstone Point.....	13	397	11800	46	724	71700	1602	40515	17363				180812		21880	5660	12900	10070
Caraquet District	3	125	2500	10	200	40200	500	8000	3480							50		6000
Pokemouche and Shippegan.....					60	650	90	1500	800							60		
Tracadie District	3	60	1200	12	30	6200	93	12000	800						5000	400	420	70
Total.....	19	582	15550	68	1014	118750	2285	62015	22443				180812		26880	6170	13320	18140

No. 15.

engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds &c., in the Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1877

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCE.		VALUR.		
Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.		Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.
.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1400	1000	20	.....	125428	80	335	400	105,089 40
.....	330	31000	45	.....	7000	.....	2400	.....	9500	10200	140000	180	3000	458460	21120	.....	.....	386,076 80
.....	.....	8400	180	.....	200	650	890	.....	850	3500	15000	.....	3000	.....	5000	.....	300	75,347 15
.....	130	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	1200	60000	50	.....	6300	120	.....	.....	6,330 00
.....	400	3000	.....	.....	1000	200	100	.....	4000	8000	12000	150	.....	140000	1000	.....	.....	55,156 00
.....	860	42700	225	.....	8200	850	3390	.....	17350	22900	227000	380	6000	604760	27240	.....	300	522,909 95

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	No.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.							Value.
<i>Northumberland.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$						
Tabusintac Bay and River					10	100	12	800	120							16	
From Reguac Island to Burnt Church	2	16	500	6	50	1500	100	4900	1780				10300			10	
From Portage Island to Lower Newcastle	2	45	1000	4	99	1680	90	19900	9160				120856			8	
Point Escominac, Hucklebury, Egg, Fox and Bay du Vin Islands and Bay.	50	250	2500	200	79	1530	106	8160	8160				140540	5719	3552	40	12844
Napan and Black Rivers																	
From Bay du Vin to Beaubair's Island	1	10	500	2	48	576	65	4834	2167	*159	4770		60559				
From Chatham Ferry to Head Waters, North-West													296271	301		26	
From Beaubair's Island to Blackville					64	380	72	1790	1611				27720				
Blackville Parish					34	345	34	684	343				4780				
Blissfield	10	4	60	12				189	100				530				
From Doaktown to Hovey Island								417	208				4390				
From Hovey Island to Burnt Hill													1847				
Total	65	325	4560	224	384	6161	479	41674	23649	159	4770	...	667784	6020	3552	100	12844

* Bag nets.

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick.—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.															FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.		
Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	\$	cts.
		40									2000	32000	15	430						2,865 00
200			80							4000	1000	4000	9				80			3,338 00
										1000	1000	225231		100	1440					25,601 33
320		25	250			290		20	3300			131965		2250	63896	160				49,036 10
		92							5200			127858								4,668 64
		66						4	1600			396718								21,442 04
										125193		10150	5							52,606 88
		135						4	300			8000								5,123 00
		3									600									717 00
		5																		130 50
																				683 50
																				277 05
520		366	330			290		28	140593	4600	935952	29	2780	65336	240					166,429 04

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

COUNTRIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.							
	Vessels.			Boats.				Nets.	Weirs.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackarel, in cans.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, brls.			
<i>Kent.</i>			\$			\$			\$	\$					
From Shediac to Richibucto	18	123	1550	54	610	9150	1220	34000	17000	.....	.....	1200	.....	900	1650
From Richibucto to Escuminac.....	40	180	1650	8	135	3400	627	7975	7100	500	760	80000	30000	380	16000
Total	58	273	3200	62	745	12550	1847	41975	24100	500	760	81200	30000	1280	17650
<i>Westmoreland.</i>															
Dorchester Bay and Cumberland Basin to Shepody Bay.....	4	30	550	20	43	430	130	15250	4160	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay Verte to Cape Tormentine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	300	52	950	715	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Shediac River to Cape Jourdain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	5000	.....	2400	2400	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....
Total	4	30	550	20	556	5730	182	18600	7275	.....	47	.....	.....	380	.....
<i>Albert.</i>															
From Hopewell to Point Wolfe River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	480	190	3500	2200	8	750	30	.....	.....	.....
<i>Victoria.</i>															
From Carleton Co. line to Grand Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	110	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>York.</i>															
From Sunbury Co. line to Carleton Co. line.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	120	30	629	314	.....	7467	.....	.....	.....	.....

KINDS OF FISH.																FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.
Herrings, brls.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Scales, brls.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, brls.	
2650	495	745	10 475	326	12050					2000	5280	490000	265	2050	751000	910		165877 30	
700	80	850	35	550						48000	4900	410000	165	190	349000	550		101865 00	
3350	575	1595	45 475	876	12050					50000	9280	900000	430	2240	1100000	1460 m		267742 30	
505		480	199	188					3640		5000		43			1000		36576 50	
1400	1300																	6225 00	
5000	1500									3000	2500	350000	400	250	482016		300	111507 40	
6905	2800	480	199	188					3640	3000	7500	350000	443	250	482016	1000	300	154308 90	
90	200	85	20	15	145	1700	1800	650	1200	11000	9000					160		8403 50	
									10									155 00	
										15								1240 00	

and Boats in the Fisheries.—New Brunswick—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH.															FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.		
Herrings, brls.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.		Fish used as Manure, brls.	
		110							6	1000									\$	cts.
		60							7	600										658 00
		50							6	1000										422 00
		40								200										358 00
		100							10	1000										212 00
		10								500										670 00
		400							50	5000										95 00
		110								2000										2,850 00
		20							15	1000										670 00
		10							10	1000										310 00
		250							150	1000	400					450				205 00
																				2,856 50
		1160							254	14300	400					450				9,306 50
90		60				30			40	110	500	4								1,157 60
		250							10	3000										2,819 35
90		310				30			50	3110	500	4								3,976 95
11400	5300	3500	120	2000	3200	100000	90000	100	30000			50	15000	2000		300				156,165 00
780		4500		500	10	6000	1900							80						24,466 00
12180	5300	8000	120	2500	3210	106000	91900	100	30000			50	15000	2080		300				180,631 00

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.													
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.											
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Crackerel, barrels.	Crackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	
<i>Charlotte.</i>			\$		\$				\$											
St. Croix Dis- trict .....	...	.....	.....	.....	26	1700	78	120	75 11	...	440	...	2500	...	...	250	...	200	.....	.....
Inner Bay, Passa- maquoddy	7	120	2900	28	34	2800	70	3000	1300	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	...	2250	1600	.....	.....
Lepreaux, Beaver Harbor & La- tete	33	467	14300	166	106	3150	212	21350	10675	6	3000	...	.....	.....	.....	20	...	46400	2000	.....
Deer Island	21	480	9300	147	250	13400	258	16400	9600	22	8800	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3509	28000	.....
Campo Bello.....	14	201	5475	51	116	5019	212	7779	7779	25	2500	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	11166	50700	.....
Grand Manan... 18	500	13000	95	359	30000	350	14000	13000	22	11000	...	.....	.....	.....	30	...	5500	525000	.....	.....
Total.....	93	1768	44975	487	882	56069	1180	62649	42429	86	25740	...	2500	...	1100	...	69016	607300	.....	.....

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick.—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	
250	150				22400					4000			76000			\$ cts.
30			250	765	12000				1900				89400	1200	1500	17866 50
	1750	18	1050	9100	302000									10080	10	246660 50
	2400		4100	6000	28000									18680	18000	350 600
	645		4438	2615	1360									4867	8374	90954 00
	10000	25	5000	30000	500000	50000							178224	50000	400 3000	405958 60
280	14945	43	14838	48480	865760	50000			1900	4000			367171	87604	760 5100	885598 10

RECAPITULATION showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—*Continued.*

No.	COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.				FISHING MATERIAL.			KINDS OF FISH.											
		Vessels.		Boats.		Nets.		Weirs.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.				
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.									Value.	No.		
1	Restigouche.....	19	582	15500	68	120	1440	150	17890	9520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Gloucester.....	65	325	4560	224	1014	118750	22855	62015	22443	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Northumberland.....	58	273	3200	62	384	6161	479	41674	23649	*159	4770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Kent.....	4	30	550	20	745	12550	1847	41975	24100	500	760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Westmoreland.....	4	30	550	20	556	5730	182	18600	7275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Albert.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	480	190	3500	2200	8	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Victoria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	420	30	629	314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Queens and Sunbury.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	261	4830	506	6700	2970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Kings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	610	43	2940	1155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	St John.....	36	795	16500	229	302	11025	730	100250	71000	31	10100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Charlotte.....	93	1768	44975	487	882	56069	1180	62649	42429	86	25740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	275	3773	85285	1090	4361	217865	7622	358912	207165	625	42120	112	1530021	56020	155331	9080	43814	111491	610300

* Bag nets.

RECAPITULATION showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick.—*Continued.*

No.	COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE. \$	cts.
		Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sunds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.		
1	Restigouche.....	.....	200	.....	.....	8200	850	3390	.....	.....	1400	1000	20	.....	125428	80	335	400	105,089	40
2	Gloucester.....	860	42700	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	17350	22900	227000	227000	380	6000	604760	27240	.....	300	522,909	95
3	Northumberland.....	366	330	.....	.....	299	.....	.....	28	140593	4600	935952	29	2780	65336	240	.....	.....	166,429	04
4	Kent	575	1595	43	475	876	12059	.....	50000	9290	900000	900000	430	2240	1100000	1460	.....	.....	267,742	30
5	Westmoreland	480	480	.....	199	188	.....	.....	3640	3000	7500	350000	443	250	482016	1000	.....	300	184,308	90
6	Albert	85	20	.....	15	143	1700	1800	650	1200	11000	9000	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	8,403	50
7	Victoria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,403	50
8	York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	00
9	Queens and Sunbury.....	1160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	14300	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	1,240	05
10	Kings	310	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	50	3110	500	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,306	50
11	St. John.....	5300	8000	120	2500	3210	106000	91900	100	30000	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	3,976	95
12	Charlotte.....	280	14945	43	14838	48450	865760	50000	.....	.....	1900	4000	.....	.....	15000	2080	87604	760	180,631	00
Total		8936	68270	433	18027	61419	986360	147090	4747	259553	59480	2426952	1356	11270	2759711	120314	1095	6100	885,598	10
																			2,305,790	69

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of New Brunswick during the Year 1878.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.		Prices.		Value.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, Pickled.....	112	barrels at.....	15	00	1,680	00
do Fresh, in ice.....	1,530,021	lbs. ".....	0	15	229,503	15
do Smoked.....	56,020	" ".....	0	15	8,403	00
do in cans.....	155,331	" ".....	0	15	23,299	65
Mackerel.....	9,080	barrels ".....	10	00	90,800	00
do Preserved.....	43,814	cans ".....	0	15	6,572	10
Herrings.....	111,491	barrels ".....	4	00	445,964	00
do Smoked.....	610,300	boxes ".....	0	25	152,575	00
Alewives.....	8,936	barrels ".....	5	00	44,600	00
Cod.....	68,270	cwt. ".....	4	25	290,147	50
do Tongues and Sounds.....	433	barrels ".....	7	00	3,031	00
Pollack.....	18,027	cwt. ".....	3	50	63,094	50
Hake.....	61,419	" ".....	3	50	214,965	50
Haddock. }.....	9,863 ⁶⁰ ₁₀₀	" ".....	3	50	34,522	60
Halibut.....	147,090	lbs. ".....	6	06	8,825	40
Shad.....	4,747	barrels ".....	8	00	37,976	00
Bass.....	259,553	lbs. ".....	0	06	15,573	18
Trout.....	59,480	" ".....	0	06	3,563	80
Smelt.....	2,426,952	" ".....	0	03	72,808	56
Eels.....	1,356	barrels ".....	9	00	12,204	00
Oysters.....	11,270	" ".....	3	00	33,810	00
Lobsters, in cans.....	2,759,711	cans ".....	0	15	413,956	65
Fish Oil.....	120,314	galls. ".....	0	65	78,204	10
do Guano.....	1,095	tons ".....	15	00	16,425	00
do used as Manure.....	6,400	barrels ".....	0	50	3,200	00
Total 1878.....					2,305,790	69
do 1877.....					2,133,236	97
Increase.....					172,553	72

APPENDIX No. 16.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

KING'S COUNTY.

MARTIN McINNIS, *Overseer.*

I have the honour to submit the following report on the fisheries of King's County, Prince Edward Island, for the year 1878.

Salmon and trout, as well as bass, have largely increased in this county, owing to the efficient restrictions placed upon the illegal practices of the old poachers. The enforcement of the close season has also been in a great measure conducive to the amelioration of this fishery. Mackerel were plentiful; the yield shows an increase of 661 barrels over last year's catch. The fishermen did not, nevertheless, prosecute mackerel fishing on such a large scale as they might have done, owing to the low prices offered on the American market. It must also be remarked that these fish are generally of very small size now, and this is attributed to the destructive practice of seining and to the use of trawls and bag-nets. There is no doubt but that these fishing engines, besides destroying large numbers of fish, are surely driving them from their usual places of resort. The trawl, in particular, being left in the water all the time, the fish are thrown off the hooks in great numbers by the violence of the sea to die and rotten at the bottom, and thus render the water unfit for fish to live there. It is a fact that cod and haddock are fast decreasing in number on our coast, and I cannot too strongly recommend the prohibition of trawl-fishing. Hake-fishing was good, yielding 3,946 cwt. over last year's catch. Messrs. Fuller, of Souris, have started an establishment where they put up hake as boneless fish in 14lb. boxes, and ship it to the different markets. This new industry will give a great importance to the hake fishery. Gaspereaux are finding their way back to their old places of resort. Owing to the vigilance of the fishery officers, this fishery is increasing, and should the obstruction thrown across the North Lake Inlet in the shape of a causeway bridge be removed, I am sure this fishery would soon become as good, if not better, than in previous years. Smelt and tom-cod fishing was far better than in 1877; 3,100 lbs. being caught this season, against 2,200 lbs. in the previous year. Oyster-fishing is not very productive in this County, owing to large accumulations of sand and mud washed over the oyster beds by the currents. The farmers, nevertheless, utilize the decayed oysters and shells as manure, and thousands of cart-loads are spread over the soil during the winter, proving a rich and valuable fertilizer.

Lobster-fishing was actively prosecuted and very productive this season. There are several establishments in this county for the packing of lobsters, and the total quantity put up was 957,000 lbs., against 542,980 lbs. in 1877, or an increase of 414,020 lbs.

On the whole, fishing was good, and the value of the catch shows an increase of \$77,205 over that of 1877.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

ISAAC THOMPSON, *Overseer.*

I have the honour to submit the following report on the fisheries of Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, during the year 1878.

Mackerel.

This fish was very plentiful during the past season, though generally of a poor quality, and as a consequence low prices have prevailed. The system of seining adopted by certain American fishermen has been the means of raking large quantities of fish, and the practice of heaving overboard the of small unmerchantable fish is considered to be very injurious to the fisheries. It is a general opinion among the sea-faring population, that seining, if not prohibited, should at least be carried on subject to certain regulations, one of which should prohibit the casting of small fish overboard.

Herrings.

In consequence of the ice remaining late on the coast, the quantity of herring taken this spring was comparatively small, and the catch was, for the most part, used as bait.

Lobsters.

The lobster fishery has become a very important branch of our fishing industry, but some caution is necessary lest this thriving business should be ruined by over fishing. My experience of last summer, tends to confirm the observations I made in my previous report, relative to the spawning season, and the necessity of extending the close time. I would now recommend that the close season should be made at least two weeks longer, for the in-shore traps, but I believe that at a distance of from two to three miles from shore, fishing might continue without interruption.

Salmon.

In Winter and West Rivers, and especially in the former stream, this fish is rapidly increasing. I wish to bring under your notice the desirability of commencing a salmon-breeding establishment on the Island, for which purpose Winter River might be suitable, as there is in this stream a space of two miles in length above tide water, without any obstruction, which might be used as breeding-ponds, and an abundance of parent fish are available to commence with. The vicinity of the Suffolk Road railway station would also be very advantageous for the purpose, as the fry might be conveniently distributed to other parts of the Island. Winter River was full of spawning salmon until lately, and last summer great numbers of salmon were seen in Tracadie Bay. These fish may fairly be presumed to have been bred in Winter River.

No infringement of the fishery law has been brought to my notice, except the case of an Indian who killed five salmon in the bay. I fined him and sent him away from the neighbourhood.

Alewives.

A person should be appointed to look after the ponds at Curran's Run, near Campbell, New London, and another at the ponds near Bedford Bay; otherwise this fish will soon be extinct.

Oysters.

The quantity of oysters taken during the past season was about the same as in previous years. I would again recommend the appointment of a Fishery Warden for Charlottetown, unless one could be appointed for the East, and another for the West River.

On the whole, it appears from the returns that, notwithstanding the partial failure of some branches of the fisheries in this County during the past season, the total value of the yield exceeds that of the preceding year by \$43,885.90; the respective values for the two last years being:

1877.....	\$176,083 10
1878.....	219,969 00

PRINCE COUNTY.

JOHN CLARK, *Overseer.*

I have the honor to transmit my annual report of the yield and value of the fisheries in Prince County, Prince Edward Island, for the year 1878.

The total value of the fish caught in this County during 1878 is \$268,914.58, showing a decrease of \$43,792, as compared with that of 1877. This falling-off is principally in the mackerel fishery. Fishing was never more vigorously prosecuted than last season, 614 boats and 2,086 men being engaged in this industry; but the fishermen state that owing to so many vessels fishing with seines and throwing over-board large quantities of dead fish, mackerel would not take the bait. They also say that, if this practice is not stopped, the fisheries in the strait and in North Bay will be ruined before three years have elapsed. Lobster-fishing was also very productive and actively prosecuted this year. The total quantity put up in cans was 226,890 pounds, or 112,380 pounds more than in 1877. With reference to a close season for this fish, it is not an easy matter to determine the dates. I have seen female lobsters with eggs in the month of November, but I never saw any having eggs in deep water at any time of the year. I believe they come ashore to deposit their eggs, then cast their shell and return into deep water so soon as the shell is again hard.

Salmon fishing is not actively prosecuted, I am sorry to say. It is not for want of fish, for our rivers are literally filled with them in the spawning season, and consequently they must be very plentiful on the outside shore during the fishing season. Mill, Pierre Jacques, Wilmot, and Dunk Rivers are the principal salmon streams in Prince County. They were all well stocked with this kind of fish last fall, especially Dunk River, where salmon had never been seen in such numbers.

The yield of oyster-fishing shows a decrease of 2,900 barrels as compared with the yield of 1877. This falling-off is owing to the low prices offered on the markets, which deterred many from engaging in the business. Nearly all the oysters sold this year were taken in Richmond Bay and the Narrows.

The fishery regulations have been well observed as regard oysters, but I am sorry to say that the wardens on Dunk River had a great deal of trouble with the poachers.

RETURN shewing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats
and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.							
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.	Weirs.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans.	Mackerel, barrels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.								Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$				\$		\$ cts.		\$				
Kings.														
County Line to White Sands.....					38	1140	69	196	98 00					84
White Sands to Gurnsey Cove.....					8	240	18	138	69 00					40
Gurnsey Cove to Cape Bear.....					18	450	26	81	40 50					35
Cape Bear to Sable Point.....	7 360	7200	30		60	1500	162	127	63 50					162
Sable Point to South Point.....					39	750	52	129	61 50					380
South Point to Sturgeon Bay.....					26	650	49	140	70 00					278
Sturgeon Bay to St. Mary's Bay.....					12	300	23	30	15 00					60
St. Mary's Bay to Albion Bay.....					5	125	14	54	27 00					62
Albion Bay to Indian Point.....					12	300	39	86	43 00					104
Indian Point to St. Andrew's Point.....					14	700	22	108	54 00					318
Georgetown to Bruce Point, (Annandale included).....	2 102	2040	13		18	450	33	109	54 50					310
Bruce Point to Sprey Point.....					40	1000	89	204	102 00					200
Sprey Point to Sprey Cove.....					9	225	18	86	43 00					172
Sprey Cove to Howe Bay.....					20	500	42	120	60 00					118
Howe Bay to Fortune Bay.....					26	650	50	108	54 00					107
Fortune Bay to Colville Bay.....	1 56	1680	6		101	2500	108	462	226 00					1622
Colville Bay to Little Harbour.....					59	1475	136	180	90 00					302
Little Harbour to Bastion Head.....					14	93	33	189	94 50					184
Bastion Head to East Point.....					36	900	74	224	112 00					497
Black Point to North Lake.....					16	400	36	260	130 00					296
North Lake to Fairfield.....					18	450	42	300	120 00					282
Fairfield to Long Point.....					46	886	100	380	152 00					346
Long Point to Black Bush.....					48	560	86	189	75 60					326
Black Bush to Bear River.....					40	1000	84	194	77 60					382
Bear River to Big Cape.....					32	640	58	379	151 60					400
Big Cape to Cable Head.....					36	720	72	379	149 60					600
Cable Head to Greenwich.....					8	160	18	60	24 00		4	842		89
St. Peter's Harbour.....	2 60	1080	14		12	720	36	300	150 00		16	1800		562
St. Peter's Lake.....					13	260	28	271	135 50		2	671		100
Savage Harbour.....					18	450	52	199	99 50					420
Midgell River.....														
Total.....	12 578	12000	63		833	20199	1666	5672	2645 90		22	3313		8838

engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds &c., in the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1878.

KINDS OF FISH.																	FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.	
Mackérél, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Soulds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons,	Fish Guano, tons.		Fish used as Manure, barrels.
.....	310	.....	.....	410	50	.....	722	1400	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	364	.....	.....	\$ cts.
.....	62	.....	.....	96	6	.....	150	2000	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50000	140	.....	.....	6,498 00
.....	82	.....	.....	298	14	.....	346	800	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211	.....	.....	11,604 60
.....	344	.....	.....	858	68	.....	900	260	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268000	396	.....	.....	3,126 54
.....	186	.....	.....	302	26	.....	354	800	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	.....	.....	63,358 40
.....	66	.....	.....	216	30	.....	330	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	6,045 96
.....	15	.....	.....	56	2	.....	49	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	4,780 52
.....	30	.....	.....	71	2½	.....	100	106	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	951 00
.....	40	.....	.....	196	4	.....	200	192	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	1,257 74
.....	122	.....	.....	90	5	.....	162	700	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294000	100	.....	.....	2,448 98
.....	82	.....	.....	198	6	.....	184	2600	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	62,814 32
.....	72	.....	.....	248	10	.....	396	5200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178000	162	.....	.....	4,351 32
.....	62	.....	.....	84	4	.....	100	1600	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	40,415 00
.....	84	.....	.....	116	6	.....	192	4600	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	2,388 60
.....	100	.....	.....	260	12	.....	280	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	2,577 88
.....	346	.....	.....	1300	24	.....	1464	4600	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167000	500	.....	.....	3,343 00
1200	100	.....	.....	301	20	.....	382	22978	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	396	.....	.....	58,020 32
.....	82	.....	.....	108	3	.....	294	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	6,403 60
.....	132	.....	.....	494	36	.....	369	800	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	399	.....	.....	3,209 50
.....	100	.....	.....	526	200	.....	210	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	8,212 26
.....	242	.....	.....	181	4	.....	40	8006	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	6,237 00
.....	200	.....	.....	376	8	.....	20	14982	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	4,408 18
.....	98	.....	.....	307	9	.....	40	16871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	.....	.....	5,779 46
.....	64	.....	.....	148	3	.....	67	1874	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	7,482 74
.....	382	.....	.....	379	10	.....	84	2062	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196	.....	.....	4,250 10
.....	247	.....	.....	402	7	.....	30	1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	6,765 86
.....	60	.....	.....	95	1	.....	8	6200	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	7,668 75
.....	200	.....	.....	40	324	13	16	898	281	.....	.....	824	.....	.....	.....	.....	287	.....	.....	1,667 34
.....	81	.....	.....	800	107	1	8	2284	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	7,482 74
.....	58	.....	.....	375	4	.....	11	1456	.....	.....	.....	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	100	.....	4,564 28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	.....	3100	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,371 34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412 92
1200	4049	.....	1366	8596	3992	.....	7508	109968	2255	.....	182	1485	3100	36	.....	957000	5104	.....	100	351,460 64

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.											
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.									
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.
<i>Queens.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$							
Rustico to Cavendish Shore	110	16026	512	2239	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	6295	...	1195
From Cavendish to Sand Hill Point.....	11	500	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...
New London.....	3	75	2600	16	75	8500	30	1200	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	2833	...	...
Wood Island	80
Rocky Point...
Point Prim
Pinette.....
Cape Head.....	11	650	49	378	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	...	188
Vernon River.....	20	400	55	120	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	11
Tracadie	22	2200	110	400	100	...	...	2000	...	...	...	1500	...	100
French Village	25	750	75	300	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	125
From Victoria to St. Peter's Island	68	1422	223	1635	758	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	...	238
Total.....	3	75	2600	16	342	30448	1375	5272	1659	...	...	...	2000	...	...	13112	...	1937

engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Prince Edward Island.—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.			VALCE.	
Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.		Fish used as Manure, barrels.
.....	793	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	483	.....	.....	58,553 50
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	8,850 00
.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	250	.....	.....	24,769 00
.....	80	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21000	.....	.....	5,290 00
.....	45000	.....	.....	9,000 00
.....	100000	.....	.....	20,000 00
.....	270000	.....	.....	54,000 00
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	5,215 00
.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	756 00
.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30000	60	.....	19,150 00
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	6,537 50
.....	278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1400	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,848 00
.....	2109	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1540	466000	998	.....	.....	219,969 00

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats

COUNTRIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.									
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.							
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels
<i>Prince.</i>			\$			\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$					
Tryon, lot 28					4	300	00	12								10
Dunk River.....					6	400	00	12	600	240	00					20
Summerside.....					60	3000	00	180	2000	800	00					1410
Egmont Bay.....					40	2500	00	120	3000	1200	00					1115
West Point and Campbellton...					135	7000	00	530	1125	450	00					4000
Mihinegash.....					240	45000	00	800	2850	1140	00					5977
Tignish, including lots 1 and 2.					40	2000	00	117	2000	800	00	5				400
Kildare Shore.....					50	5000	00	200	4000	1500	00		2000			1200
Cascumpec Harbour.....					14	700	00	40	1000	400	00					150
Lennox Passage.....					25	2500	00	75	750	300	00					250
Richmond Bay and Prince Town																
Total.....					614	68400	00	2086	17325	6830	00	5	2000			14532

engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Prince Edward Island.—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.						
Mackerel in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	
150												400								\$ cts.
1200												20000								104 00
400				200	25		500					2000			15062					1,200 00
184					15		1050													46,066 00
2800				1200	25		2000	1536			1000	900				57600	150			16,080 00
300				300								700				43200	706			24,690 00
2000				500	10		500													45,158 00
250				120													1320			70,839 08
300				600									500		1000	120000	125			5,712 50
															300		500			48,610 00
																6000	50			3,605 06
																	100			6,850 00
7584				2920	75		4050	1536			1000	24500			16332	226800	2951			268,914 58

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield of the Fisheries of Prince Edward Island during the Year 1878.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.		Value.	
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
Codfish	13,625 cwt. at	4	00	54,500	00
Herring	13,570 brls. "	4	00	54,280	00
Mackerel	36,482 do "	8	00	291,856	00
do preserved in cans	1,200 lbs. "	0	10	120	00
Haddock	111,504 do "	0	03	3,345	12
Hake	11,708 cwt. "	3	00	35,124	00
Salmon, Pickled	27 brls. "	10	00	270	00
do Fresh, in ice	7,313 lbs. "	0	06	438	78
Alewives	1,366 brls. "	3	50	4,781	00
Trout	25,985 lbs. "	0	06	1,559	10
Bass	1,182 do "	0	06	70	92
Halibut	2,255 do "	0	06	135	30
Smelt	3,100 do "	0	06	186	00
Eels	36 brls. "	6	00	216	06
Cod Tongues and Sounds	474½ do "	11	00	5,219	50
Oysters	17,902 do "	3	00	53,706	00
Lobsters, preserved in cans	1,649,800 lbs. "	0	20	329,960	00
Fish Oil	9,053 galls. "	0	50	4,526	50
Fish used as Manure	100 brls. "	0	50	50	00
Total value of the products of the Fisheries for 1878				\$840,344	22
do do do 1877				763,035	98
Increase				\$77,308	24

APPENDIX No. 17.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR THE YEAR 1878.

VICTORIA, B. C., 3rd January, 1879.

To the Hon. JAMES C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith return-statement and other documents connected with the fisheries in this Province for the past year.

1. The result is very encouraging, and may be accepted in earnest of still greater and more rapid improvement in the near future. Upon Fraser River, where chiefly the salmon business is at present carried on, the successive runs of fish continued with much regularity throughout the season, and the several canneries were enabled to put up more than one hundred thousand cases of tinned salmon, and upwards of five thousand barrels of salted fish, chiefly for exportation. Copious supplies, too, have reached the upper waters, spreading contentment among the natives along the banks, to whom the salmon are a chief source of subsistence, and plentifully re-stock- ing the spawning beds in the remote interior.

2. Acting on the authority previously given to me by the Department, I, in July, employed Captain George Pittendreigh, as Fishery Officer for the Lower Fraser and its neighbourhood. A check was thus maintained against possible abuse of the fishery enactments; and though on several occasions it was found necessary to inflict moderate fines for partial violations of the law, the recurrence of the unseemly discords complained of as having existed during the previous season was effectually prevented.

3. I have every reason to feel satisfied that the operations of the past year have been conducted with economy, and that no avoidable waste of fish has occurred. Of course, from accidental causes, some sacrifice of fish for mercantile purposes has occasionally happened; but, in such cases the cannery proprietors have usually presented the fish gratuitously to the natives around, who have cured the fish by drying for their own consumption.

4. The several Orders in Council for the regulation of the fisheries in this Province, with subsequent modification by telegram, were duly promulgated as soon as received. Some verbal alterations in the proclamation will be necessary, and these, with such suggestions in regard to the general provisions of the *Fisheries Act*, as required to be modified to suit the circumstance of this Province, from the subject of a special report which will accompany this, in accordance with the instructions contained in your circular letter of the 7th December last.

5. In this connection I may state that, early in July, I received from the Provincial Attorney-General a letter covering a communication to him from Chief Justice Sir Matthew B. Begbie, in relation to the supposed operation of the Order in Council. Copies of these, with my reply, have already been submitted for the information of the Department.

6. The question of the Indian fishing rights, to which allusion is made in Sir Matthew Begbie's letter, is of extreme importance and should be decisively dealt with. I have, however, already expressed myself so strongly on this subject in my previous reports that it seems almost needless to dwell on it at any length, and the

less so since it is again referred to in the special report already mentioned. I may add, that by the letter of the Minister of the 5th August, I was duly authorized to suspend the application in regard to the Indians, of the fishery enactments. Previously thereto, however, I had in anticipation of the support of the Department, given directions that the Indian population should not be interfered with, save in cases of obvious abuse, while fishing for their own use in their accustomed way. At the same time, it was stipulated that, where fishing with white men and with modern appliances, the Indians so fishing should be considered as coming in all respects under the general law.

7. While treating of this subject I respectfully refer you to the remarks contained in my last year's report. To these I have little to add, though I would willingly quiet the alarm of those zealous agitators (few, possibly, in number) who contend that the untrammelled exercise of the aboriginal fishing rights must necessarily cause the ruin of the fisheries. These objectors are oblivious of the fact that, up at least to the advent of the white man, the fisheries throughout the Province were admittedly unimpaired. Yet, up to that period, from time immemorial, and while the natives were much more numerous than they now are, the aboriginal fisheries both on the coast and in the interior, were prosecuted, after the hereditary fashion, without that deplorable consequence which, in ignorance or through oversight, some well meaning individuals may now, possibly, choose to foreshadow. Any deterioration that may have appeared of late years in the fisheries either of the coast or in the interior, therefore, must be ascribed to other causes than that referred to. That such deterioration is apparent, however, to any material extent, I am nowise prepared to admit; though in a special instance, (that of Victoria Harbor) it has been found necessary to recommend restrictive measures—but these restrictions affect the white fishermen and not the Indians, whose local interests have partially suffered in common with those of the rest of the community.

8. I have so far sought to place this subject before the Department on grounds solely of humanity, of justice, and of prudential consideration. I have now to add that, in my opinion, the exercise of the aboriginal fishing rights cannot be legally interfered with. I refer you to a pamphlet which accompanies this, published by the Provincial Government on the Indian Land Question, containing copies of the treaties with the Indians of the several tribes under which the settlement of a portion of the Province was commenced and has proceeded. In all of these treaties the following clause appears:—"It is understood, however, that the land itself, with these small exceptions, becomes the entire property of the white people forever; "it is also understood that we are at liberty to hunt over the unoccupied lands, and "to carry on our fisheries as formerly."

Fourteen tribes, under distinct treaty, have their fishing rights thus indefeasibly secured to them; and the same right, though unexpressed in writing, has of necessity been understood, as settlement extended, to be secured to all the rest.

9. I earnestly repeat, therefore, my former recommendation, that the Indians of this Province be formally exempted, by Order in Council, from the application of the general fishery law. In this way their position will be publicly understood; and the risk will be avoided that, in some remote part of this wide region, some over-zealous official may, through ignorance, be tempted to misapply the intention of the law as at present authorized, and thus originate troubles which it will be more easy to excite than to allay.

10. As notified in my letter of the 23rd September, I judged it necessary to visit during the summer some of the northern fisheries of the coast. After my return, I addressed Lt.-Col. Powell, Indian Superintendent in Victoria, officially, on the objects of my visit, pointing out to him the urgency that steps should be taken to reconcile the disagreements which had arisen in certain localities, between white fishermen lately settled there, and the native occupants of the vicinity. Colonel Powell informs me that he has addressed his Department on the subject; and I assume that the head of that Department has conferred with you regarding it. Judiciously treated these matters may, I opine, be satisfactorily arranged both at the

points in question and elsewhere along the coast, and I have assured the Superintendent that I shall gladly co-operate with him in as far as may be in my power, towards that end.

11. Without going into particulars of my northern visit, noticed in the letter just cited, I subjoin the result of some notes made during its prosecution.

Nass River—This stream which discharges into the arm of the sea, terminating in the Observatory Inlet of Vancouver, close to the Alaska Boundary, is of some magnitude, and with steamers of light draught, might be navigated for twenty miles or more from its entrance. In the lower part the mountains rise, generally, abruptly from the shore. Some miles higher up, they recede in parts, leaving flat alluvial banks of moderate extent. The fishing station of Mr. Robertson,—the only station at present established here—is situated on the right bank, close to the main. Oolâhan fishery of the Indians, who, during spring and early summer, resort thither from many quarters, and in large numbers. Three miles above this point Mr. Robertson has a house, with a considerable patch of land under cultivation, where, during the period of my visit, most of the ordinary culinary vegetables were growing in the most flourishing manner. There is a small steam saw mill here, the timber sawn (of which there is a copious supply) being chiefly, if not entirely, the spruce, or merzies fir, a wood easily wrought and of excellent quality. The main buildings connected with the fishery are, however, at the lower station; and I was much struck with the evidences of industry and energy which were there apparent. With very moderate aid from white and skilled labor, though when necessary with the hired assistance of the Indians of the neighborhood, Mr. Robertson had succeeded in erecting since last year, besides other buildings, a large and substantial structure for present and future operations. This building, 84 feet in breadth, and with the extension of the lower portion upwards of 100 feet in length, was two stories in height, and in every part well finished and neatly glazed. Attached to the lower part was an extension containing the steam apparatus for heating the vats for extracting the oolâhan oil, a business prospectively of much importance. On the whole, I was much pleased with my inspection, and from the interviews which I had with the native chiefs I concluded that Mr. Robertson, who holds a commission as Justice of the Peace, conducts his business, with relation to those around him, with commendable prudence.

The Oolâhan, though frequenting some other rivers along the coast, including Fraser River, is nowhere found of so fine a quality as in the Nass. Of this fish the *Phaleichshys*, or *Osmerus Richardsonii*, I have already spoken in previous reports. The shoals, on their way to the spawning beds, reach the entrance of the Nass about the end of March. The river thenceforward till the termination of the season is crowded with the ascending fish as far as the tide water extends—the limit of their spawning ground. This point, on the Nass River, is some twenty miles above the mouth. After spawning the fish return to the ocean in the ordinary way; but no knowledge of their resort during the interval of their visits is obtainable.

The following varieties of salmon frequent the Nass:

1st Run—About 20th April to 10th June; 27 to 48 lbs weight; called by the natives *Yee-âgh*, and corresponds apparently with the *Saw quâi* of Fraser River.

2nd Run—About 20th June; 7 to 12 lbs.; called by the natives *Missaugh*, and corresponds apparently with the *Suck-kâi* of Fraser River.

3rd Run—About 20th August to end of September; about 15 lbs; called by the natives *Mil-laet*, and corresponds apparently with the *Co-hues* of Fraser River.

4th Run—A fine silver salmon of from 10 to 12 lbs. weight, succeeds for a short interval. This variety is called by the natives *You-âgh*. The hook-nosed salmon (*S. Canis*), locally called *Kâi-neesh*; and the *Stum-maun* (*Hun nun* or *Hone* of the Lower Fraser), succeed in the late autumn. The former of the last two varieties is a fish of no commercial value, though dried by the natives for their own use, and when caught in the salt water before entering the rivers to spawn, not unpalatable to more fastidious tastes. The *Stum-maun*, a white fleshed variety, last mentioned, though palatable when fresh, is not valued for curing; though some were, I have

understood, canned at the Skeenâ fisheries during the past season—injudiciously, I think, if intended for market. The first four varieties, which may be regarded as the staple salmon products of the river, are fish of superior quality, and well fitted either for canning or salting.

In addition to the true salmon that ascend the Nass, there is a variety of sea-trout of considerable size (10 or 12 lbs. or more), which enter the river late in the season, and are caught near the outlets of the interior lakes in early spring. These fish, known here as *Lá alh*, and corresponding apparently with the *Tays-lay* of the Upper Skeenâ, are of fine quality; and if procurable in sufficient abundance would be valuable for market purposes. Continuing to feed voraciously after they leave the salt water, these trout (unlike the salmon in both respects) do not deteriorate as they ascend. Unlike the salmon of these waters, too, they return to the sea after spawning, after the fashion of the genus elsewhere.

I was particular in my enquiries as to the condition of the spawning-beds on the upper waters; and I was glad to be assured by Mr. Robertson that, from his own personal observation, great care is extended by the natives towards their protection. No one is allowed to fish within certain limits; and several circumstances were mentioned by Mr. Robertson, all tending to show that the Indians both understand and appreciate the importance of preserving the nursery grounds from injury.

Through adverse circumstances and the deficiency of time for preparation to meet the requirements of the business, the exertions of Mr. Robertson have not obtained, during the past season, that measure of success which he is entitled eventually to expect. This will appear by reference to the return statement. New arrangements, however, which I understand have been entered upon since my visit, accompanied by the introduction of more capital, justify me in anticipating for another year a very different showing.

In conclusion of this portion of my subject, I may remark that on the whole my visit to this section of the Province, though not performed under the most attractive circumstances, was productive of much satisfaction. I found the Indians of the Nass and its vicinity, who more than forty years ago I had known in a condition of unmitigated barbarism, and some of the elders of whom now eagerly claimed recognition, signally ameliorated in all their social attributes. The humanizing influence of Christian teaching has here done its work as elsewhere in divers parts of the Province; and if the effect has been, so far, only partially and very sparsely extended by zealous teachers, the augury for the future at least is happy, and we must not forget that the field is wide while the labourers are few. I am not, however, to pen a moral disquisition, but to compile a fishery report. Nevertheless, I am tempted, even for relief from monotony of the subject, to dwell briefly on the efforts made for the improvement of the natives in this vicinity.

To Mr. Wm. Daman, an emissary of the Church Missionary Society of England is due the credit of opening this remote field of Christian operation. The mission station of this gentleman is at Met-hla-Kâla, some thirty miles from the Nass Strait. I had not the opportunity to visit this station, but it has been more than once described, and due justice awarded to the zeal and energy of the founder. Near Fort Simpson, the point where I awaited the return of the steamer from Alaska, the Rev. Mr. Crosby, a Wesleyan Missionary, has been established for some years, and has effected much good. There is a capacious church here, built under his superintendence by the natives; a neat, well-finished edifice, of good exterior mien, and commodious interior arrangement. Evidences of material improvement are all around. Subsidiary to these stations are one at Kincolith, at the entrance of Nass River, where there is a church to which a school is attached, and another some twenty miles up the river, where a church is carried on. The former of these is attached to the Met-hla-Kâla-Mission, the latter to that of Fort Simpson.

Skeenâ River—this stream, the mouth of which is about 50 miles south of Fort Simpson, and about 500 from Victoria, is of somewhat greater volume than the Nass. Circumstances did not permit me to ascend it as in the other case, and my visit was confined to the entrance, near which two canneries are established.

The Skeena, however, has always been regarded by the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company as one of the most prolific streams of the north-west coast, and one less subject to those vicissitudes of supply which have always been characteristic of the Fraser. Indeed the *Babine Post*, seated on Lake *Nâ-tâ* at the head of one of the tributaries of the Skeena, has always been a staple mart where large supplies of dried fish were procurable, for the supply of other posts, less fortunately situated on the head waters of the Fraser, not far distant. Twenty or thirty thousand salmon, or more if required, have thus been annually procured by the Company for many years, bought from the Indians out of their enormous superfluity. The quality of these fish, too, and their richness, have always been conspicuous, when compared with the salmon caught in a corresponding position in the waters of the Fraser. This difference is ascribable, doubtless, in part to the fact that their travelled course has been shorter; but there are grounds, too, for believing that their condition was originally better.

The success of the canneries at Skeenâ-mouth, so far, has not been conspicuous; though one of them, it is true, has been only recently established, and cannot, therefore, be fairly judged. Some Indian complications, too, which I have explained elsewhere, and which are now under the consideration of the Indian Department, caused partial impediment during the past season, the recurrence of which, it is to be hoped, will be averted for the future. I cannot conceal my opinion, however, that much of the ill-success complained of may be ascribed to the line of proceeding adopted. My recommendation would be that the main stream of the Skeenâ itself should be regarded as the chief source of supply, with the certainty of obtaining fish of the choicest quality only. The small streams in the neighborhood, however, which during the past season appear to have been the chief source of attraction, yield only varieties of a comparatively inferior description; and there are other objections too, which, under fuller information, I shall hereafter make the subject of a special report.

The varieties of salmon resorting to the Skeenâ are identical, so far as I have been able to ascertain, with those found in the Nass.

Alert Bay—This station is on Cormorant Island, on the eastern or inner shore of Vancouver, and near the mouth of the *Nim-Kish* River, about 230 miles from Victoria. Mr. Huson, the proprietor, has a lease of the Island, obtained from the former Colonial Government for 21 years, of which some 9 or 10 have now expired. His operations so far, have been confined to the curing of salmon in barrels, or in the shape of smoked or kippered salmon; but the intention is entertained, I understand, of erecting a cannery on a large scale, in which parties in Victoria will be interested. At present Mr. Huson procures his supply of fish chiefly from the Indians of the *Nim-Kish* River, at a very economical rate; confining the operations of his own fishermen to the seining grounds in the neighborhood, in the salt water. Several varieties of very superior salmon ascend the *Nim-Kish*, and the supply appears to be abundant. Mr. Huson kindly presented me on my way down with a small package of his smoked salmon as a sample. The quality, on trial, proved to be very fine; and salmon thus prepared might, I believe, be profitably exported on a much larger scale than has hitherto been practised.

12. Reverting to the Fraser. As will be perceived by the return, the business of this section has materially increased since last year. Three additional canning establishments have been in operation, making eight now in existence between the vicinity of New Westminster and the mouth of the river. The erection of another, I am informed, is in contemplation. The subjects referred to in the Commissioner's letters of the 28th May have received due attention. With regard to one of these (the question of the disposal of the sawdust at the mills) I am happy to say that the mill owners at once evinced their readiness to comply with the regulations, and all cause for complaint has ceased. These mills are worked by steam, and much of the refuse is consumed in the furnaces, the superfluity being employed for embanking or road making around the premises, or, where not required for these purposes, will be otherwise disposed of. I am glad to have the opportunity of testifying to the

alacrity with which the gentlemen in question have met the views of the Department when signified to them by the local officer, Captain Pittendreich. I had some misgivings about the disposal of the offal from the canneries, lest, possibly, some evil effect as regards the public health might arise—though, as I last year remarked, the greater portion rapidly disappears before the innumerable small fishes. I accordingly wrote recently to Dr. McInnes, the Member for the district, suggesting measures whereby, possibly, the refuse of the canneries might be profitably utilized, as I am told is now done on the Columbia River. After enquiry, Dr. McInnes writes to me that from all he can learn, this measure would not be at present practicable. He agrees with me that, for sanitary, if for no other reasons, it would be impracticable to dispose of the offal by burial on shore; and suggests as the alternative, that the fish curers should be required to convey their offal into mid-channel, whence it would be speedily carried out seaward, and cause no detriment. The cannery proprietors, with whom, at my request, Dr. McInnes consulted, concur in this view, so that there will be no difficulty in securing its general adoption.

13. It would be superfluous for me to attempt to describe the various conditions of a canning establishments as organized for the prosecution of the salmon industry in this Province. I may, however, briefly state that many ingenious devices, with labor-saving apparatus of divers kinds, are eagerly adopted as necessity suggests. It is of course only by an organized system of action and the minute subdivision of labour, that the operations of the industry, from the cutting up of the tin plates, the shaping, the soldering up to the final labelling of the cans, after the insertion and cooking of the contents, can be profitably or successfully carried on. It is pleasing to witness the order and regularity with which these various processes are accomplished, and I cheerfully bear witness, after having visited the various canneries in succession, to the prudent regulations which are obviously in force, and the admirable measures to secure cleanliness that prevail. The structure of these establishments, too, and their various internal appointments, bear evidence of confidence in the permanency of the business. There is no appearance of make shift contrivance to serve a temporary purpose; but everything wears a lasting and substantial air. The importance of the industry, from an economical point of view, and in view of its future extension, cannot be disregarded. Already, on the Fraser alone, nearly 2,500 men are employed during the fishing season. Among these, there is a proportion of young Indian men, who are valuable as assistants in the fishery, and readily acquire the art. In the indoor operations a good many Chinese are employed. The services of these last are of special value in the canneries. In consequence of a local law which was passed during the last session of the Provincial Legislature some difficulty with regard to the employment of the Chinese was at one time apprehended, and the cannery proprietors addressed to you a memorial on the subject, of which a copy was transmitted to me. That document puts the question very fairly before you; and on my return from the north I also addressed the Department on the subject. I am happy to add that the evil consequences at one time apprehended were averted.

14. Herring Fishery.—As mentioned in my report of last year a quantity of these fish were put up by a firm in New Westminster in barrels for exportation. The result was unfortunate: through some defect in the packing process the whole lot spoiled and was unmarketable. I am persuaded, however, that it only requires a due knowledge of the art to prepare these fish profitably for market in the usual way. Formerly, it was contended that the herring of this coast were too dry to be worth the trouble of packing; now it is asserted that they are too fat to undergo it. In the one case, caught out of season, they were doubtless worthless; in the other, caught on the banks while in their prime, they are in my opinion a superior fish, fit for curing in any way. I think public attention is now turning towards them, and that a more successful attempt during the coming season will bear me out in the opinion I have always entertained. Then, as I have elsewhere remarked, an industry of boundless extent will become developed.

Meanwhile, failing their more legitimate application, the herrings have been recently turned to account in another way. This is the extraction of their oil for commercial purposes. Late in November I was notified by the Fishery Officer at New Westminster that two persons, Messrs. Hanson and Rouster, had commenced a herring fishery in Burrard Inlet, in that neighbourhood, and were extracting the oil, preserving the refuse for sale as manure. In twenty-five days they had succeeded in getting 1,500 gallons of oil, reported to be of fine quality, and valued at a somewhat higher rate than the ordinary fish oils. I have not yet obtained the return of the whole proceeds of the undertaking up to the end of the year; but, it will doubtless come to hand before the closing of the general abstract which will accompany this.

The establishment of these new adventurers is not a stationary one, but being on a kind of scow, or flat boat, is movable from place to place. The apparatus is described as consisting of a steam boiler, which supplies steam to four vats in which the herring are steamed, and afterwards pressed by means of powerful screws attached to the vats. The oil flows out through perforations in the bottom. The whole outfit is estimated to cost about one thousand dollars. Messrs. Hanson and Rouster, in addition to their own labor, employ five men, and use one boat with eighty yards of net.

Captain Pittendreich, who supplied the above particulars, adds in his report: "The herrings I saw yesterday, (*i. e.* at Burrard Inlet) were of fine quality, and equal to any on the Atlantic seaboard." The latter conclusion may be fairly questioned, but while unprepared to admit its correctness, I am equally unprepared to controvert it.

15. The deep-sea fishing for halibut, cod and other fish, along the Provincial coast, has not so far received attention to any material extent, the curing of salmon having apparently, almost entirely absorbed the attention of investors. During the past year, however, some parties in Victoria have introduced the practice of shipping fresh halibut in ice to San Francisco, by the steamers which communicate regularly three times a month. The amount thus shipped is computed in the return at \$3,000 value, which is, I am led to believe, under the truth. This branch of business is open to great increase, for there is a constant demand for halibut in the San Francisco market, where from its rarity it commands a high price, being under present circumstances retailed at fifty cents per pound.

With skill and energy, supported by moderate capital, there lies in the fishing of the Province, as I conceive, a vast and prolific source of wealth—so far only very partially developed. Its varied products I have already at various times described, and when it is taken into consideration that British Columbia possesses at least three thousand miles of coast line, the future of her sea fishing alone, exclusively of the present river fisheries, must be apparent. By our neighbors in California the importance of the cod fishery along the north-west coast seems to be constantly more appreciated. About twenty vessels, owned in San Francisco, and varying in tonnage from 30 to 350 tons, were last year engaged in this fishery, as against six vessels in 1872. Of these, the smaller craft confine their operations to the Alaska Coast, the Choumagin group of Islands being a favorite station.

The larger vessels prosecute the fisheries as far as the Sea of Okhotsk; but the fish from that quarter are considered to be of a quality inferior to the Alaskan cod. Upon our own coast, while the value of the cod banks, from deficiency of examination, has not hitherto been so confidently asserted, the productiveness of the halibut fishery, and especially along the outer shores of the Queen Charlotte group, has been long established.

While on this subject, I may mention that some months ago I received a letter from a gentleman in New Brunswick, asking for information concerning the fisheries of this Province. In reply to him, I gave such general information as occurred to me, and authorized him to give publicity to my communication, if he thought it might be of interest to others besides myself.

16. Attention has recently been directed towards the improvement of certain natural oyster beds upon the Gulf of Georgia. Application was made to me by a Mr.

Owen Browne, and others, for a lease of flats in the neighbourhood of Fraser River. This application I had the honor to forward for your approval, under date the 1st October last.

17. With regard to the establishment of a salmon hatchery on the Fraser, I have the honour to refer you to my letters of the 30th November, and 2nd December last, the former covering a copy of resolutions passed by the Board of Cannery Owners at New Westminster, in connexion with the subject referred to. I also transmit herewith copy of a letter recently addressed to me by S. D. Adair, Esq., partially descriptive of the proceedings at the fish establishment not long ago established in Oregon, on a branch of the Columbia River. Whatever the steps adopted in regard to this important matter, I trust that the introduction of the large salmon of the Columbia will not be lost sight of. For this purpose, the position mentioned in my report of last year, conjoined with other general purposes of propagation, still appears to me the most advantageous, but on the other hand it would be more costly, both to erect and to maintain an establishment in that remote position. The question of position, however, as remarked in my letter, is one which an expert alone would be competent to decide; and I am, therefore, the more diffident of expressing an opinion (further than I have already done in my letter) on this point, for such an opinion, coming from an unprofessional, could command little confidence, and might be gravely erroneous.

18. Since writing the foregoing I have completed in town, the abstract of Returns procured from different sources. For the purposes of comparison I have retained the same prices as last year, though from the general depression of trade there has probably been a fall in some items, while there certainly has been a large increase in others. The result shows a total for 1878 of \$925,763.98, as against \$583,432.76 in 1877, an increase in favor of this year of \$342,331.22.

As I have stated in the opening passage of my report everything promises favorably for a continued and rapid increase in the development of the wide resources of the Province. At present, even, apart from the direct money value, and the benefits locally accruing from the prosecution of the fishery interests, its indirect effect on the commerce of the country is important. The tonnage required for the export of the canned fish alone, reckoned at the customary rate of 26 cases to the measurement ton, amounts to about 4,100 tons; of the barrelled salmon to about 900 tons; of the fish oils upwards of 100 tons; so that in the aggregate between five and six thousand tons of ship accommodation is called into demand for foreign export, besides the large business that is created for internal freightage to the points of shipment.

19. To secure, however, the future development of our fisheries in the outlying portion of the seaboard, and to give that feeling of confidence in the case of the Government, without which no operation can be prosecuted with energy, some measures beyond any that have yet been taken, require to be adopted. It is or should be, with the Indian Department that the onus rest, or should rest. In my previous letters to and recent interviews with the Superintendent, Col. Powell, I have dwelt forcibly on the necessity of immediate action being taken, and that in the most decided way, to settle definitely the question of the Indian rights in those localities along the coast where trouble has already arisen, and elsewhere where possibly similar difficulties will shortly arise. As may have been gathered from what I have already said on this subject in this report, I am quite prepared to advocate and to sustain the legitimate and hereditary rights which I conceive to be inalienably secured to the Indians, both upon grounds of abstract justice, and of formal concession by the Crown. But I am no advocate for that excess of consideration, should such anywhere exist, which would encourage the Indians, secure in the unfettered exercise of their own privileges, to dispute with their white co-citizens a share in the copious sea riches with which nature has blessed our shores. I repeat, therefore, my hope that the Superintendent of the Indian Department in Victoria, with whom I have at all times cheerfully co-operated, will be at once instructed to deal with this matter in the most effective way. If, in this matter, I may appear unduly urgent, the urgency arises, as I trust you will perceive, from the deep sense

which I entertain of its importance. No light obstacle should be allowed to impede its speedy settlement, from whatever standpoint we may regard it—whether as concerning the future welfare of the Indians themselves, the immediate care of the Indian Department, or the prospective development of the vast resources of this seaboard, the peculiar care of your own Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

. Your most obedient servant,

ALEX. C. ANDERSON.

Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia.

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the Province of British Columbia, for the Year 1878.

NAME OF PLACE.	NAME OF FITTER-OUT.	VESSELS.			FISHING BOATS.		FLAT BOATS.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	NETS AND SEINES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	SALMON NETS.			OOLAHAN NETS.	SALMON SEINES.	HERRING NETS.	FISH SEINES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
								No.							Value.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
New Westminster, Fraser River.....	British Columbia Packing Co.	30		\$ 1350	100	130	30	9000	4500

RETURN showing the Kinds, Quantities and Prices of Fish, in the Province of British Columbia, for the Year 1878.

NAME OF STATION.	NAME OF OWNER.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, cans.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Haddock, value.	Halibut, Fresh, value.	Herring, Smoked, barrels.	Assorted Fish, barrels.	Ooliban, barrels.	No. of Seal Skins.	Herring Oil, galls.	Dogfish, Porpoise and other Fish, galls.	Oils, galls.	Fish used as Manure, Herrings, tons.	WHERE MARKETING.
New Westminster, Fraser River	British Columbia Packing Co.	376	606000												London, Australia, South America, San Francisco, Canada, Victoria, B.C.
Near Mouth of Fraser River	Delta Company	250	792000												
New Westminster	English & Co	375	824000												
do	Ewen & Wise	1155	657600												
Near Mouth of Fraser River	Findlay, Durham & Brodie ..	320	378180												
New Westminster	Holbrook & Co.	300	576000												
do	Samuel Herring	50													
do	John Ibbotson	120													
do	Frederick Kaye	700													
do	King & Co	335	651360												
Burrard Inlet	Lane, Pike & Nelson	1070	559440												
Inverness, Skeena River	Hanson & Royster						25			2000				10	
Aberdeen, Skeena River	North-West'n Commercial Co.	15	264000												
Alert Bay	Windsor Canning Co.		144000												
Nass River	Mr. Huson	258		15041											
Coast of British Columbia	Mr. Robertson	41		1700					118				1600		
Export, per Custom Return ..	Victoria Merchants, including Hudson Bay Co.									9593		*100516			
Local Consumption Mills, Mines, &c.												50000			
Per Steamers, in ice, to San Francisco, Victoria and Esquimaux															
Total Product	Several Parties	100		800	100	100	1200	50							* Oil, chiefly to London. Fresh Halibut, in ice to San Francisco, per steamer.
Total Value		5465	5452880	16741			25	50	118	9593	2000		150516	1600	10

ADD—Estimated Sales of Fresh Fish in Markets. \$30,000 00
do Fish Cured for private consumption 2,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries in the Province of British Columbia during the Year 1878.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, Salted	5,465 brls. at	8 00	43,720 00
do Preserved in cans.....	5,452,880 lbs. "	0 13½	736,138 80
do Smoked	16,741 do "	0 08	2,139 28
do do not enumerated, value. 800 00			
Assorted Fish, Salted	50 brls. "	6 00	300 00
Herrings, Smoked	25 do "	10 00	1,450 00
do do not enumerated, value. 1,200 00			
Oolâhan, Salted	118 brls. "	8 00	944 00
Oolâhan Oil	1,600 galls. "	1 00	1,600 00
Herring Oil	2,000 do "	0 50	1,000 00
Dog-fish and other Oils	150,516 do "	0 40	60,206 40
Seal Skins	9,593 pieces "	4 50	43,168 50
Haddock, Dried, value.....			100 00
Halibut, Fresh, in ice, per Steamers to San Francisco			3,000 00
Fresh Fish, sold on markets .. Value			30,000 00
Fish, Cured, for home consumption. do			2,000 00
Total Value of the Products of the Fisheries in 1878.....			925,766 98
do do do 1877.....			583,432 76
Increase			342,334 22

NUMBER and Value of Vessels and Nets engaged in the different Fisheries in the Province of British Columbia, during the Year 1878.

2 Steamers, 10 and 50 tons.....	\$ 6,400 00
1 Schooner, 10 tons.....	200 00
366 Fishing Boats	19,760 00
18 Flat do	2,600 00
604 Salmon Nets, 145,608 yards.....	56,444 00
15 Oolâhan do	450 00
6 Salmon Seines, 820 yards.....	500 00
2 Herring Nets, 480 do	250 00
50 Fish Seines	4,000 00
	<u>\$90,604 00</u>
1,200 Fishermen.	
1,596 Shoremen.	
2 Engineers.	
6 Sailors.	
10 Canning Establishments, value.....	\$
1 Herring Oil do do	1,000 00

APPENDIX

PROVINCE OF

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets., &c, together with

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.						NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,						
	Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines.		Pound Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
<i>Lake Superior Division.</i>													
Fort William (Indians)			\$			\$				\$			\$
Welcome Island.....					1	50	2	18	180	205			
Thunder Bay.....	1	75	1000	3	7	405	12	79	740	745			
Pays Plat.....					1	60	2						
Naomigan.....					1	60	2					2	500
Black Bay.....					5	300	8					4	1000
* Wilson Island.....													
* Jackfish Bay.....													
Michipicoten Island.....					1	500	2	12	820	270			
* Lizzard Island.....													
* North Mamainse													
* South do													
Goulais Bay					2	80	2	2	50	60			
* Sault Ste. Marie's Rapids.....													
Duck Islands					10	3000	25	10	5454	800			
* Bigsby Island													
† Grand Sable	1	8	2000	3	2	800	6						
Total.....	2	83	3000	6	30	5255	61	110	7244	2080		8	2000

* No returns of the catch in these stations. † Steamer.

NOTE.—43 Angling Permits were issued to fish in Nepigon River,

No 18.

ONTARIO.

the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, for the Year 1878.

VALUE, &c.				KINDS, QUALITIES, AND PRICES OF FISH.												VALUE.		TOTAL.	
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.		Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinonge, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickerel, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Total No. of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Picked.	Value.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.																
	\$		\$													\$	\$	\$ cts.	
				30			40								70		700	700 00	
				60	2000		65								135	100	1250	1,350 00	
				225	7000		104								364	340	3300	3,640 00	
				24			9								5		355	355 00	
				68			37								75		1425	1,425 00	
				55			50								495		3525	3,525 00	
				20			175								195		1950	1,950 00	
							10								10	100		100 00	
															1175	4000	7750	11,750 00	
				250	80000		525								450	3500	1000	4,500 00	
				100	70000														
				832	159000		1015						575		3217	8040	21255	29,295 00	

RETURN of the Number and Value of

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,									
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
<i>Manitoulin Island and Lake Huron Division.</i>			\$			\$				\$			\$			\$
Bayfield Sound and Lake Wolsey.....				6	300	12	30	600	150							
*Gore Bay.....																
Lake Kagawong.....				5	150	10	20	200	60							
*Manitou Lake.....																
†Michael's Bay.....				2	120	4	10	100	30							
Providence Bay.....				2	150	4	10	100	30							
East Manitoulin.....	1	10	500	3	40	2500	80	500	10000	2500						
Saugeen.....																
Southampton.....				1	6	1400	18	420		4000						
†Sable Beach.....				3	180	12					4	3700				
Port Elgin.....				1	200	3	60			500						
Kincardine.....				5	1050	15	324			360						
Goderich.....				10	1825	30	134	16060	6500							
Bayfield.....				3	575	9	240	5250	2300							
Lake View.....						86	155	2600	815							
Bosanquet.....				6	240	24				6	415	1400				
Lake Shore.....				13	385	35				10	575	1375	4800			240
Point Edward.....				4	60	8				4	44	200				
Sarnia Bay.....				2	30	6				1	18	100				
*Indian Reserve.....				5	60	22				5	61	305				
Moore.....				3	32	12				3	39	145				
Total.....	1	10	500	4	116	9257	390	1903	34910	17245	33	4852	3525	4800		240

*No fishing.

†Indians.

‡Hooks on trout lines.

Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

VALUE, &c.				KINDS AND QUANTITIES OF FISH.												VALUE.		TOTAL.	
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.		Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herrings, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinonge, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickarel, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Total No. of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.													\$	\$		\$
				40			35								75	350	400	75 00	
				15											15	150		150 00	
				50			50								100	500	500	1,000 00	
				7			8								15	75	75	150 00	
				225		3000	200								455	90	4460	4,550 00	
						160000	500								500	5000		5,000 00	
							47								1847	16000	470	16,470 00	
						16000		115							115		575	575 00	
							4								164	1600	40	1,640 00	
						145000		80							1530	14500	400	14,900 00	
				231000			705								1860	11550	7050	18,600 00	
				87000			215	89							739	4350	2595	6,945 00	
							10	294							304		1570	1,570 00	
								148		64		155			579	2120	1835	3,955 00	
				42400			67	542				173	82		870	1602	3031	4,643 00	
				1200				780				175	15		972	1240	3615	4,855 00	
				2				230			2	25	8		265	510	807	1,317 00	
								688				40			728	300	3340	3,640 00	
								296							296	60	1420	1,480 00	
				339	361600	324000	1841	3262		64	2	568	105	11229	59997	32183		92,180 00	

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels,

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.									NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.				
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.		
<i>Georgian Bay Division.</i>			\$			\$				\$			\$			\$		
Byng Inlet.....					4	600	8	25	2500	875								
Point Burrell.....	*1	15	1500	4	12	1200	26	144	14400	5040								
Mackay's Island.....	1	30	400	2	4	320	13	80	960	400								
Mink Island.....					2	110	5	20	680	250								
Sandy Island.....					1	25	2	3	300	105								
From Byng Inlet to Sandy Island (local consumption)																		
Midland Station and Penetanguishene from Point Cockburn to Moose Deer Point.....																		
Collingwood.....					24	657	62	241	3738	774								
Thornbury.....					9	1350	18	156	14080	5460								
Menford.....	*1	10	400	4	1	50	2	7	636	245								
Point Rich.....					5	750	10	106	9636	2710								
Laura's Bay.....					3	450	6	50	4508	1750								
Killarney.....					2	300	4	32	2908	1120								
Owen Sound.....					4	430	8	33	3000	1155								
Colpoys Bay.....					4	330	8	10	1150	530								
Vail's Point.....					2	95	3	4	270	210								
Lion's Head.....					3	145	5	6	405	295								
					1	135	4	7	260	205								
Total	3	55	2300	10	91	6947	184	924	59431	21124								

*Tug.

Boats, Nets, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

VALUE, &c.				KINDS, QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF FISH.												VALUE.		TOTAL.
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.		Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinonge, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickerel, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Total No. of barrels.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.
No.	Value.	No.	Value.															
	\$		\$															\$
.....	60	.....	22000	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	2200	750	2950
.....	3	.....	91400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	917	9140	30	9170
.....	100	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	1100	1100
.....	70	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	750	750
.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	160	160
.....	100000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	5000	.....	5000
16	240	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	9	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	242	.....	1495	1495
.....	51600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	516	5160	.....	5160
.....	1800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	180	.....	180
.....	86600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	866	8660	.....	8660
.....	40400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404	4040	.....	4040
.....	29400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	2940	.....	2940
.....	18400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	1840	.....	1840
.....	180	.....	.....	260	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	454	.....	4470	4470
.....	8	.....	.....	55	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	85	.....	740	740
.....	4	.....	.....	90	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	103	.....	985	985
.....	15	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	94	.....	920	920
16	240	.....	.....	504	100000	341600	519	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	5173	39160	11400	50560

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels,

STATIONS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.						NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,					
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.		Seines.		Pound Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	No.	Rods.	No.	Rods.
		Value.			Value.			Value.		Value.		Value.
<i>Thames River and Lake St. Clair Division.</i>		\$			\$					\$		\$
Mitchell's Bay.....				4	41	12			4	158	380	
Little Lake.....				1	10	3			1	34	130	
Dawn Mills, Sydenham River.....				1	10	4			1	15	36	
Thames River, Lake St. Clair.....				12	118	42			8	84	380	
†Lake St. Clair.....												
Total.....				18	179	61			14	291	926	
<i>Detroit River Division.</i>												
Detroit River.....				8	205	39			7	170	990	
Turkey Island, D.R.....				2	50	14			4	200	800	
Turkey Creek.....				1	5	2			1	10	30	
Bois Blanc Island, D.R.....				2	70	18			3	60	300	
Fighting Island, do.....				16	320	77			16	350	2400	
Peach Point, do.....				12	275	61			10	333	1890	
River aux Canards.....				1	85	2			1	10	25	
Total.....				42	930	213			42	1139	6435	
<i>Lake Erie Division.</i>												
Point Pelee.....				20	1310	42					16	4205
Point Pelee Island.....				4	420	8					4	1540
Rondeau.....				11	453	20					9	2800
Port Stanley.....				1	70	2					1	350
Port Bruce.....				2	35	6			1	40	80	300
Port Burwell.....				1	10	2			1	20	60	
Turkey Point.....				5	70	18			5	88	455	
Port Dover.....				2	200	11					4	2400
Nanticoke.....				1	100	4					2	1200
Selkirk.....				1	14	3	1	250	200			
Rainham Centre.....				1	28	2	1	40	50			
Rainham.....				1	15	2	1	30	40			
Grand River, Sulphur Creek, Dunnville, Haldimand and Port Maitland.....	1	10	250	4	11	195	26	2	16	100	8	120
Moulton Bay, Low Banks.....				1	20	3			1	30	90	
Olo Fort Erie, L.E. (hooks & lines).....				13	390	13						
Grand River Division (angling).....												
Total.....	1	10	250	4	75	3330	162	5	336	390	16	298
											1035	41
												13795

*Dip Nets.

†Spearing.

Boats, Nets, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

VALUE, &c.				KINDS, QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF FISH.												VALUE.		TOTAL.	
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.		Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Seisgos, barrels.	Maskinonge, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickarel, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Total Number of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.																\$	cts.	\$	cts.
.....	91 16	5	60	172	800 00	.....	.....	800 00	
.....	45 6	.....	8	59	287 00	.....	.....	287 00	
.....	9	31	235	.....	.....	135	378	.....	.....	1	3	25	29	120 00	.....	.....	120 00	
.....	52 9	283	465	1557	9,170 00	.....	.....	9,170 00	
.....	44 33	125	95	297	1,390 00	.....	.....	1,390 00	
.....	9	31	235	.....	.....	135	378	.....	.....	233 64	416	653	2114	11,767 00	.....	.....	11,767 00	
.....	1300	.....	3	9	14 17	48	215	319	1,445 00	.....	.....	1,445 00		
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	39 00	.....	.....	39 00		
.....	1 2	1	3	32 00	.....	.....	32 00		
.....	9000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	91	905 00	.....	.....	905 00	
.....	20000	.....	600	.....	.....	10	10	25	845	5,200 00	.....	.....	5,200 00	
.....	15200	.....	20	1	.....	8	34	189	404	2,591 00	.....	.....	2,591 00	
.....	2	1	3	6	27 00	.....	.....	27 00	
.....	45800	.....	623	10	15 39	96	436	1677	10,239 00	.....	.....	10,239 00		
.....	
.....	127	88800	.....	.....	201	.....	355	.....	320	373	1820	11,582 00	.....	.....	11,582 00	
.....	76	15600	.....	.....	239	.....	84	.....	.....	77	554	3,463 00	.....	.....	3,463 00	
.....	46	.....	2600	.....	1073	.....	79	.....	266	199	1639	8,606 00	.....	.....	8,606 00	
.....	2200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	68	338 0	.....	.....	338 00	
.....	5800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	138	726 00	.....	.....	726 00	
.....	14	14	56 00	.....	.....	56 00	
.....	32	114	588 00	.....	.....	588 00	
.....	2000	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	35	375	1758	8,620 00	.....	.....	8,620 00	
.....	8000	.....	.....	1191	.....	.....	.....	151	75	85	1,865 00	.....	.....	1,865 00	
.....	3000	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20 00	.....	.....	20 00	
.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10 00	.....	.....	10 00	
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10 00	.....	.....	10 00	
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	12	.....	.....	400	.....	140	1 3	33 55	55	99	390	1,871 00	.....	.....	.....	1,871 00	
.....	200	.....	5	.....	3 4	4	6	24	124 00	.....	.....	.....	124 00	
.....	15	70	60	145	665 00	.....	.....	.....	665 00	
.....	1	4 6	8	29	135 00	.....	.....	.....	135 00	
.....	6	12	249	126400	3200	.....	3086	1 4	573 65	984	1496	7122	38,679 00	.....	.....	.....	38,679 00	

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels,

DIVISION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.						NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE.									
	Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
<i>Niagara River and Lake Ontario Division.</i>			\$			\$				\$			\$			\$
*Fort Erie, Niagara River.....					2	60	4				2	50	150			
Bertie, North River.....					2	40	4				2	40	150			
*Willoughby, N.R.....					1	20	20				1	20	70			
*Navy Island.....					1	20	20				1	20	70			
Queenstown, North River.....					4	45	10				1	90	150	†3		550
Tannery, N. River.....					2	40	8				8	180	240			
Niagara and River.....					8	305	10	12	2500	850	4	150	350			
Two Mile Creek.....					2	100	4	5	700	550	1	75	100			
Ten Mile Creek.....					2	50	3	1	80	100	1	15	30			
Port Dalhousie.....					1	120	2	5	1050	560	1	50	100			
Sixteen Mile Creek.....					2	180	2	2	200	100						
Twenty Mile Creek.....					2	120	4	2	270	110	1	50	200			
Clinton.....					1	40	2	1	130	50						
Thirty Mile Creek.....					1	40	2	2	130	100						
Grimsby.....					8	205	4	8	1320	460						
Winona.....					1	75	2	7	1200	400						
Burlington Bay and Beach.....					41	1940	49	42	4198	2230	15	1017	2330			
†Burlington Bay and Dundas Marsh.....					50	250	96									
†From Burlington Bay to the Humber.....																
Bronte.....					3	230	9	12	1269	640						
Port Credit.....					1	30	3	2	69	100	1	50	100			
The Humber.....					2	50	2	4	140	110	1	25	100			
Toronto Island.....					4	250	8	12	1890	925	4	200	860			
Ashbridge's Bay.....					2	80	3	6	690	200						
Leslieville.....					5	430	7	24	3236	1100						
Gates Gully.....					1	40	3	6	360	200	1	30	80			
The Rouge.....					1	30	3				1	30	80			
Frenchman's Bay.....					6	200	12	13	1150	480	1	40	100			
Whitby.....					3	45	5	5	60	50	2	35	90			
Brighton and Presqu'ile Bay.....					7	620	20	6	6000	1080	1	80	100			
Colborne.....					2	120	5	2	1200	116						
Cobourg.....					8	660	16	16	4800	1648						
Port Hope.....					3	145	4	2	1600	288	1	20	25			
do Britain.....					2	20	4				2	40	50			
do Granby.....					1	10	2				1	20	25			
Newcastle.....					1	10	2				1	20	25			
Bowmanville.....					5	115	9	3	400	62	2	40	50			
Oshawa.....					1	10	2				1	20	25			
					189	6745	365	200	34633	12509	58	2407	5700	3		550

* Did not fish.

† Machines.

‡ Spearing.

¶ Angling for domestic use.

RETURN of the Number and Value of

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.						NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE.									
	Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Prince Edward County and Bay of Quinté Divisions.																
Weller's Beach, P.E. Co.....					8	265	32				8	310	276			
Spencer Station do					4	100	7	4	700	105						
Wellington Beach do					8	260	48				8	400	400			
East Lake and Beach, P.E. Co					5	125	28				3	269	700			
Salmon Point, P.E. Co.....					6	159	12	382	7640	1528						
Atkins' Point do					3	50	7	113	2260	452						
Point Peter do					3	70	7	61	1340	268						
From Point Peter to Petticoat Point, P.E. Co.....					8	171	21	73	2495	335						
From Petticoat Point to Point Traverse, P.E. Co.....					19	595	40	35	8058	1602	1	25	50			
Gull Island, P.E. Co					2	80	4	6	1400	280						
False Duck's Island, P.E. Co					4	180	7	12	2900	580	1	20	60			
Main do ..	2	8	2100	5	9	360	18	24	12000	2100						
Smith's Bay, P.E. Co.....																
Green's Island do					2	40	6	20	400	44						
Point Peasant (Bay and Lake sides) P.E. Co.....					10	155	22	91	1820	245						
Sophiasburg, P.E. Co.....					5	250	30				2	120	400			
Big Bay do					3	150	18	3	280	280						
Misquito Bay do					3	350	12									
Ameliasburg do					6	300	36				6	360	1200			
Sidney, Bay of Quinté.....					3	150	18									
Negro Island do					2	100	12				3	180	600			
Cedar do					1	50	6				2	120	400			
Quick do					1	50	6				1	60	200			
Mud Creek do					1	50	6				1	60	200			
Point Ann do					5	250	30	2	200	200	2	120	400			
Tyendinaga do					8	400	48	1	100	100	6	360	1200			
Winter fishing in Bay of Quinté.....																
Total	2	8	2100	5	129	4701	481	827	41593	8119	44	2404	6086			

Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

VALUE, &c.				KINDS, QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF FISH.												VALUE.		TOTAL.
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.		Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herrings, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinonge, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickarel, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Total No. of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.
No.	Value.	No.	Value.															
	\$		\$													\$	\$	\$ cts.
							70								70	700		700 00
				31											31	310		310 00
					133400		75								742	7420		7,420 00
4	40				7000								9		44	395		395 00
				37	16400		95								214	654	1486	2,140 00
				5	5600		20								53	220	310	530 00
				50											50	500		500 00
					20800										104	1040		1,040 00
				358	74600			2							733	6620	700	7,320 00
				131	26000										261	2610		2,610 00
				75	15000		79								229	1390	900	2,290 00
				170	67600		168								676	3260	3500	6,760 00
15	105													150	150	600		600 00
					4000		30						10		60	550		550 00
					41000		50				20		41		316	2855		2,855 00
14	700			35			60								282	377	1778	1,778 00
				19			192								184	395	1886	1,886 00
17	850														375	375	1500	1,500 00
				191			73								49	313	2471	2,471 00
				82			62								42	186	1298	1,298 00
				40			20								22	82	588	588 00
				10			5								5	20	145	145 00
				40			50								15	105	710	710 00
4	200														50	50	200	200 00
2	100			59			72								130	261	1470	1,470 00
4	200			102			107								100	309	1955	1,955 00
															1250	1250	5000	5,000 00
60	2195			1435	411400		587	643			20	9	51	2654	7456	48125	6896	55,021 00

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels,

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.						NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,									
	Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
<i>Lennox and Addington Counties Division.</i>																
Varty.....					1	10	2	1	20	5						
Napanee River.....					1	10	2	1	16	15						
Hay Bay					2	20	5	2	100	24						
Adolphustown.....					1	15	2	3	200	50						
Total.....					5	55	11	7	336	94						
<i>Kingston Division.</i>																
Rideau Canal and Lakes.....					8	30	11	7	120	28						
Cranberry Lake.....					1	25	2									
Openicon Lake.....					1	20	2									
Amherst Island.....					2	110	4	20	200	80						
Bayfield Bay.....					1	25	1	10	100	30						
Pigeon Island.....					2	160	5	50	500	200						
Simcoe Island.....					1	125	4	20	200	80						
Total.....					16	495	29	107	1120	418						
<i>Gananoque Division.....</i>	(angling.)															
<i>Cornwall Division.....</i>					50	800	50									
<i>Muskoka Division.</i>																
Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph, Trading, Three Mile, Leonard, Fairy, Peninsula, Vernon, Long, Doe, Walker, Whitefish, Bruce, Ma- ple, Sand, Keleton, Sucker, Long, Round and Mountford					94	470	94	200	10295	510	(31	special permits for ang				
<i>Lake Simcoe Division.</i>																
Orillia.....					1	25	1	1	200	40						
Hawkeston					1	30	1	1	1000	100						
Barrie.....					4	330	7	1	3000	520						
Beaverton.....					2	55	2	2	1000	125						
Port Bolster.....					1	10	4				1	30	20			
Thorah Island.....					1	40	4	5	200	40	1	30	25			
Lake Simcoe.....					5	75	10	14	568	93						
Total.....					15	565	29	24	5908	1638	2	60	45			

Boats, Nets, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

VALUE, &c.				KINDS, QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF FISH.												VALUE.		TOTAL.
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.		Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinongé, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickarel, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Total No. of barrels of Fish.	Fresh	Pickled.	Value.
No.	Value.	No.	Value.															
	\$		\$													\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
7	70			5	400		2				5	12	10	10	37	40 00		40 00
											11	22	30	33	98	175 00		175 00
											5	10	12	12	46	467 00		467 00
																253 00		253 00
7	70			5	400		2				21	44	52	65	191	935 00		935 00
38	540						1	14						255	270	1,100 00		1,100 00
10	200													60	60	240 00		240 00
10	150													40	40	160 00		160 00
				18							7		6		31	245 00		245 00
												6			6	30 00		30 00
							50								50	500 00		500 00
				15							5		4		24	195 00		195 00
58	890			33			51	14			12	6	10	355	481	2,470 00		2,470 00
											16				16	80 00		80 00
														250	250	1,000 00		1,000 00

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels,

STATIONS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.						NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,									
	Vessels.			Nets.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
<i>Lake Scugog Division.</i>			\$			\$				\$			\$			\$
Port Perry and Lindsay.....					30	300	213				(356	special permits for ang				
Caesarea.....					50	500	378				(378	do				
Total.....					80	800	591				(734	do				
<i>Rice Lake and Trent River Division.....</i>					103	2029	400				(579	do				
<i>Peterboro' and Victoria Counties Division.....</i>					10	190	10									
<i>Charleston & Gananoque Lakes Division.</i>																
Charleston Lake to Gan- anoque.....					3	46	6	26	116	98						
Upper Delta to Lower Delta.....					1	20	4									
Beverly Lakes to Squaw Point.....					2	15	4									
Griffin Lake.....					1	10	1									
South Lake.....					1	10	1									
Total.....					8	101	16	26	116	98						
<i>Mississippi River and Lake Division.....</i>					4	40	6									
<i>Madawaska River and Lake des Chats Division.</i>																
Madawaska River and adjoining lakes.....					2	20	4									
Mouth of Mississippi River and Head of Chats Rapid.....																
Arnprior.....					8	80	8									
Mouth of Bonnechere River.....					3	30	3									
Bonnechere River and Lakes in County of Renfrew.....					101	505	185	86	622	344						
Total.....					114	635	200	86	622	344						

Boats, Nets, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

VALUE, &c.				KINDS, QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF FISH.												VALUE.		TOTAL.		
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.		Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinonge, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickarel, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Total Number of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.		
No.	Value.	No.	Value.																	
	\$		\$													\$	cts.	\$	\$	cts.
ling were issued.)...										150	50				200	1,000 00				
do										400	11				411	2,055 00				
do										550	61				611	3,055 00				3,055 00
do										400	600				1000	5,000 00				5,000 00
							60	5		289	188		12	50	604	3,270 00				3,270 00
					1400		6		21		19		11		64	385 00				385 00
											10	12		4	26	126 00				126 00
							6				8	7		2	23	143 00				143 00
											6	6		4	16	76 00				76 00
											4	3		3	10	47 00				47 00
					1400		12		21		47	28	11	13	139	777 00				777 00
											25	360	28	128	541	2,577 00				2,577 00
											2	6	7	10	35	165 00				165 00
											2	18	5	25	65	310 00				310 00
		8	15								2	20	5	35	87	410 00				410 00
		3	6								1	4	4	12	29	137 00				137 00
					68		83		30	41	25	90	20	170	527	3,220 00				3,220 00
		11	21	68			83		30	48	73	111	102	228	743	4,242 00				4,242 00

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., together with the Yield and Value of Fish, in the Province of Ontario, for the Year 1878.

VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING				NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE, VALUE, &c.														
DIVISIONS.				Vessels.		Boats.			Gill Nets.		Seines.		Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.	
No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1	83	3000	6	30	5225	61	110	7244	2080				8	2000				
2	10	500	4	116	9257	390	1903	34910	17245	33	4852	3525	(4800	240				
3	55	2300	10	91	6947	184	924	59431	21124									
4			18	179	61	213				14	291	926						
5			42	930	75	3330	163	5	336	42	1133	6435						
6			75	3330	163	5	336	390	16	298	1035	41	13795					
7			189	6745	365	200	34633	12509	58	2407	5700	3	550					
8			5	129	4701	481	827	41593	8119	41	2404	6086						
9			16	495	29	107	1120	418										
10			50	800	50													
11			94	470	91	200	10295	510	(31 special angling permits issued.)									
12			15	565	29	24	5908	1638										
13			80	800	591													
14			103	2020	400													
15			10	190														
16			8	101	16	26	116	58										
17			4	40	6													
18			114	635	200	86												
19			29	1189	43485	3353	4419	196544	64500	209	11445	23752	4852	16585	141	3395	26	64
20																		

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c.—Ontario.—Concluded.

No.	DIVISIONS.	KINDS, QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF FISH.											VALUE.		TOTAL.	
		Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, brls.	Herrings, brls.	Scissos, brls.	Maskinonge, brls.	Bass, brls.	Pike, brls.	Pickereel, brls.	Coarse Fish, brls.	Total No. of barrels	Fresh.		Pickled.	Value.
1	Lake Superior.....	832	159000	.....	1015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	575	3217	8040	21255	29295
2	Manitoulin Island and Lake Huron.....	339	361600	224000	1841	3262	.....	.....	64	2	.....	568	11229	55497	36683	92180
3	Georgian Bay.....	501	100000	341600	519	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	5173	39160	11400	50560
4	Thames River and Lake St. Clair.....	235	.....	.....	135	378	.....	.....	233	64	416	653	2114	11767	.....	11767
5	Detroit River.....	.....	45800	.....	.....	623	.....	10	15	39	96	436	1677	10239	.....	10239
6	Lake Erie.....	249	126400	3200	.....	3086	1	4	573	65	984	1496	7122	38679	.....	38679
7	Niagara River and Lake Ontario.....	351	.....	.....	1172	529	770	500	677	345	120	835	5299	33295	.....	33295
8	Prince Edward County and Bay of Quinte.....	1435	411400	.....	587	643	.....	.....	20	9	51	2654	7456	48125	6896	55921
9	Lennox and Addington Counties.....	5	400	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	21	44	52	65	191	935	.....	935
10	Kingston.....	33	.....	.....	51	14	.....	.....	12	6	10	355	481	2470	.....	2470
11	Guanouque (angling).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	80	.....	80
12	Cornwall.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	1000	.....	1000
13	Muskoka.....	10	.....	.....	15	21	.....	.....	6	.....	10	.....	62	435	.....	435
14	Lake Simcoe.....	.....	.....	7700	199	25	.....	.....	70	.....	2	.....	373	3245	.....	3245
15	Lake Scugog.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	61	.....	.....	.....	611	3055	.....	3055
16	Rice Lake and Trent River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	600	.....	.....	.....	1000	5000	.....	5000
17	Peterboro' and Victoria Counties.....	.....	.....	.....	60	5	.....	289	188	.....	.....	12	50	3270	.....	3270
18	Charleston and Gananoque Lakes.....	.....	1400	.....	12	.....	21	.....	47	28	11	13	139	777	.....	777
19	Mississippi River and Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	360	28	128	541	2577	.....	2577
20	Madawaska River and Lake des Chats.....	68	.....	.....	83	.....	30	48	73	111	102	228	743	4242	.....	4242
Total		4061	1160200	722300	5691	8762	822	1801	2701	1073	3095	7268	48298	271888	76234	318122

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Province of Ontario,
during the Year 1878.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Whitefish, brls.....	4,061	10 00	40,610 00
do lbs.....	1,160,200	0 05	58,010 00
do No.....	722,300	0 10	72,250 00
Trout, brls.....	5,691	10 00	56,910 00
Herrings, do.....	8,762	5 00	43,810 00
Sciscos, do.....	822	5 00	4,110 00
Maskinonge, do.....	1,801	5 00	9,005 00
Bass, do.....	2,701	5 00	13,505 00
Pike, do.....	1,073	5 00	5,365 00
Pickarel, do.....	3,095	5 00	15,475 00
Coarse Fish, do.....	7,268	4 00	29,072 00
Total value of the Fisheries in 1878.....			348,122 00
do do 1877.....			438,223 00
Decrease.....			90,101 00

APPENDIX No. 19.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF
ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION

JOSEPH WILSON, } Overseers.
JAMES DICKSON, }

Comparative statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division :—

Kinds of Fish.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Whitefish, brls	1,958	2,275	2,580	2,117	2,043	2,178	832
do fresh, lbs.		7,000			40,700	74,200	159,000
Trout, brls.	1,252	1,500	1,684	955	3,392	4,414½	1,015
Pickarel	70						575
Total in barrels....	3,280	3,755	4,264	2,172	5,642½	6,963½	3,217
Value	\$19,384	\$18,035	\$42,661	\$21,720	\$56,425	\$69,635	\$8,9295

Overseer Dickson reports as follows: The only gill-net stations in this division, which were fished last season, with one exception, are situate in Thunder Bay. The catch was lighter than in 1877 during this summer, although no decrease in the quantity of the fish was noticeable afterwards. The fall was unusually open and the gill-net fishermen continued to fish till the latter part of December; the fish remaining on the grounds until the ice began to form. Pound-net fishing, which was tried as an experiment this season, was a failure, the reason being attributed by the Overseer to an unjudicious selection of localities.

The fishery regulations and close season appear to have been well observed.

Overseer Wilson states that whitefish and trout continue to be as plentiful as ever in the waters of his division. The fall catch was, however, smaller than that of 1877, owing to continued heavy gales which prevailed during the months of October and November, and which occasioned the loss of several nets. This Overseer complains of the difficulty of procuring from fishermen, returns of their catch, he having been unable to procure any from six stations this year. All the fishing grounds in Lake Huron were visited during the close season, stormy weather preventing the Overseer from visiting those of Lake Superior at the same time. But he states he has reason to believe that the close time was well observed everywhere. During the month of August, Overseer Wilson also visited the angling grounds of Nipigon and found everything to his satisfaction. Angling continues to be as good as formerly, and one advantage resulting from the permit system is that the river is now visited by a greater number of sportsmen and less poachers. Forty-three permits were issued to foreigners.

After his visit to the Nepigon, extensive fires occurred in some of the portages, evidently the result of carelessness on the part of Indians and sportsmen neglecting to extinguish their camp fires. A hope is expressed that steps will be taken by the Local Government to prevent such accidents in future, as besides other consequences, the ashes and cinders blown from these bush fires might possible drive away the speckled trout from their usual haunts.

This Overseer also suggests that Root River be set apart for the natural reproduction of fish, it being the spawning ground, and indeed the nursery, of St. Mary's River.

The fishery laws and regulations were well observed in this division.

MANITOULIN ISLAND DIVISION.

G. B. ABREY, *Overseer.*

Comparative statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division.

		1877.	1878.
Whitefish,	brls.....	1,368	337
do	Nos.....	2,000	3,000
Trout,	brls.....	1,633	293
Total in barrels.....		3,021	660
Value.....		\$30,210	\$10,700

The yield of the fisheries in this division was much lower than usual. This decrease is attributed to the low prices which prevailed, and to the want of demand for pickled fish. No preparations appear to have yet been made in this division for forwarding fresh fish, and they seem to have displaced the cured fish on the markets. No violations of the law are reported, except in the case of a sawmill owner permitting sawdust and mill rubbish to fall into the stream. The owner was notified, and promised to be more careful in future.

About four hundred barrels of fish are reported as having been used for home-consumption.

LAKE HURON DIVISION.

JAMES MUIR,
A. C. MCKINNON,
DAVID McMASTER,
HUGH McFAYDEN. } *Overseers.*

Comparative statement of the yield and value of the fisheries of this division.

		1877.	1878.
Whitefish,	brls.....	51	2
do fresh,	lbs.....	1,181,00	361,600
do	Nos.....	.....	321,000
Trout,	brls.....	2,594½	1,048
Herring,	do	4,262	3,262
Bass,	do	76	64
Pike,	do	2	2
Pickrel,	do	524½	568
Coarse fish,	do .....	.....	105
Total in barrels.....		13,409	10,069
Value.....		\$109,007.50	\$81,480

Overseer Muir, whose division comprises that portion of the shore of Lake Huron extending from Point Clark to Cape Hurd, including adjacent Islands, sends the following report:—The past season was a very bad one for fishermen, the yield being smaller than usual, and the prices hardly remunerative. In some cases, indeed, the fishermen could not dispose of their pickled fish at any price. The season opened early owing to an unusually mild winter, but the fish did not appear to be as plentiful as usual, and they continued scarce all through the season, and the stormy weather experienced during the fall completed the failure of the fishery operations. The close seasons were well observed.

Overseer McKinnon, who has charge of the division extending from Kettle Point to Point Clark, reports the yield of the fisheries in his division as being one-third less than in 1877, and attributes this to three causes: 1st, to the rubbish carried through the ditch cut by the Canada Company from Lakes George, Smith and Burwell, and which remains on the seining grounds all spring, and prevents the fish from coming to their favourite haunts; 2nd, to the muddy state of the water caused by the mildness of the winter, which prevented the formation of ice, the waters of the lake washing against the clay banks all winter; and 3rd, to a less vigorous prosecution of the fisheries in some stations, a large number of fishermen of this division having migrated to Manitoba and Muskoka.

There is only one fishway in this division; it was kept in good repair and open all through the season.

The close seasons are well observed and they give entire satisfaction.

Overseer McMaster, whose division extends from Kettle Point, on Lake Huron, to Baby's Point, on River St. Clair, states that there was an increase of forty-five per cent. in the yield of the fisheries in his division, as compared with 1877; the increase being principally in herrings. Twenty-five per cent. of the fish caught were exported to the United States, the balance being used for home consumption. This Overseer complains of the difficulty of getting reliable returns from the fishermen, who, he states, underrate the catch under the erroneous impression that their license fees shall be increased if they show too good returns.

A fact to be noticed is the demand for sturgeon which commenced this season. This fish is purchased by parties from New York for the purpose of making caviar, and also for exportation to Germany in cans. It is to be hoped that the demand will continue, as sturgeon are very numerous on this coast, and this fishing, which was almost useless, may become a profitable industry. The fishery laws and regulations were well observed.

Overseer McFayden, who has charge of the Saugeen River and tributaries within the County of Grey, and of Beaver River, was appointed during the past season. He states in his annual report that after receiving his appointment he visited his division and found many abuses being practised, especially by the saw-mill owners in letting sawdust and rubbish run from their mills into the stream, but that after he had made known the fishery regulations he found a great improvement; everyone generally taking steps to comply with the requirements of the fishery laws. This officer reports that there is a great decrease in the number of fish frequenting the waters of his division, generally attributed to former pollution of the spawning beds by sawdust and mill-rubbish.

GEORGIAN BAY DIVISION.

JAMES PATTON, }
 SAMUEL FRAZER, } *Overseers.*
 G. S. MILLER, }
 WILLIAM MCGOWN, *Guardian.*

Comparative statement of the yield and value of the fisheries of this division.

		1877.	1878.
Whitefish,	brls.....	2,256	504
“ fresh,	lbs.....	149,200	100,000
“	Nos.....	295,400	341,600
Trout,	brls.....	910½	519
Herrings,	“	289	176
Pike,	“	36	.....
Pickarel,	“	31	58
Coarse fish	“	71	.....
Total in barrels.....		7,297½	5,173
Value		\$70,769	\$50,560

Overseer Patton, who has charge of that part of Georgian Bay comprising the fishing grounds around Collingwood and east of Manitoulin Island, merely sends in the returns of the catch of fish within his district, and fails to make any special report.

Overseer Frazer, in charge of the Midland and Penetanguishene Divisions, reports fishing as having been very unsuccessful, owing to the stormy weather, and also to a heavy falling off in prices, which kept many from pursuing fishing. Some of the holders of free licenses could not even avail themselves of their privilege, being too poor to procure an outfit. Thirty-six free licenses were issued this year against seventy-three in 1877. The number of other licenses was also smaller, owing, probably, to the same cause which reduced the demand for free licenses—poverty and low prices of fish. The cheapness of pork prevented traders from making any advances to the fishermen for fall fishing, but although this may have been considered a hardship at the outset, it turned out for the best, as the latter did not incur any debts on the strength of their catch, which was smaller than expected. Thirty-four boats were engaged in the fisheries with sixty-two men, who fished 3,738 rods of gill-nets and sixteen sets of hoop-nets. The catch amounted to:—

Whitefish,	brls.....	48
Trout,	“	9
Herrings,	“	142
Pike,	“	41
Pickarel,	“	6
Coarse fish,	“	45
Total.....		291

This, says the Overseer, is certainly a great falling-off from last year, which was not even considered an average season.

Overseer Miller, whose district comprises the fishing grounds around Owen Sound, also reports a decrease in this season's catch. One complaint of illegal fishing was brought before him, but, after due investigation, sufficient evidence could not be supplied to warrant further proceedings.

LAKE ST. CLAIR AND THAMES RIVER DIVISION.

PERER McCANN,	} Overseers.
F. McRAE,	
A. BRADY,	
T. McQUEEN.	

Comparative statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division:—

	1875.	1876	1877.	1878.
Whitefish, brls.....	299	141	235
“ lbs.....
“ No.....
Trout, brls.....	140	190	135
Herring, brls.....	500	445	378
Maskinonge, brls.....	1	1½	.....
Bass, “ 39	96	302	233
Pike, “ 4	4	39	64
Pickrel, “ 1,302	492	642	414
Coarse fish 704	635	531	655
Total in barrels.....	2,045	2,167	2,291½	2,114
Value.....	\$10,225	\$12,395	\$12,581 50	\$11,767

Overseers McCann and Brady, who have charge of the Thames River, state that the fish were more plentiful than ever in that stream, and attribute this fact to the unprecedented mildness of the winter, which left the waters free from ice and gave a clear field to the fish. The fishermen could not, however, reap all the benefits of this increase; the low prices offered for fish on the Detroit markets compelling many to discontinue their operations. The fishery laws were well observed except in a few instances. Mr. McCann confiscated four spears and prosecuted one party for fishing without licence; a fine of \$15 was imposed in the last-mentioned case.

Overseer McRae, who has charge of the Sydenham River and Lake St. Clair, also reports an abundance of fish, and good success. The close seasons were strictly complied with in his division.

Overseer McQueen, who has charge of the River Thames as far as Louisville, states that the increase of the fish in his division is quite sensible, and attributes this to the same reasons as given in Messrs. McCann and McRae's reports.

DETROIT RIVER DIVISION.

ED. BOISMIER, *Overseer.*

Comparative statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Whitefish, No.....	72,275	72,000	45,800
Trout, brls.....	.....	.....	.....
Herrings, “ 60	.....	.....	623
Maskinonge “ 4	.....	4	16
Bass, “ 2	.....	14	15
Pike, “ 4	.....	.....	39
Pickrel, “ 4	.....	10	96
Coarse fish, “ 117	.....	217	436
Total in barrels.....	1,051½	860	1,677
Value.....	\$8,025 50	\$7,158 00	\$10,239

The yield of the fisheries in this division shows an increase over that of 1877, the catch of herrings, especially, being very abundant, over one million of these fish being caught in the river alone. This result is attributed by the local Overseer to the fact that the pound-nets in Lake Erie were set late in the season, thus giving a chance to the fish to enter the River Detroit. The value of the fish used for home consumption does not amount to more than \$500, as most of it is sent to the American market.

There is an increase in the catch of whitefish, although the figures given in the tables are smaller than those of 1877; the reason of this apparent discrepancy being that, during that year, Mr. Boismier included in his returns the whitefish caught around Point Pelée, on Lake Erie, whilst in the present instance, they are reckoned in the division of Mr. Prosser. The total quantity would thus amount to 160,000 lbs.

POINT PELEE DIVISION.

WILLIAM PROSSER, *Guardian*.

Comparative statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division:—

		1876.	1877.	1878.
Whitefish,	brls.....	.....	161	127
"	lbs.....	.....	10,500	88,800
"	No.....	13,850	.....	.....
Herring,	".....	1,952	1,038	201
Bass,	".....	55	97	355
Pike,	".....	.....	1	.....
Pickarel,	".....	37	75½	320
Coarse fish,	".....	131½	285	373
Total in barrels.....		2,341½	1,710	1,820
Value.....		\$12,131 00	\$9,332 50	\$11,582

The amount realized from the issue of pound-net licenses in this division during the season of 1878, is \$600.

POINT PELEE ISLAND DIVISION.

JAMES CUMMINS, *Guardian*.

Comparative statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division:—

		1876.	1877.	1878.
White fish,	brls.....	.....	.....	76
"	lbs.....	1,800	10,400	15,600
"	No.....	.....	.....	.....
Trout,	brls.....	.....	.....	.....
Herring,	".....	201	90	239
Maskinonge,	".....	.....	.....	.....
Bass,	".....	42	10	84
Pike,	".....	.....	.....	.....
Pickarel,	".....	.....	.....	.....
Coarse fish,	".....	14	15	87
Total in barrels.....		266	167	554
Value.....		\$1,361 00	\$1,080 00	\$ 3,463

The fishery laws were well observed in this division, Mr. Cummins paying particular attention to his duties and preventing foreigners from encroaching upon Canadian grounds.

LAKE ERIE DIVISION.

JOHN McMICHAEL,	} Overseers.
ALEX. McBRIDE,	
C. L. BINGHAM,	
HENRY LAWE.	

Comparative statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Whitefish, brls.....	300½	.....	46
“ lbs.....	7,045	87,000	22,000
“ Nos.....	1,000	300	3,200
Herring, brls.....	1,149	1,644	2,646
Maskinonge, “	1	7	4
Bass, “	43½	76	134
Pike, “	28½	44	65
Pickarel, “	686	839	664
Coarse fish, “	1,019	872½	1,046
Total in barrels.....	3,262	3,920½	4,748
Value.....	\$17,071 25	\$20,920 00	\$23,634

The increase in the catch, as shown by the above statement, Overseer McMichael attributes to a larger number of fishermen. This officer reports no violation of the law. He estimates the quantity of fish used for home consumption at 1,505 barrels of all kinds.

Overseer McBride, states that in his district the catch was smaller than last year, owing to fewer men being engaged fishing and, also, to the stormy weather which prevailed throughout the fall season.

Overseer Bingham, reports the catch of fish in his district as very light during the spring and summer, and attributes this scarcity to the heavy winds which prevailed early in the season and riled the waters. Pound nets did well enough, but most of the seine fishermen had to give up fishing, as they did not cover expenses. The various close seasons appear to have been well observed, only two persons being fined for violating the law. This Overseer alludes to a very destructive practice, that of setting nets in spring brooks frequented by speckled trout. He seized four of these during the season and destroyed them, being unable to discover the owners.

Overseer Lowe, who has charge of Grand River from its mouth to Caledonia, reports an increase in the yield of the fisheries of his division, which he attributes to a more vigorous prosecution of fishing and to the continuance of open weather. No violations of the law came to his notice.

NIAGARA RIVER AND LAKE ONTARIO DIVISION.

J. W. KERR,
CHAS. GILCHRIST,
ANDREW HUGHSON,
W. HULL,

} Overseers.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division:—

Kinds of Fish.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Whitefish, brls.....	615	498	482	623	433	9	351
do lbs.....		93,958	96,500			59,600	
do No.....		466			2,000		
Trout, brls.....	166	55	99	43	786½	943	1,172
Herrings, do.....	512	405	405	268	431½	462½	529
Sciscos, do.....	219	288	134	188	304	1,495	770
Maskinonge, brls.....	8	12	42	77	35	32	500
Pike and Bass, brls.....	280	488	620	251	271	487½	1,022
Pickrel, do.....	261	444	723	156	337	216	120
Coarse fish, do.....	653	780	798	236	524½	744½	835
Total in barrels.....	2,714	3,436	3,303	1,842	3,132½	4,687½	5,303
Value	\$16,601	\$25,899	\$24,783	\$13,542	\$21,286 50	\$28,943	\$33,295.

Overseer Kerr sends the following report:—

Whitefish.

These fish appeared in large quantities on the shores of this division, and fishermen in almost every instance abandoned seine fishing owing to the great number of young whitefish which would thus have been destroyed. Large samples of whitefish and some very fine salmon-trout were caught in gill-nets.

Sciscos and Herrings.

Smoked herring and sciscos are now in great demand and fetch remunerative prices. Their yield is on the increase.

Bass and Pickrel.

The yield of this fishery was fair.

Salmon.

Salmon were more numerous during this season than for the past fourteen years. Twenty-three of these fish, weighing from five to eleven pounds, were accidentally caught in Lake Ontario, and returned to the waters whenever possible. In Lyon's Creek, salmon and salmon-beds were noticed in larger numbers than usual during the fall. About one hundred and fifty salmon spawned in Duffin's Creek. These fish were large and the creek in fine condition for the reception of the parent salmon; the water being high and clear. Salmon were also numerous in River Credit. They were noticed to ascend this stream during the month of September. At Springfield they were also abundant and of a large size. Quite a number were also noticed above Streetsville. An old resident reports them as being different in appearance from those he had previously seen in that stream, being darker in colour. He says he observed them closely, and states that they spawned near his farm. They probably were the California salmon. Salmon could also be noticed in the Credit River up to the 12th day of December. The fish were not molested, owing to the activity displayed by the local fishery guardians. Two salmon were seen spawning in Sixteen-Mile creek, and two others in Twelve-Mile creeks.

The fishery laws were generally well complied with. This Overseer was, however, compelled to enforce the law in a few instances. The seines of eighteen fishermen who persisted in fishing without license were seized, and a fish dealer was fined for having in his possession speckled trout caught with gill-nets. The party who caught the fish was also fined.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON COUNTIES DIVISION.

ALFRED KNIGHT, *Overseer.*

Comparative statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Whitefish, brls.....	46	18	....	5
“ lbs.....	.....	.....	7,800	400
“ No.....	.....	6,500	.....	.....
Trout, brls.....	8	54	13	2
Herrings “.....	4	43	10	.....
Seiscos, “.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Maskinonge, brls.....	10	20	.....	.....
Bass, “.....	8	14	50	21
Pike, “.....	52	51	63	44
Pickrel, “.....	92	89	97	52
Coarse fish, “.....	124	146	69	65
Total in barrels.....	344	497 $\frac{1}{4}$	341	191
Value.....	\$1,994	\$3,124	\$1,896	\$935

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY AND BAY OF QUINTE DIVISIONS.

CHARLES WILKINS,	} <i>Overscers.</i>
WESLEY HICKS,	
A. WELLBANKS,	
WM. PLEWS,	
ELI KETCHUM,	
PETER HUFF, jun.,	
DAVID CONGER,	

Comparative statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in these divisions:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Whitefish, brls.....	2,668	1,162	361	1,435
“ lbs.....	.....	114,825	296,600	411,400
“ No.....	.....	22,327	2,950	.....
Trout, brls.....	430	853	737 $\frac{1}{2}$	587
Herrings, “.....	1,945	2,608	1,980	643
Seiscos, “.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Maskinonge, brls.....	58	.....	10	.....
Bass, “.....	24	10	116	20
Pike, “.....	30	35	73	9
Pickrel, “.....	77	31	248	51
Coarse fish, “.....	232	1,999	1,093	2,654
Total in barrels.....	5,472	7,391 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,131	7,456
Value.....	\$43,293	\$49,539.95	\$42,617	\$55,021.

Overseer Wilkins reports a decrease in the catch of fish in that part of the Bay of Quinte under his charge, but attributes the same to the fish following the top of the water and passing above the nets. The fishery laws was not generally well observed; the Overseer being compelled to prosecute several parties. Two complaints for violation of the law relating to saw-dust and mill-rubbish, were also laid before the Overseer, and the mill owners were fined \$20 each on their own acknowledgement of the offence.

The Department appointed three new officers in this division, during the past season, to replace Messrs. John G. Hicks and Wm. Plows, deceased. They report a large increase in the yield of the fisheries, as compared with that of 1877. The catch of whitefish, especially, was above all expectations; fishermen being enabled to carry on fishing for a long period after the expiration of the close season, owing to the mildness of the weather. The close time was well kept, and the fishery laws were generally complied with.

Overseer Conger states that seine fishermen in his division had poor luck. He attributes the cause of this ill success to the gill-nets, which are set miles from the shore, and prevent the fish from reaching the seine hauling grounds.

KINGSTON DIVISION—WOLFE AND AMHERST ISLANDS.

P. KIEL, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division:—

Kinds of Fish.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Whitefish, brls.....	310	151	302	694	256	311	33
do lbs.....		1,500					
do No.....		3,950					
Trout, brls.....	554	418	272	325	217	310	51
Herrings, do.....	12	12		12			14
Pike and bass, brls.....	77	182	591	317	46	133	18
Pickercil, do.....	27	56	110	172	46	142	10
Coarse fish, do.....	166	217	639	647	564	539	355
Total.....	1,146	1,036	1,914	2,167	1,129	1,435	481
Value.....	\$8,310	\$8,945	\$11,100	\$15,942	\$7,446	\$9,741	\$2,470

Fishing in this division was not carried on so actively as usual, and did not prove remunerative to those who were engaged in the business. This result the Overseer attributes to stormy weather and the low prices which prevailed during the fishing season. The close seasons were well observed, no complaint of illegal fishing having reached the Overseer.

PRESCOTT, CORNWALL AND GANONOQUE DIVISIONS.

JOHN MOONEY,
JOHN D. McMILLAN, } Overseers.
HUGH THOMPSON,

Overseer Mooney states that the fish are increasing steadily since seine-fishing was prohibited in his division.

Overseer McMillan reports fishing as satisfactory in the district under his charge.

Overseer Thompson says that a large quantity of fish were taken by American tourists with hook and line in his district, and that the fishery laws were strictly complied with.

MUSKOKA DIVISION.

WM. E. FOOT, *Overseer.*

Comparative statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Whitefish, barrels.....	8	4	10
Trout do	6	15	15
Herrings do	18	17	21
Bass do		3½	6
Pickarel do	2	3½	10
Total barrels.....	34	43	62
Value.....	\$240	\$310	\$435

The number of licenses issued in this division during the season amounts to eighty, against seventy-two in 1877. Only six of these licenses paid fees, the others being granted free to settlers who fish for their own use only. Fines amounting to three dollars were imposed for illegal fishing during the season. This Overseer states he has every reason to be satisfied that illegal fishing is on a decrease and that the close seasons are fairly observed. Thirty-one angling permits were issued during the summer.

LAKE SIMCOE DIVISION.

A. McKENZIE, } Overseers.
WM. HASTINGS,

Comparative statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division:—

Kinds of Fish.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Whitefish, brls.....	60		116	124	5	268	
do No.....		4,940			19,250		7,700
Trout, brls.....	46		308	347		619	199
do fresh, No.....		2,930			17,875		
Herrings, brls.....	7		30	20	30	40	25
Maskinonge, brls.....		1			2		
Bass and Pike do		75			60	1	70
Pickarel, do		2			1		2
Total in barrels.....	113	203	454	491	543	933	373
Value	\$1,010	\$1,677	\$4,390	\$4,836	\$5,930	\$9,109	\$3,245

LAKE SCUGOG DIVISION.

A. J. HARRINGTON, }
JOHN McALLISTER, } *Overseers.*

Comparative statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Maskinonge, barrels.....	47½	120	550
Bass, barrels.....	3	2	61
Total in barrels.....	50½	122	611
Value.....	\$252 50	\$610 00	\$3,055

The run of fish was unusually fine this season, and the catch far in excess of any previous year. The close times were well observed. Overseer Harrington issued 355 special angling permits, and Overseer McAllister, 378.

RICE LAKE DIVISION.

CHARLES J. GILCHRIST, *Overseer.*

Comparative statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Maskinonge, barrels.....	500	500	400
Bass, barrels.....	300	400	600
Total in barrels.....	800	900	1,000
Value.....	\$4,000 00	\$4,500 00	\$5,000

Fishing was about the same as usual. Five hundred and forty-six special angling permits were issued to citizens of Canada during this season. Thirty-three angling permits were also issued to anglers from the States, yielding \$141.00.

Three persons were fined \$25 each for violation of the fishery laws.

PETERBOROUGH AND VICTORIA DIVISIONS.

GEORGE COCHRANE, }
JAMES SUTHERLAND, } *Overseers.*

Statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in these divisions for the years 1877 and 1878:—

	1877.	1878.
Trout, barrels	50	60
Herrings, barrels.....	5	5
Maskinonge, barrels.....	75	289
Bass, do	80	188
Pickarel, do .....	...	12
Coarse fish do	30	50
Total barrels.....	240	604
Value.....	\$1,420 00	\$3,270

The Overseers attribute the increase of fish in this division to the general observance of the fishery laws which is now prevailing. They appear satisfied with the good dispositions of the people in this respect.

CHARLESTON AND GANANOQUE LAKES DIVISION.

DAVID HAMILTON, *Guardian*.

Comparative statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Whitefish, barrels.....	2	3	7
Trout, do	15	9	12
Herrings do	1½	½	...
Sciscos, do .....	...	...	21
Bass, do	63	46	47
Pike do	68	50	28
Pickarel do .....	...	..	11
Coarse fish, do	203½	17	13
Total barrels.....	353	125½	139
Value.....	\$1,646 50	\$670 50	\$777

Only three angling permits were issued in this division during the season.

LANDSDOWNE, ROCKPORT AND BROCKVILLE DIVISIONS.

JOHN WALLACE, }
HENRY HUNT, } *Guardians.*
JOS. L. THOMPSON. }

These guardians report a continuance in the increase of fish, owing to the protection afforded by the fishery regulations.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND LAKE DIVISION.

JAMES MCFADDEN, *Overseer*.

Comparative statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division:—

	1876	1877	1878
Bass, barrels.....	12	18	25
Pike, do	150	270	360
Pickarel, do	25	25	28
Coarse fish, barrels.....	30	70	128
Total barrels.....	217	383	541
Value.....	\$1,055	\$1,845	\$2,577

The yield of the fisheries in this division was better than in any previous year. The local officer attributes this to a greater number of men engaged in the business owing to the scarcity of all kinds of work. He also states that people take to fishing through the ice, and that this mode of fishing pays well. Complaints are made against mill-owners for not complying with the law relating to sawdust and mill-rubbish.

MADAWASKA RIVER AND LAKE DES CHATS DIVISION.

JOHN LYON,
 ANDREW TELFER, } Overseers.
 W. L. RUSSELL,

Comparative statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division :

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Whitefish, barrels.....	30	50	68
Trout, do	90	87	83
Seiscos, do .....	...	10	30
Maskinonge, do	35	27	48
Bass, do	40	66	73
Pike, do	75	30	111
Pickarel, do	55	63	102
Coarse fish, do	120	103	228
Total barrels.....	445	436	743
Value.....	\$2,705	\$2,762	\$4,242

Fishing was very good in this division, owing to the strict watch kept by the local fishery officers.

PART 2

TO THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES.

REPORT

ON

FISH-BREEDING

IN THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR

1878.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:

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1879.

INDEX

TO THE REPORTS ON FISH-BREEDING IN THE DOMINION OF
CANADA, FOR THE YEAR, 1878.

	PAGE
General Report by the Superintendent, S. Wilmot, Esq., on the several Fish-Breeding Establishments in the Dominion.....	341
Report of Mr. James Nevin, on the Sandwich Fish-Breeding Establish- ment	368
Report of Mr. Vibert, on the Gaspé Fish-Breeding Establishment.....	370
Report of Mr. Mowat, on the Restigouche Fish-Breeding Establishment.....	371
Report of Mr. A. B. Wilmot, on the Bedford Fish-Breeding Establishment..	373
Report of Mr. Isaac Sheasgreen, on the Miramichi Fish-Breeding Establish- ment	378

FISH-BREEDING.

REPORT OF SAMUEL WILMOT, ESQ., ON THE SEVERAL FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENTS AND FISH-CULTURE IN CANADA, DURING THE SEASON OF 1878.

NEWCASTLE, ONT., 31st December, 1878.

To the Hon. JAMES C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit for your favourable consideration the following report, which will relate the general transactions which have taken place during the past year at the several fish-breeding establishments now in operation in the different provinces in the Dominion.

There will be found attached hereto reports from several of the officers who are in charge of these fish hatcheries, and as each of these will treat more particularly of the details therein, I shall, in order to make my general statement as brief as possible, collate from these minor reports, and give as succinctly as may be consistent with the importance of the subject, such information as will lay clearly before you the work performed at each of the nurseries, during the past year.

This information will embody with it an account of the numbers and kinds of young fry that were reared in each of the nurseries during the past season or spring of 1878, and also the several waters or streams in the different provinces into which the young fish were planted. A further statement will also be given of the numbers of fish eggs of various kinds that have been collected and placed in the hatching troughs during the past season or fall of 1878, and of the present condition and prospects of the ova thus laid down and now undergoing the process of incubation at each of the fish-cultural works in the Dominion.

The practical operations in connection with the science of rearing fish by the artificial methods of propagation have been of a more than ordinarily progressive nature in Canada since its first inauguration into the country but a few years ago. The status which fish-culture holds in the Dominion may be said to be second to none in any other country, either on this Continent or in the old world. This very desirable state of affairs for the improvement of a source of great national wealth has been brought about by the liberality of a wise and politic Government, which having within its boundaries all the elements necessary for producing the higher order of fishes, has adopted the now generally acknowledged wise policy of encouraging the science of pisciculture, wherewith to assist nature in the reproduction of more increased supplies of fish food for domestic purposes and for foreign traffic.

This desirable means of "tilling" extensive areas of water is by no means a work pursued in Canada alone, for it is found spreading itself rapidly, from State to State, throughout almost the whole of the territory of the adjoining Republic; and although fish culture was not adopted as a governmental work in any of the States of

the Union till after its practical application in Canada, it has nevertheless made prodigious strides since, quite eclipsing in its onward course any other country in the world. At the present time no less than twenty-seven State Legislatures enact laws and grant aid towards the encouragement and advancement of the science of artificial fish-culture, and the work is being pushed on most successfully under the efficient management of Prof. Baird, the Federal Commissioner of Fisheries, and no less than *eighty-two State Commissioners*. In addition to this individual State jurisdiction for the extension and preservation of their fisheries, an effort is being made to obtain the passage of a law by Congress, similar in its character to the Canadian Act, for the increase and protection of fish in the great lakes. To carry out this, it is proposed to appoint a General Superintendent of Fisheries and sixteen Federal Commissioners, who shall constitute a Board or Fish Commission, who shall have supervision of the fisheries of all the great lakes in the Union.

As a matter of private enterprise, and as a commercial and speculative undertaking, it would be quite impossible to mention here the great number of artificial fish-breeding establishments that are being carried on throughout almost every section of the United States. So general has the traffic in fish-eggs and young fry become that circulars and price-lists of the several kinds are now regularly published in the leading newspapers; and pamphlets and catalogues relating to these fish-nurseries are being widely disseminated everywhere in like manner, as publicity is given to the sale of live stock, cereals, and other commodities of trade.

Whilst Canada stands quite equal, if not foremost, in extending this work in a public or national point of view, as a private enterprise, fish-culture is only just beginning to take hold of the minds of the people of this country; but it is confidently expected, with the success that must attend the few that have entered into it, only a short time will elapse before the industry will become more general, particularly in the rearing of speckled trout; these fish, being local in their nature, can be easily kept within circumscribed limits, and in small preserves, where they readily become a source of pleasure to the angler, and a luxurious delicacy for the table.

The marked success which has already attended the protection of the salmon rivers in Canada, particularly on some of those in the Maritime Provinces, cannot be gainsaid, for it has now become notorious beyond a peradventure that the increase of the catch of salmon within the past few years in the estuary fisheries of the Saguenay, and of the Restigouche Rivers especially, have been known to be more than doubled. In like manner the scores made by salmon anglers in the above mentioned rivers and in their tributaries, have, within the same period of time, become quadrupled in numbers. Upon each of these rivers is located a large fish-breeding establishment, from which *tens of thousands* of young salmon have been turned annually into the waters of these streams and their numerous affluents.

By the above means the Restigouche River has risen to such a standard of excellence that it may be now quoted as one of the foremost rivers on this continent for the numbers of salmon that are netted in its tidal waters, and also for the scores taken by anglers.

A similar record might be given of the improved commercial and angling success in the River Saguenay. Only a few years ago a general outcry was heard from the anglers and net fishermen of the Saguenay that it was useless to lease rivers from the Department for fly-fishing purposes or netting-stands for salmon, as their scarcity was such as not to warrant successful returns from the undertaking. This state of things has now become wonderfully changed. So much so was it the case last season that salmon—from the great numbers which were taken at the tidal fisheries—became almost a drug in the market, selling in many instances at the very low figure of three cents per pound, and it was not unusual to hear statements made by the more prominent of the angling lessees of the rivers tributary to the Saguenay, that "salmon were, really, too numerous, the pools in many instances being quite overcrowded, so much so that in hooking a fish, and in his wild efforts to escape such a turmoil would be created among the numerous inmates of the pool that a long time

had to elapse before they became sufficiently quieted down to enable the angler to cast his fly again with any degree of certainty for luring another."

Since the commencement of the Tadoussac Nursery up to the present time, upwards of *two millions and a half of salmon-fry* have been deposited in the waters of the Saguenay.

The accounts received from Gaspé with regard to the successful catch of salmon are of a very satisfactory nature also. Here, too, has been erected a breeding-establishment upon the Dartmouth River, one of the three important streams which enter directly into Gaspé Basin and Bay. These rivers have received already a *million and a half of salmon-fry* from this nursery.

It will invariably be found that very successful scores made by fly-fishermen on a river are a sure index of a satisfactory commercial catch of salmon at the estuary fisheries of the stream, and along the adjacent coast; and as it is pretty generally understood that in killing salmon with the fly it is the "exception" only, and not the "rule" therefore when large scores are made by fly-fishermen, it must be taken as conclusive that very great numbers of salmon are "running," and consequently the fishermen in the tidal waters would necessarily have secured correspondingly heavy draughts in their nets below; the numbers thus taken, however, would be in a superlative degree very much greater by comparison than the catch of the anglers up stream. This must be a very reasonable deduction from the fact that the fish killed up river by anglers are an infinitesimally small proportion only of those which have escaped the endless stands of nets that are set all along the lower portions of the river, and in the tidal waters.

To bear out these statements, and also to show the great contrast between the state of the Restigouche at the present time (brought about by protection) to what it was in 1868, when the total catch in the river by anglers was only *twenty salmon*, and the commercial yield *thirty-seven thousand pounds*, the fact may be here related that *one angler alone* (out of the hundreds that were fishing the river in 1878), in sixteen days, killed with his own rod *eighty salmon*, seventy-five of which averaged a trifle over twenty-six pounds each, whilst at the same time the numbers which were being taken by the net-fishermen below, for commercial purposes, were prodigious and beyond precedent, amounting in the aggregate in that one division alone (not counting local and home consumption) to the enormous weight of *half a million pounds* (500,000).

The above is given as an illustration of what may yet be done for obtaining similar results from rivers in other sections of the Maritime Provinces, which at one time were the nurseries for producing great sources of wealth, but have now become almost barren from the effects of over-avariciousness on the part of settlers and others in exterminating the gravid fish on their spawning-beds, and by the erection of dams and other obstructions across streams, which prevent the ascent of the salmon to their natural breeding-grounds. It is alike unnatural, unwise, and impolitic to allow any portion of a community to commit selfish acts, for their individual greed or aggrandisement, which shuts off from the general public a means devised by Providence, in its wisdom, for securing extensive supplies of food and wealth to the inhabitants of a country.

The total number of salmon-fry turned out from the several hatcheries into the rivers flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence during the past year amounted to upwards of *five millions*. A large proportion of these, together with upwards of *twenty millions of fish-eggs* secured last fall, would, but for the introduction of fish-breeding establishments, have become wholly lost for reproductive purposes, from the fact that the parent fish from which they were obtained would otherwise have been sold on the markets for consumption.

This clear gain of fish-eggs and fry will be shewn with greater force and clearness when applied to the artificial impregnation of the many millions of whitefish and salmon-trout ova which were vitalised and laid in the hatching-troughs of the Newcastle and Sandwich Nurseries in Ontario.

The *fifteen millions* of whitefish eggs obtained last fall in the Detroit River were wholly taken from the fish after being hauled on shore, and in the act of being carried to the markets; and the same process was applied to the gathering of the ova of the salmon-trout at Collingwood, on Lake Huron.

The benefits resulting from the introduction of artificial fish culture into Canada have not been experienced in the Dominion alone, for its success has also been felt in the neighboring Republic.

This will be shown to be the case in a marked degree by the letters of Professor Baird, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, and Dr. Hudson, of Hartford, appended hereto.

In the early commencement of the salmon-breeding establishment at Newcastle, it was not unfrequently visited by prominent Fishery Commissioners, from several States of the Union, for the purpose of obtaining personal insight into the practical workings of the establishment, previous to commencing similar enterprises in their own country. These inspections were evidently of a satisfactory nature, from the fact that most of the States immediately afterwards commenced operations in restocking their rivers, either by the erection of breeding-houses or by the purchase of impregnated eggs for distribution in their rivers.

The Commissioners from Connecticut obtained several thousands of salmon ova from this nursery, which were put in the Connecticut River. Large numbers of eggs were also procured by other States' Commissioners for a like purpose. Thaddeus Norris, Esq., one of the pioneers of fish culture in the United States, procured several thousand salmon eggs from this hatchery to stock the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers with. The success of the Connecticut and Delaware ventures will be best understood by the perusal of the following correspondence:—

UNITED STATES COMMISSION,
FISH AND FISHERIES,

WASHINGTON, June 7th, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 3rd June is to hand. I have numbers of carp-breeding ponds fitted up in Washington for the purpose, and should I be fortunate in obtaining a supply of young, I will with pleasure send you some of them. I will also do what I can to meet your application for the California salmon.

The results of the experiments in introducing salmon into the waters of the United States are just beginning to appear, over five hundred (500) having been taken in the Connecticut, and large numbers were known to have passed up the river.

About twenty (20) mature salmon have been captured in the Delaware; one of these, weighing $23\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., I have in my possession. I think there is little doubt that these are derived from eggs that Thaddeus Norris purchased from you somewhere about 1871.

I have also a 19. lb salmon from the Susquehanna; but so far no "quinnat" salmon have shewn themselves. I hope to see some of them next year.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) SPENCER F. BAIRD,

Commissioner,

SAMUEL WILMOT, Esq.,

Fish Culturist,

Newcastle, Ontario,

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

FISH COMMISSION,

HARTFORD, CONN., May 28th, 1878.

DEAR SIR.—Please accept my thanks for report just received.

You may be interested to learn that we are now having a fine run of salmon in the Connecticut River, for the first time in three-quarters of a century. They are the product of a large planting of young fry, made in the upper waters of the river in May, 1874.

Probably about three hundred have been taken, ranging from ten to fifteen pounds in weight, and they are still running in large numbers.

Considerable astonishment has been expressed that all those opened have proved to be males; but I notice that this is in exact accordance with your observations, as printed on page 20 of your report, now before me.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) WM. M. HUDSON.

MR. SAMUEL WILMOT.

In connection with this subject of artificial fish-culture, I desire to draw your attention to the system pursued in carrying on the work at Hünigues in Germany.

Hünigues is on the Rhine, and the fish-breeding institution is described "as a gigantic fish nursery and egg depot for the supply of eggs and the disseminating of the art, both in Germany, France and other countries." It is, I believe, the oldest and most extensive establishment of the kind in Europe. It was considered as the centre of the French system of pisciculture, and was erected in 1852-1854 for the breeding and acclimatizing of foreign fish, at a cost originally of £10,697 sterling. From a late English paper, *Land and Water*, I quote the following:—"The returns issued by the Provincial Government at Colmar, concerning the activity of the Imperial fish-hatching establishment at Hünigues, proclaim the result of the past year's proceedings to be the most favorable since this establishment has come under German management. This result, according to the *German Fishing Gazette*, is accounted for by the greatly increased demand, made for hatched ova, which, on account of the persevering energy of the German Piscatorial Society, have this year been larger than was ever known before."

"The total of fish ova purchased during the period of 1877-78, amounted to four millions, eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand (4,838,000) eggs; consisting of trout, lake trout, salmon, char, corregonus, grayling and hybrid species. The establishment itself produced four hundred and fifteen thousand (415,000) trout, and one thousand (1000) lake trout ova. Nearly three millions of impregnated eggs have been sold, out of which Germany procured to itself for home use, above two millions and a half of eggs; England, one hundred and thirty-two thousand (132,000); France, one hundred and eighteen thousand (118,000); Austria, forty-six thousand (46,000); Luxemburg, thirty thousand (30,000); Switzerland, twenty-seven thousand (27,000); Spain, twenty-five thousand (25,000); Italy, four thousand (4000); and Belgium, two thousand (2000). The following fish were also hatched at Hünigues, namely, five hundred and ninety thousand (590,000) young salmon, distributed as follows: half a million (500,000) in the Rhine; eighty thousand (80,000) in the Saar and Mosel; and ten thousand (10,000) in the Canals passing through the establishment; also, fifteen thousand (15,000) murina fry in the White and Black Lake; and lastly, forty-five thousand (45,000) eels at Mittendorf and ponds at Rixenden.

"The receipts have, in consequence of the extensive sales of ova and fry, been more than double the amount of previous years, whilst the expenses have been about as usual; thus necessitating less subsidy from the German Government than had been expected."

It would appear from the above that the system of obtaining the eggs, and disposing of the fry afterwards by sale, to their own people in Germany, and to foreign countries, is different to that pursued in this country, where the distribution of the young fish into the different public waters of the Dominion is performed by your Department, out of the general funds, with a view to improve the fisheries generally, and to enhance the commercial traffic in fish; and, although the results from the Imperial Fish-breeding Institution in Germany are of a very flattering description, yet, in comparison with the Canadian hatcheries, the returns from the latter appear to be very largely in advance of the former, as will be shown from the following official statistics collected from the past year's operations, namely:—

The numbers of young fry distributed, and the eggs deposited in the Canadian establishments during the year 1878, (which were all of the higher orders or *Salmonidæ* family) were,—fry turned out in the spring of 1878, *twenty-seven millions, five hundred and eighty-two thousand* (27,582,000), and eggs deposited on the several kinds of hatching apparatus during the autumn of 1878, *twenty-six millions nine hundred and fifty-one thousand* (26,951,000); all of these ova were from the *salmon* tribes also.

These figures combined present a very creditable display of the amount of work performed by the Canadian Fishery Department in re-stocking and improving the fisheries of the country. In the aggregate the numbers of eggs and of fry for the past year amount to *fifty-four millions five hundred and thirty-three thousand* (54,533,000.)

A schedule is here given, shewing the numbers and kinds of eggs and fry at each of the establishments for the past year.

A tabulated form is also given, shewing the number of eggs laid down and fry produced in each year, at the several institutions, since their commencement up to the present time.

TABLE showing Number of Fry and Vitalized Ova in the several Fish Nurseries of the Dominion of Canada, in the Year 1878.

Fry distributed in Spring of 1878.						Eggs laid down in Fall of 1878.					
Salmon.	Salmon Trout.	California Salmon.	Speckled Trout.	Whitefish.	Total.	Salmon.	Salmon Trout.	California Salmon.	Speckled Trout.	Whitefish.	Total.
1,400,000	8,000	.....	.....	180,000	1,568,000	2,250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,250,000
685,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	685,000	1,250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250,000
1,015,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,015,000	1,560,000	.....	.....	25,000	.....	1,585,000
750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	750,000	1,650,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650,000
707,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	707,000	1,375,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	20,440,000	20,440,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
600,000	650,000	35,000	20,000	1,300,000	2,605,000	856,000	1,840,000	1,000	144,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
5,137,000	658,000	35,000	20,000	21,900,000	27,750,000	8,941,000	1,840,000	1,000	169,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total										16,000,000	26,951,000

TABLE showing the Places where, and the Years in which, the several Fish-breeding down and Fry hatched in each.

Locality.	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.
Newcastle, Ont.....													809000	
	+		100000		150000		240000		280000		300000		350000	
Restigouche, Que...											120000		880000	
											+		100000	
Miramichi, N.B.											300000		1500000	
											+		60000	
Gaspé, Que.....													200000	
													+	
Tadoussac, Que.....													60000	
													+	
Bedford, N.S.														
Sandwich, Ont.....														
Total			100000		150000		240000		280000		420000	300000	3440000	510000

N.B.—Artificial Salmon-breeding was commenced in 1865 at Newcastle, Ont., as a private enterprise, by Mr. Wilmot, and adopted as a Government work in 1868.

At Newcastle, the above figures include Salmon, Salmon-Trout and Whitefish.

At Sandwich, they refer only to Whitefish.

At all the other places, the figures show Salmon only.

The + will indicate the year in which the Hatchery was built.

Establishments have been erected, together with the Numbers of Fish-eggs laid annually, since they were built.

1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		Total.	
Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.
1500000		1750000		3300000		3841000		11191000 3841000	
	650000		700000		1300000		2605000	7350000	6675000
310000		800000		1004000		1585000		4699000 1585000	
	600000		300000		600000		1015000	3114000	2615000
60000		650000		710000		1250000		4470000 1250000	
	150000		60000		320000		665000	3220000	1255000
70000		1200000		750000		1650000		3870000 1650000	
	110000		50000		1051000		750000	2220000 4075000	1961000
200000		1100000		1340000		1375000		1375000	
	60000		150000		1180000		707000	2700000	2097000
600000		1100000		1450000		2250000		5400000 2250000	
+			395000		1000000		1400000	3150000	2795000
10000000		10000000		26000000		15000000		61000000 15000000	
+			8000000		8000000		20440000	46000000	36440000
12740000	1570000	16600000	9655000	34554000	13451000	26951000	27582000	94705000 26951000	53838000
								67754000	53838000

TRANSACTIONS AT THE SEVERAL FISH NURSERIES IN THE DOMINION DURING THE YEAR 1878.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

TADOUSSAC FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

I visited this hatchery in the month of August last, and found the premises throughout in the usual neat and orderly state, so characteristic of Mr. Radford, the efficient officer in charge.

Upon inspection it was found that the foundation sills on one side of the hatching house, from constant exposure to moisture, and the want of sufficient circulation of air, had become very much decayed, and quite unsafe to sustain the great weight of the superstructure. Fearing that serious consequences might ensue at a time, too, perhaps, when the eggs would be in the process of hatching, I caused the decayed sills and portions of the floor to be removed, and to be replaced by new material. The greater part of this work was performed under my own supervision, leaving the final completion of it to the oversight of Mr. Radford. Some slight alterations were also ordered to be made in connection with the tanks.

The general arrangements throughout the building, together with the cleanly and orderly manner in which the troughs, trays, and other apparatus were kept was most satisfactory; in fact, the whole establishment with its surroundings gave unmistakable evidence of the great care and personal oversight which have been given to the premises by Mr. Radford.

My attention was drawn to the necessity of building a more permanent dam across the very narrow passage leading from the little lake above to the small feeding pond which supplies the hatchery. This is of vital importance to the welfare of the nursery in order to prevent the possibility of a failure of water for the hatching troughs during the winter when the ova are undergoing the process of incubation.

The enclosed cove or reception pond for the parent salmon was safely arranged for the security of the large number of fine healthy looking fish that were enclosed in it; a stock of *two hundred and fifty* salmon had been previously obtained and safely conveyed to this very snug and highly attractive enclosure.

The success attending the hatching out of the *million and a quarter* of eggs that had been deposited in this nursery during the fall of 1877, was reported to be most satisfactory. The young fry, during last May and June, were deposited in many of the rivers and streams in the Saguenay District. The officer in charge reported the fry to have been satisfactorily conveyed and planted in the several localities selected for them, namely:—

Ste. Marguerite, Petites Isles, Anse St. Jean, Anse à Cheval, A-Mars, Petit Saguenay, Du Sud, St. Thomas, and Jacques. Cartier Rivers—

The number of eggs procured at this establishment during last fall was considerably in excess of any former year. *One million three hundred and seventy-five thousand* (1,375,000) were placed on the hatching trays at Tadoussac; in addition to these a large number (for the want of room for them in the troughs) were impregnated and planted in some of the tributaries of the Saguenay.

The total number of salmon fry distributed from Tadoussac nursery during the spring of 1878 was	707,000
The total number of salmon eggs laid down there during fall of 1878.....	1,375,000
Grand total of salmon fry turned out since opening of establishment.....	2,600,000

GASPÉ FISH BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

The operations at this hatchery during the past year were of a much more satisfactory nature than formerly. This pleasing result has, no doubt, been achieved by the greater amount of experience which has been gained by the employees engaged

at the works. Mr. Vibert, the officer in charge, reports everything in connection with the building and ponds to be in a very satisfactory condition. Besides the ordinary work in connection with renovating the interior of the hatchery, and cleaning and varnishing the trays, the whole exterior of the building has been coated with fire-proof paint. Some improvements were also made since last year in strengthening reception pond No. 2; a railing was also placed along the dam of pond No. 1.

These receptacles for keeping the parent fish in, have now proved to be well adapted for the purpose, particularly pond No. 2, the area of which is not by any means large; facilities, however, are afforded by which the salmon can partake of a constant, though somewhat limited, flow of fresh water, which runs over the bed of a small stream. Here it has been most satisfactorily demonstrated that with the exercise of care in the capturing of fish, and in the conveyance of them in properly constructed scows to their destination, no losses need occur; and it is further to be noted that, at the Gaspé establishment, the parent salmon were caught in their first "run" up the river in June and July, and immediately taken to these small ponds; in one of which *two hundred and thirty-two salmon*, averaging well on to twenty pounds each were safely retained till the latter end of the month of October; when they were spawned and returned to the river in a healthy state, a loss of only four fish taking place during the whole season.

The officers, in carrying out this work at Gaspé, have most implicitly complied with the instructions given to them for the performance of the critical work of capturing the fish, and carefully conveying them to the ponds in the vessels specially ordered and prepared for the purpose. The experimenting of novices and theorists has not been indulged in here, as was the case at the Miramichi works, where, from disobedience of instructions in years previous to the last, the results proved to be of a most disastrous nature.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand (750,000) salmon fry were reared in this nursery during the spring of 1878, and under Mr. Vibert's supervision, were distributed in the Dartmouth, York and St. John Rivers, which empty in Gaspé Bay; and others were transported to the Malbay, Grand and Pabos Rivers, in the Bay des Chaleurs. The success in removing all the young fry was said to be very great.

Operations for taking a supply of parent fish for this establishment commenced on the Dartmouth River the latter end of May, and terminated most successfully by the end of July, in the capturing of 232 salmon; seventeen more were purchased from fishermen, making a total of 249; of this number, 155 females and 86 males. A total of 241 fish were manipulated in October last, and produced the large number of *one million, six hundred and fifty thousand* eggs (1,650,000), or an average of 10,650 from each female. This very abundant crop of eggs were, from the last accounts received from Mr. Vibert, most healthy, and progressing very satisfactorily. Hitherto this establishment has been laboring under extremely great disadvantages from the unwillingness of the fly-fishermen to permit parent salmon to be taken in the rivers leased by them at Gaspé. This great drawback to filling the Gaspé Nursery with eggs in former years has militated very seriously against greater success, which would otherwise have attended operations there.

Having drawn the attention of your Department to this subject in previous reports, I am now pleased to learn that the Dartmouth River (upon the banks of which the establishment is erected) will in future be reserved wholly for the use of the hatchery.

This wise determination of your Department will place the Gaspé establishment in such a satisfactory position as will enable it to fully develop the objects for which it was originally built, and for which it was located on the Dartmouth River, namely: convenience for procuring a supply of eggs, and for transporting fry from it to other parts of the Gaspé District.

Total of fry distributed from this Nursery in the spring of 1878.....	750,000
Total of eggs laid down in Nursery during fall of 1878,	1,650,000
Grand total of young salmon distributed from this Nursery since its commencement.....	1,960,000

RESTIGOUCHE FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

In my report of last year I drew attention to the necessity for works of a more extended character being required on the Restigouche River. The building there being considerably dilapidated, and having insufficient accommodation for the actual requirements of the situation has, this season, become seriously defective in its structure; and for the lack of sufficient room for the larger number of ova procured last fall over previous years, doubts are entertained by the officer in charge whether sufficient space will be afforded for the safety of the young fry when hatched out.

The importance of the Restigouche River as a feeder to the extensive salmon fisheries of the Bay des Chaleurs, would warrant the construction of an establishment with a capacity for laying down, at least, five millions of salmon ova. It would be almost impossible to form an adequate estimate of the vast amount of wealth procurable by the utilization of this magnificent river, with its numerous tributaries for the rearing of young salmon, both by the natural and artificial methods of propagation. Its immense area of the purest of water, taking its rise in the far interior of an almost uninhabited section of the country, and flowing through innumerable tributary streams and brooks till it reaches the tidal waters, gives unlimited space and abundant supplies of food for the growth and sustenance of the young fry, before passing down to the sea. These great natural advantages call forth the urgency of husbanding on the most extensive scale this prolific nursery for wealth.

The benefits already arising from the protection and stocking which have been given to this river of late is a sure guarantee of what mighty results would be derived from it, if the same policy were carried out on such an enlarged scale as might be both easily and cheaply accomplished.

Mr. Mowat, the officer for this division, reports the paramount necessity that exists for utilizing the great breeding capacity of the Restigouche, which it naturally and geographically possesses for the enhancement of the value of the commercial fisheries below, and recommends the construction of an establishment upon such a basis as would be commensurate with the requirements of that section of the country.

With these views I fully coincide, and would strongly urge upon your Department the importance of carrying out the project by commencing operations for its accomplishment forthwith.

By instructions from your Department in 1877, Mr. Mowat was ordered to build a reception pond at some convenient point up the river, where facilities would be afforded for easily catching a supply of parent fish.

The Indian House Brook (and pool alongside) was selected by that officer as possessing greater advantages than any other place. A substantial dam has been built across the brook, forming a commodious pond which is capable of safely keeping a large number of salmon through the season till ripe for spawning. This spot has also great natural advantages as an eligible site for successfully carrying on the work of artificial salmon-breeding on a very extensive scale.

The operations at the Dee Side nursery on the Restigouche last spring were quite satisfactory. After transferring to the Miramichi hatchery, two hundred thousand (200,000) vitalized eggs, upwards of a million fry were hatched out from the stock of eggs secured the previous fall.

These young fish were put into the Restigouche, Cascapedia, Metapedia, Upsalquitch, Amqui, Causapsal, Little Nipissiquit, Bonaventure and Little Cascapedia Rivers.

The plan I suggested to Mr. Mowat of transporting several hundred thousand fry at a time in a boat or a scow prepared for the purpose, by allowing a free current of water to pass through it and amongst the little fish which were divided off into compartments, answered admirably. In towing this vessel up stream, sufficient water was let into the upper end, or bow, through perforated zinc screens, and running freely through the entire length, gave a constant supply of pure aerated water for the fry.

In this manner they were carried long distances up river without any loss whatever until the cargo was wholly disposed of. This was done by throwing the fry

over-board at proper intervals, in thousands here and there, in well selected spots, both in the main river and in many of its tributary streams.

The number of parent salmon captured last season to supply the Restigouche Hatchery with eggs and milt was two hundred and seventeen (217). Of these, one hundred and thirty-nine (139) were females and seventy-eight (78) were males. The quantity of ova procured and laid down in the hatching trays amounted to one million five hundred and sixty thousand (1,560,000). The percentage of vitalized eggs is reported to be extremely large, and these were, from latest accounts, in a healthy and satisfactory state. The officer in charge is, however, very anxious to be relieved of a quarter of a million of his stock, fearing that, when hatched out, the fry will be too over-crowded in the limited space of the old breeding-room.

An effort was made to procure a quantity of speckled trout ova from the Restigouche (where these fish abound), with the view of transferring them to Ontario for general distribution when hatched out. Operations, however, were not commenced in time by Mr. Mowat, consequently, a supply of eggs were not obtained.

It is proposed to overcome this difficulty next season by catching a lot of parent trout during the early season and retaining them in the ponds (in like manner as the salmon) till ripe for manipulation.

Total number of fry put out from Restigouche nursery	
in the Spring of 1878.....	1,005,000
Total number of eggs laid down in fall of 1878.....	1,585,000
Grand total of salmon fry distributed from this nursery	
since its commencement.....	2,615,000

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

MIRAMICHI FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

This institution was visited by me in July last, under very propitious circumstances, on account of the presence there at the same time of your Commissioner of Fisheries, whose duties had called him to the Miramichi District.

Notwithstanding the knowledge which I had obtained previously by my own personal inspection, and through other sources of a most reliable character, concerning the misfortunes that occurred the season previous in the loss of parent salmon, and consequent reduction in the supply of eggs for this establishment, I considered it of importance that your Commissioner should also ascertain if possible the real causes of the disaster, by personal enquiries, and by inspecting the hatchery, and its appliances which were originally arranged for successfully carrying on this fish-breeding establishment.

I will not here pre-conceive the conclusions the Commissioner arrived at from this visit to the Miramichi hatchery; but I may state this, that upon examining the boxes or crates in which the salmon were brought down the river to the ponds, they were *unhesitatingly condemned* as being the most perfect "salmon killers" that could well be contrived. "The roughness of their construction, jagged edges," and sharp splinters of wood with the points of nails or spikes projecting through the inside, were sufficient, if not to kill the fish outright on the journey down, at any rate to bruise them so as to leave no cause of doubt why "large blotches of fungus appeared on their bodies," and that they should have "sickened and died."

After making the closest inspection of the buildings, dams, apparatus, and all other appliances in connection with this establishment, I was unable to discern any really serious defect either in the location, the construction of the works, or in the appliances belonging to it, or in the general adaptability for its special work.

Although the institution has undoubtedly met with serious drawbacks to success previous to the past year, from want of forethought and lack of judgment on the part of previous caretakers, and of others, and from disobedience of instructions; yet, notwithstanding all this, its present position and future prospects are very satisfactory indeed.

It has been alleged by those who are grossly and childishly ignorant of everything that pertains to the working of such an establishment, that its whole conception as to place, construction, and convenience was formed in error, that the water was unsuited for fish-breeding, and that poisonous sedimentary matter was engendered in the stream, by which the objects for which the institution was built, would prove absolutely abortive.

But, after all, the sequel has proved the very reverse, and if viewed in the light in which experts in the science of fish-culture would pronounce it, the Miramichi fish-breeding establishment will, at the present day, bear a fair comparison with any other institution now in operation for similar purposes on the Continent of America.

From the manner in which Mr. Sheasgreen has complied with instructions given to him during the past year, and from the careful application which he has lately given to all matters in connection with the Miramichi Hatchery, a more pleasing record of operations will, I trust, be shown in the future. In the rearing and distribution of the fry last spring, and the more successful handling of the parent fish, and gathering of eggs last fall, results have been quite creditable and altogether satisfactory. This is the more pleasing for me to relate in reference to this officer now, because formerly it became my duty to pass censure upon him and others in relation to misfortunes which befell that establishment.

The parent salmon for stocking this nursery were captured, as in former years, near the head of the tide-way of the Miramichi River, and conveyed to the pond at the nursery in cribs or scows, without any serious loss. The number taken was three hundred and eighty-eight (388); of these two hundred and eighteen (218) were males, and one hundred and seventy (170) females. The latter, when stripped, gave one million (1,000,000) eggs, or an average of six thousand (6000) each. These were placed upon the metal trays in the hatching troughs.

An additional supply of two hundred and fifty thousand ova was transferred to this nursery from Bedford, where it was considered advisable that the excessively large stock of eggs should be reduced. The latest reports from Mr. Sheasgreen are:—"Eggs all doing well;"—"No difference in any of the troughs, they appear all alike;"—"All in connection with hatching-house going on well;"—"Can see signs of life in the first eggs laid down."

The stock of salmon fry reared from the eggs of the previous year was reported to be six hundred and sixty-five thousand (665,000.) These were planted in lots varying from twenty thousand (20,000) to one hundred thousand (100,000), in the following rivers in the Province of New Brunswick, namely:—North-West, Main South-West and Little South-West Miramichi Rivers; also, the Black, Shediac, Tabusintac, Seogle, Bartibog, Burnt Church, Salmon and Canaan Rivers.

The account given by an officer sent specially from Ontario to the establishment during the season of hatching and distribution of the fry, was: "That the eggs, some six hundred and fifty thousand (650,000), were shortly afterwards hatched into a like number of healthy fish, and when the fish were ready for distribution, I saw that they were distributed according to instructions and in good order."

This officer, after a full examination of the building and premises during a month's stay, says:—"Generally speaking, I found things in good order. I have been seven years under instructions; I have laid down eggs in the Sandwich House, the one on the Saguenay River, the Newcastle House, and also visited the house on the Restigouche River, and I consider that the Miramichi House is equal to any of them, so far as regards the hatching of fish. I believe, if the Superintendent's explicit instructions were more thoroughly carried out, the losses would be much less."

Total of salmon fry turned out of this establishment in spring of 1878.....	665,000
Total number of eggs laid down in fall of 1878.....	1,250,000
Total number of fish turned out since commencement of works.....	1,255,000

Mr. Parker's report of his doings at Miramichi is herewith appended :—

NEWCASTLE, ONT., 31st December, 1878.

W. F. WHITCHER, Esq.,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

SIR,—Under instructions from the Superintendent of Fish Culture, I proceeded, on the 7th May last, to Miramichi, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of affairs at the breeding-house there, and of rendering the care-taker any assistance or advice that I considered necessary.

Generally speaking, I found things in good order. The fish had just commenced hatching, and the whole of the eggs, some six hundred and fifty thousand (650,000), were shortly afterwards hatched into a like number of healthy fish. This house, being well supplied with water, is capable of hatching double this number of fish.

While I was there (until the latter part of June), I watched all the different changes of the stream during both high and low water, and, so far as I could observe, there was but very little sediment came down the stream, much less than in most streams throughout the country.

One rain will bring down more sediment in a creek in Ontario, than I saw during my whole visit at Miramichi.

When the fish were ready for distribution, Mr. Sheasgreen attended to the house, and I saw that the fish were distributed according to instructions, and in good order.

I thoroughly examined the reception pond, and consider it well adapted for the purpose for which it was laid out. I found that the upper part had a gravelly bottom, and the lower part a sandy one, with a good living stream of water flowing constantly through it. As for size, it is capable of containing eight hundred (800) parent fish.

It has been rumoured that a large proportion of the parent fish die after being placed in this receptacle; some say on account of the badness of the water. From this opinion, sir, I beg to differ, as I consider it is from the way the fish are handled during their conveyance to the pond.

Mr. Sheasgreen (a brother of the officer in charge) says that he has seen them drawing them up one of the slides with a horse and stick half way up, and the fish lying partly dry and knocked about on the rough made cribs they use for transporting them. Consequently, the fish get badly bruised before reaching the pond. When they get thus injured, there is a growth of fungus begins upon the bruises, and under these conditions the fish soon sicken and die.

I have been over seven years under instructions of S. Wilmot, Esq., the Superintendent of Fish Culture. I have laid down eggs in the Sandwich House, the one on the Saguenay River, the Newcastle House and also visited the house on the Restigouche River, and I consider that the Miramichi House is equal to any of them so far as regards the hatching of fish.

Four years ago last fall, I laid down the fish-eggs (one and a half million) in the Miramichi House. We had three hundred and seventy-five (375) parent fish in the pond, and I got them into the reception house without much difficulty, spawned them, and released them without any loss. I believe, that if the Superintendent's explicit instructions were more thoroughly carried out the losses would be much less.

Mr. Hogan, who got the fish up the river, and Mr. Sheasgreen gave me an account of the number of fish that were put into the pond and the reception house. Mr. Hogan's own account given to me, is as follows :—

“Started men to get salmon for hatching house; set net September 3rd; on the 4th we had 17 fish, on the 5th 15 died. Went on getting fish.”

September 15th, put 20 salmon in pond.

do	17th,	do	70	do	do
do	22nd,	do	30	do	house.
do	26th,	do	50	do	do
do	29th,	do	70	do	do
October	5th,	do	49	do	pond.
do	16th,	do	85	do	house.

Two hundred and thirty-five (235) put in house and one hundred and thirty-nine (139) put in the pond ; total three hundred and seventy-four (374).

I desire to say something about the different kinds of trays in the Miramachi House because some people lay blame for killing the eggs to them. There are zinc trays covered with varnish, also wire trays. Both these kinds of trays are used at Newcastle in Ontario, and at Restigouche, Saguenay, Gaspé and Sandwich, and I do not know any difference in them.

It is impossible for any injury to come from any of these trays after being covered with paraffin varnish. I have used them myself for seven years and know this from long experience in trying them. Mr. Sheasgreen had some of the earthen trays. They are very clumsy to handle, and take up twice the room of the other trays in the troughs. The eggs at the Miramachi house were put on all the trays, zinc, wire and earthenware, and I did not know the difference with the eggs on any of the trays. The fish hatched out on them all alike. There was some little difference with the eggs that came from the Restigouche River. I attribute this to their being carried a long distance.

I noticed the head of water, and the quantity running into the house. There was plenty water coming into the house to hatch over a million of fish.

There are three pump logs of two-inch holes each to carry the water into the house to supply about sixteen troughs. There is a head of three or four feet above the level of the troughs at the feeding pond. This should give a very large supply of water for the eggs.

The Newcastle fish house in Ontario is fed with two three-inch holes with about six inches head, and feeds forty troughs with one inch outlet pipes to each trough, so that there cannot be any want of water at the Miramachi house if the pipes and dam are kept clean and tight.

I got home from New Brunswick in the end of June. My account for expenses and travelling will be found herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. PARKER,

Caretaker Newcastle Fish-Breeding Establishment.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

BEDFORD BASIN FISH BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

This nursery has given very satisfactory results in the great number of salmon fry which have been turned out from it since its commencement. As this is the last establishment built it necessarily possesses advantages resulting from the experience gained at all the others.

The officer in charge gives in his report a statement in detail of the manner and the places in which the parent salmon were taken to supply this nursery with eggs.

It is mentioned that forty-two salmon were captured in the Sackville River just along side of the nursery; the remainder were taken in the Musquodoboit, Phillip, and West Rivers. The distance of these last mentioned rivers from the hatchery necessitates considerable trouble and expense in the process of capturing and "penning up" the fish till ripe for spawning; also, in the carrying of the ova from these receptacles or ponds by railway to the hatching house. The Sackville River having given forty-two parent fish this year, may be looked forward to for yielding the whole supply in a few years hence.

A number of the eggs of the whitefish and salmon-trout were sent to this establishment from the Newcastle hatchery in Ontario. These were successfully hatched out and put into some of the interior lakes of Nova Scotia.

The immense number of lakes throughout this Province offer great advantages for producing supplies of fresh-water fishes of the better kinds, such as whitefish and salmon trout. These being indigenous to nearly all of the lakes in Western Canada, would no doubt, thrive well in the pure cold water of the lakes in Nova Scotia.

The project of stocking these waters with a more valuable fish than those which now inhabit them should be vigorously carried out.

The total number of salmon taken to supply the Bedford nursery with eggs was four hundred and seventy-six (476), of these three hundred and fourteen (314) were females, and one hundred and sixty-two (162) males. The females gave an average of eight thousand (8000) eggs each; the gross number of ova reported to be produced being *two million five hundred and twenty thousand* (2,520,000).

Two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) of these were transferred to the Miramichi nursery, where sufficient hatching room was open for them, whilst at Bedford the stock yet on hand of two million and a quarter would, I fear, still cause overcrowding; although the officer in charge says that "the establishment has ample room for the accommodation of three millions of salmon ova and one million of whitefish ova." Should success attend the hatching out of this very large stock at Bedford it will be very gratifying.

I am unable to give particulars of the state of the ova at Bedford at present, except through the medium of a copy of Mr. A. B. Wilmot's annual report of the 31st December last, in which he says "appearances warrant me in predicting a hatching of at least two millions of young fry next spring."

The number of salmon fry hatched out last spring was very large, being as per report of distribution, *one million four hundred thousand* (1,400,000.) This would show a yield of about ninety-six and a-half ($96\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. from the eggs laid down during the previous fall. As this percentage could not be produced under any circumstances, an error either in the count of the ova or of the fry, must have occurred.

On account of the great facilities afforded by the numerous lines of railway running through Nova Scotia the fry have been distributed throughout a very large portion of the Province. Thirty-five rivers in the Counties of Halifax, Hants, Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Annapolis and Lunenburg received quotas of young fish varying from twenty thousand (20,000) to one hundred and twenty thousand for each river. The whitefish, one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000), and salmon trout, eight thousand (8,000), were put in Grand Lake, Lily Lake and Sandy Lake, all in Halifax County, and one lot of twenty thousand (20,000) whitefish was distributed in Folly's Lake in Colchester County. The general success in the transportation of the fry was considered most satisfactory.

The building tanks and apparatus of all kinds, together with the outside arrangements in connection with this establishment, are reported by the officer in charge, all in first class condition.

Total salmon fry turned out of this nursery in spring of 1878.....	1,400,000
Total of salmon trout, do.....	8,000
" whitefish, do	160,000
Total number of salmon eggs laid down in fall of 1878...	2,250,000
Total number of young fish turned out since commencement of works.....	2,795,000

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

NEWCASTLE FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT..

Here, during the past season, operations have been carried on upon a more extensive scale than in any former years, both in the number of eggs laid down and in the quantity of fry hatched out. It will be unnecessary to give particular details

at this time in relation to this establishment, as they have been so fully described in former reports. No particular improvements have been made to the nursery or premises, neither have there been any experiments made, nor apparatus invented which would call forth any special remarks. Everything in connection with the internal arrangements and the breeding apparatus is in first-class condition, and working with the utmost satisfaction. The external works are also in good order.

One improvement is, however, necessary to be carried out during the coming season, namely, to re-arrange and permanently build the lower portion or foundation of the reception house, where the parent salmon are kept. Part of the building, after several years exposure, is becoming badly decayed and is causing the upper portion of the house to get displaced, and if not remedied next summer by a small outlay, will by remaining longer in this state, entail considerable expense in the re-erection of a new reception house. The necessary cedar timbers have already been purchased; it only therefore requires an expenditure for labour to excavate the foundations and raceway and lay the timbers down.

From the stock of eggs deposited in the hatching troughs of this establishment in the fall of 1877, the percentage which produced fry was very satisfactory.

These were distributed over a very large extent of country. The young salmon amounting in number to *six hundred thousand* (600,000) were principally put into streams in Ontario; others were sent to the Province of Quebec, and a considerable number were dispatched to England, and also to the United States.

The distribution for Ontario was made in Wilmot's, Barber's, Duffin's and Grafton Creeks; in the Trent, Saugeen, Rouge, Humber, and Credit Rivers. Deposits were also made in the following lakes:—Ontario, Balsam, Clear, Sandy, and Cushog.

Those for Quebec were sent to North River and Magog River. A lot was also sent to the Adirondack Lakes, in the United States. Several thousands were forwarded to the estates of Lord Exeter, in England, and upwards of forty thousand (40,000) were taken by the hands of Mr. Begg for distribution in England and Scotland.

The California salmon fry, thirty-five thousand (35,000) in number, were all put in streams in Ontario; and the young salmon trout, six hundred and fifty thousand (650,000), were principally placed in Lake Ontario. Balsam, Clear and Sandy Lakes also got a fair supply, and a number were sent to Magog Lake in Quebec, and to Bedford, Nova Scotia. Several thousands of the ova of these fish were also sent to England.

Upwards of a million of the whitetish fry raised here were planted in Lake Ontario, and the balance of three hundred thousand (300,000) were sent in the egg form to Nova Scotia and England,

It would be absurd to report that all of these fry and eggs were distributed without losses or mishaps of any kind, for it would be quite impossible to perform the extremely critical and laborious undertaking of transporting to long distance in cans or barrels by waggon and railway the enormous number of *nearly three millions* of little delicate creatures like fish fry without misfortunes taking place on some of the longer and more tiresome journeys; but it is, nevertheless, a matter of congratulation that this service was performed with an astonishing amount of safety.

CALIFORNIA SALMON.

It is to be regretted that the consignment of salmon eggs, made by Professor Baird to your Department, from the McLeod River in California, should have arrived in such an unfortunate condition as to prove worthless, with the exception of a thousand or so.

From the correspondence entered into with Prof. Baird and Livingston Stone, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, to ascertain the cause of the disaster, no clue has been found how, or in what part of the route it occurred. With consignments of this kind, in future, a special messenger will be despatched to meet the eggs on arrival of the Pacific cars at Chicago, to see to their safety till they reach this establishment.

SPECKLED TROUT.

A number of speckled trout eggs were laid down here, which were obtained from the Tadoussac Nursery, on the Saguenay River, and they are all doing remarkably well.

It is proposed to collect a very large number of trout ova another year, both at the Saguenay and Restigouche establishments, to be forwarded to this nursery with a view to general distribution throughout Ontario, where in many localities these fish have become exceedingly scarce, and in many of the streams in the older settled sections quite extinct.

It might not be considered advisable to distribute the trout-fry gratis, as the greater portion of the streams and ponds in the settled parts of Ontario have become private property; but as the demand is now becoming very great for supplies of these fish, the trifling charge that would be made for covering the expense of transporting the eggs and hatching out the fry, would be readily paid by the numerous applicants that would want them, if it were publicly known that they could get them in this way.

SALMON-TROUT.

A very large quantity of the ova of the salmon-trout (*salmo amethystus*) were obtained in the neighbourhood of Meaford and Thorndale, on Lake Huron.

The collection of these eggs is attended with a great deal of risk and trouble, as they are taken from the salmon-trout after being captured in gill-nets in the open lake, which at the spawning season is generally rough and tempestuous, being in the month of November, when cold inclement weather prevails. On this account the stripping of the fish and the impregnation of the eggs becomes not only a difficult and disagreeable work, but also a very precarious one in the percentage of eggs that may become vitalized. Therefore the same reliance cannot be placed upon a satisfactory impregnation of salmon-trout ova as with other kinds of fish eggs, where greater facilities are afforded for carrying out the work.

One million eight hundred thousand (1,800,000) were collected, and notwithstanding the difficulties above alluded to, and the carriage of them by railway from Collingwood to Newcastle, fully sixty per cent. are now showing the embryo within them, and, judging from present indications, the number will be but slightly reduced at the time of hatching out.

The salmon-trout are, perhaps, at the present time the most valuable fish taken in the great lakes, and should be very closely cared for at the spawning season, with the view to continue a regular supply for the future in the markets of the country. The traffic in these fish is now very considerable, and the demand is constantly increasing. This calls forth extra energies to capture them on the part of the fishermen.

Hitherto this business has not been so systematically carried on, either by the most improved modes of taking the fish, or the employment of much capital. But during the past year or so companies have been formed with large capital, employing skilled fishermen, and using machinery of the most improved description for the methodical capture of the fish—in fact, the greatest skill and ingenuity is brought to bear that will best repay the investment put into the enterprise.

The great demand for fish food of this superior kind, and the best schemes being devised to supply the market with it, will soon tell very seriously indeed upon its natural production, unless reasonably restricted by Departmental regulations, and by the strictest observance of the proper close seasons, in which these fish may be permitted to deposit their eggs in their natural spawning grounds unmolested.

It is extremely unwise to gratify the ambitious desires and avarice of a certain portion of the community (whose only object is speedy gains for the present) out of this source of national wealth, and thereby seriously injuring this industry and shortly exterminating it, when it might otherwise be made to last indefinitely, and

be made the means of supplying employment, food and riches to the inhabitants for generations to come.

Should this determined desire (by fishermen) to "kill and" (the public to) "eat" pregnant, gravid fish continue and be unrestricted, the only means left open would be to assist nature by saving from total destruction a proportionate amount of the reproductive qualities of the fish thus unnaturally slaughtered; by extensively employing artificial methods of propagation; by the erection of such necessary hatching establishments at points where these fish are numerously caught, and in which the eggs, after being taken from the fish and impregnated, could be laid down and properly cared for till hatched out, and the young fish returned to the waters where (had the parent fish not been destroyed) they would have been brought forth naturally.

In this way millions upon millions of the eggs now irretrievably lost might be made to yield a large percentage of living fry. The practicability of carrying out this industry is now beyond all cavil, as shown from the results already achieved, not only in Canada, but throughout the civilized world.

Salmon.

Eight hundred and fifty-six thousand (856,000) eggs of salmon were deposited in the hatching-troughs of the Newcastle Nursery last fall. These, although progressing very satisfactorily now, have not equalled the standard of some other years in their healthy character. The embryo is quite discernable at the present time, and promises well for an abundant crop of fry next spring.

The quantity of eggs laid in the natural way in the bed of the stream during the past autumn, judging from the great numbers of salmon engaged in the work, must have been immense. The unusually high water caused a more than ordinary "run" of salmon to ascend the stream. These fish were unceasingly engaged in laying their spawn on the gravel beds during the continuance of the freshet. With the subsidence of the high water the fish also descended to the lake, leaving the unmistakable marks of their labor in the numerous "nests or beds" of uprooted gravel, which they had displaced in the act of laying their eggs and covering them up. These spawning-beds were continuous throughout the length of the stream, from the breeding-house to the lake. Tens of thousands of the eggs must have been laid in this way.

Whitefish.

A million of the ova of the whitefish, "*Coregonus Albus*," were put into the patent hatching-cans here. These eggs were got from the Sandwich Nursery and are doing remarkably well, the embryos being plainly visible in them.

Arrangements were made for the laying down of ten millions of these eggs here, but difficulties arose which prevented the anticipated number being secured on the Detroit River. Arrangements are in progress by which a quantity even in excess of the ten millions will be secured for this establishment next autumn. The eggs now on hand will become fry about the middle of March, when they will be turned into Lake Ontario.

One million three hundred thousand (1,300,000) young whitefish were hatched out here last spring, and distributed in the waters of Lake Ontario and other lakes in this Province. A number were also sent to foreign countries.

At the commencement of the undertaking to hatch whitefish by artificial means, it was considered the most hazardous enterprise in fish-culture; the very small size of the eggs, and the difficulty of handling them for cleansing purposes entailed endless labour and expense, and great anxiety was always felt for their safety. Now, from the improvements which have been made and from the introduction of the patent hatching can invented here, the whitefish eggs are found to be very easily and cheaply managed, and also to be hatched out with greater certainty of success than any other of that class of fish ova which require a great length of time during the winter months for their development.

Total number of salmon fry hatched out of the Newcastle Nursery, Spring of 1878.....				600,000
Total number of Salmon-trout fry, Spring of 1878.....				650,000
do	California salmon fry,	do	.....	35,000
do	Speckled trout fry,	do	.....	20,000
do	Whitefish fry,	do	.....	1,300,000
Total fry.....				2,605,000
Total number of salmon fry eggs laid down in Newcastle Nursery, in Fall of 1878.....				857,000
Total number of Salmon trout eggs, Fall of 1878.....				1,840,000
do	Speckled trout eggs,	do	.....	144,000
do	Whitefish eggs,	do	... ..	1,000,000
Total eggs.....				3,841,000
Grand total of young fish of all kinds turned out of this establishment since commencement of work.....				6,675,000

SANDWICH FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

This institution was very successful in its operations last spring in hatching out about *twenty millions* of whitefish, the percentage of young fry obtained from the eggs laid down being very satisfactory.

Two hundred and twenty thousand (220,000) of these young fish were carried to Hamilton and deposited in the Bay. A similar number were also taken by railway to Toronto, and placed in the waters of that harbor. The balance of this large crop was carried directly from the hatchery into the Detroit River. The whole work of distributing this immense number of delicate little fish was performed most satisfactorily.

This very extensive fish-breeding establishment was built with the view of rearing whitefish by the artificial methods on a very large scale. Its capacity, if worked up to the fullest extent, would (by the use of the Patent Incubators), accommodate some eighty millions and upwards of whitefish eggs.

Hitherto it has been found very difficult, indeed, to secure even a moderate supply of eggs for this nursery, and it would therefore be wise to make such necessary arrangements during the coming season by which this institution will be able to carry out more extensively the object for which it was originally intended.

Only *fifteen millions* (15,000,000) of eggs were laid down at this hatchery last autumn, when, at the commencement of the season, it was confidently expected that at least double this quantity would have been collected.

This, however, could not be accomplished on account of the very peculiar and extremely selfish disposition of the greater number of persons engaged in fishing on the Detroit River. Great unwillingness is shown by them to assist, and with some, even, serious obstructions are thrown in the way of the employes engaged in collecting eggs for the works. Should this disposition be further indulged in, or no steps taken to remedy the evidently increasing avaricious tendency among the fishermen, the success of this breeding establishment cannot possibly be of a progressive character.

It has therefore become highly expedient that some plan should be adopted by which the establishment shall be enabled to secure its necessary supply of eggs, quite independent of the greed and caprice of some of the more prominent of the fishermen who now monopolise the use of those fishing-grounds, where it has been found that any reliance can be placed upon securing a proper supply of eggs with reasonable certainty of success.

From the experience already gained in connection with the gathering of fish eggs, and with the practical knowledge now obtained, concerning the merits of the fishing-

stations on the Detroit River, and with the view, also, to fully realize the benefits for which the fish hatchery was built, it has become absolutely necessary to permanently secure and thoroughly control one or more of the fishing-stations that may be best adapted for the procuring a supply of parent fish for the uses of the nursery; where the netting of the whitefish can be carried on either by the employes of the hatchery, or by arrangements specially made with some reliable fishermen who shall, at all times during the period of capturing fish, be under the control and orders of the officer in charge, who shall be at liberty to exercise his judgment as to the time and manner in which the fish captured by the fishermen shall be used for the purpose of obtaining from them the ova.

In view of carrying out this plan, which is essentially necessary, early arrangements should be made by which a pen or pens should be constructed (at such fishing-stations as may be secured) for impounding the early caught fish (if found necessary) until they become thoroughly ripe for spawning purposes.

By this mode of procedure, and being in possession of suitable fishing-stations and managing the fishery in the manner described, it may be most safely concluded, that a permanent and satisfactory means would be established by which the Sandwich Fish Hatchery could be enabled to rely, with reasonable certainty, upon securing, annually, a full stock of eggs, the number of which would be so great as not only to fairly satisfy the wants of that immediate locality, but also furnish supplies for other parts of the Dominion where urgent demands are now being made for the introduction of this valuable commercial fish.

Mr. Nevin, the officer in charge of the Sandwich Hatchery (in his report appended hereto), draws attention to the importance of making some permanent and satisfactory arrangement for obtaining his supply of eggs. He also draws attention to certain improvements being made to the hatchery itself, which, if carried out in connection with the means recommended for securing the eggs, would warrant great success.

With these views I fully coincide, and would recommend that the project of securing fishing-grounds for the use of the hatchery be carried out, and that upon its consummation the improvements in connection with extending the hatching capacity of the building should also be proceeded with.

The eggs now undergoing the process of hatching, some fifteen millions (15,000,000) in number, are far advanced, and will no doubt be in readiness for distribution as fry, during the month of March.

The engine and other machinery, with the several kinds of material and breeding apparatus belonging to the establishment, are all in first-class condition.

Improvements were made during the past summer by fencing in the ground and buildings, which adds materially to the safety and general appearance of the establishment.

Total number of whitefish fry turned out of the Sandwich Nursery in spring of 1878.....	20,440,000
Total number of eggs laid down in fall of 1878.....	15,000,000
Grand total of fish turned out since commencement.....	36,440,000

EVIDENCES OF SALMON IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

During the past fall the evidence of the presence (in the waters of this Province) of salmon in increased numbers was ample and conclusive, both as regards streams where they have been observed of late years, and others where for several years past no fish of this species has been seen.

Wilnot's Creek, near Newcastle, from which the parent fish are obtained for the hatchery was literally alive with salmon, in fact, from the middle of October till the middle of November hundreds could be counted throughout the stream and on the spawning-beds. Just below the Gravel Road Bridge it was no uncommon sight to see a score of fish at one time engaged in depositing their eggs. Great numbers

must have passed in and out of the stream unobserved on account of the height of water consequent on the heavy rains.

Barber's Creek, Bowmanville. Of this stream Mr. P. Coleman, the guardian, reports:—"Salmon began running very early—quite a number up creek on 5th Oct. "I believe there was a large increase over former years."

Grafton Creek. The following extracts from the report of the guardian appointed to watch this creek, show the salmon there to have been very abundant. He says:—"Upon 27th October a large school of salmon entered the creek and went up stream about four miles. About two hundred salmon came up to the pool below the dam, "we counted thirty beds in which the fish laid their eggs."

Mr. Gilchrist, Fishery Overseer, Port Hope, writes of the River Trent:—"I can say that a great many salmon entered it; a great many were seen at Stirling. "There were also a great many fish seen at Chisholm's Dam; they were also to be seen at many places along the river. Quite a number of spawning beds were seen in the shallow parts of the river. I should judge by what I saw myself, and "what was told me by others, that a very great many more salmon came into the Trent last fall than formerly. There were also a number of salmon to be seen in the Cobourg stream. Gage's Creek, Port Hope Creek, Brand's Creek, and in fact "every stream that empties itself into Lake Ontario in my division. They came "into streams last fall where they have not been known for many long years past.

The following extracts from the report of Mr. J. W. Kerr, Fishery Overseer, Hamilton, are also submitted as showing the marked increase of salmon in his division:—

"Salmon were more numerous last season than for fourteen years past, both in "Lake Ontario and the numerous rivers and creeks in my district.

"In Duffin's Creek, where the first fish of this kind was seen in 1869 (three in "number), there have been several hundreds noticed this year by the guardian and "numerous other persons residing in the neighborhood of the stream.

"In many places salmon have been taken (either by persons ignorant of the "law or by wilful transgressors), namely: in Frenchman's Bay, two salmon 10½ "lbs. each; in Lake Ontario (off Frenchman's Bay), one salmon of 10 lbs.; in the "Humber River, one salmon (last spring); in Lake Ontario (Port Credit), one "captured weighing 8½ lbs., and several others seen also in the lake off Bronté; two "were netted; at Burlington Beach, three killed, one speared; at Winona, two taken, "5 and 8 lbs. respectively; in the Dundas Marsh, one speared; and off Grimsby, one "netted weighing 8 lbs.

"Six large salmon were also killed in the Niagara River, three at Niagara and "three at Queenston.

"The guardian and others report having seen several salmon and spawning-beds "in Lyons' Creek last fall.

"In Duffin's Creek the fish noticed in the act of spawning amounted to about "one hundred and fifty, all very large. There were about sixty spawning-beds.

"In the River Credit salmon were seen by the guardian as early as September, "near Indian Village. At Springfield, also, these fish were abundant, one being "crushed by the mill-wheel, Turner's Mill at this place. Two miles above Streetsville "numbers of salmon were seen by Solomon Carter (an old salmon spearer), who "describes them as being of different shape and darker color than those he used to "spear in bygone days. Query: Would these be California salmon? From the time "of the freshet in September, when these fish evidently got over the Streetsville dams, "they were seen daily.

"Several salmon were also seen in the Sixteen Mile Creek, Oakville, and in the "Twelve Mile Creek near Bronté."

OBJECTIONS TO FISH CULTURE.

Much criticism has been and is still indulged in by many persons inimical to this enterprise of fish-breeding in Ontario, concerning the non-appearance in the

lake of such large numbers of the salmon as should (in their opinion) be reasonably looked for, considering the magnitude of the operations carried on at the Newcastle Nursery, and the consequently large numbers of fry which have been there hatched and successfully distributed into the numerous rivers and streams flowing into Lake Ontario. But this apparent (not real) "short crop" from "labour expended" and "seed sown" should be fairly viewed from various standpoints of reasoning, and regarded without bias or prejudice; when it cannot but be obvious, even to the most sceptically inclined, that it would be unreasonable to expect, at present, more gratifying results than those which have already ensued from the introduction of artificial salmon culture:

When it is considered how great and radical are the changes which (within the last quarter of a century) have taken place in everything relating to the natural requirements of the salmon in Lake Ontario, and in the several streams of the country, the wonder is, that at the present time its waters contain any such fish at all; and certain it is, that, were it not for their reproduction by the artificial means which have been adopted, and the protection afforded them afterwards, the lake would long ere this have ceased to be frequented by this noble fish.

It is alike fair and just that the opinions and views of the enthusiast and reflecting man on the one hand, and the discontented and ignorant person on the other, should receive due attention from the Government of a country, where the subject under consideration is of national importance; but in this matter the objections raised are in many instances not only the result of want of judgment and reflection, but in most cases are the outcome of the greed and spleen of disappointed poachers.

It is within the memory of many of the inhabitants of this Province now living that salmon were so abundant in many of the creeks and rivers tributary to Lake Ontario, that thousands have been speared in one stream in a single night, when the fish were gravid and ascending to the upper waters, according to nature's law, for the purpose of depositing their spawn.

This unholy and sinful destruction of pregnant egg-bearing fish was considered then (as it would be considered now) by lawless ignorant and avaricious men to be their right and inheritance; and under this notion of proprietorship and privilege to "kill and eat," they wantonly destroyed a gift bestowed by God upon man for him to "use" and not "abuse."

This barbarous practice was continued till the "creature that laid the golden eggs" had become almost extinct in the waters of this Province, and would have totally disappeared but for the application of the new science of artificial fish-culture, through the instrumentality of which numerous streams in certain localities have already been restocked with large numbers of salmon. These fish would, were it not for the enforcement of judicious protective laws, soon share the fate of their ancestors by being mercilessly slaughtered by the same description of lawless people.

Amongst this class then (as at the present time) were found the unfair critic, the sceptic, the ignorant grumbler, and the poacher, and it is these now who, baulked in their efforts to have their sway to "kill and destroy," are found clamoring about the alleged want of success of an undertaking which is not only fostered and encouraged in Canada, but in almost every civilized country in the world, each of which is striving with laudable rivalry to obtain the pre-eminence.

It is a question in the minds of many whether there are not a very large number of salmon in Lake Ontario now quite equal to any expectations that might reasonably be indulged in, considering the time in which its re-stocking by artificial means has been carried on and the numbers of artificially-hatched fry deposited in its streams.

The only attempts hitherto made to ascertain whether salmon (in large numbers) frequent the shores of Lake Ontario, have been by the employment of a few traps near Port Newcastle, and these trials can be considered by no means unsatisfactory, when it is understood that the nets used were of a very complicated construc-

tion, requiring great experience and care in their management and (during the fishing season) an almost daily overhauling.

So far, these trial-nets have not had experts to manage them, in fact few men are now to be found who thoroughly understand the proper method of setting and fishing them. These nets were made many years ago, and are consequently very much decayed, so much so that the persons using them last season report that more fish broke through than were captured.

It must be stated, to give the results a fair comparison with those of bygone years, that upwards of twenty years ago, when the taking of salmon by trap-nets was at its height in Lake Ontario, the nets were invariably set as early as April or May, and kept continually in use till October (which latter month was at that time the commencement of the close season); but now, by statute, salmon fishing is not allowed after August, except when the limit has been extended by Departmental regulation to the 15th of August.

The use of these few nets of late being only for experimental purposes, has not been worked up to that business standard which would otherwise be the case. With unsound nets, and fishermen comparatively unskilled in their use, the results must necessarily prove less satisfactory than would be the case if the fishing were carried on as a purely mercantile enterprise.

These trials have seldom been commenced before the end of June, and sometimes not till the early part of July, and the nets have been finally removed by the 15th August. It will thus be seen that, formerly, the whole season (or six months of the year) was occupied (by experienced fishermen) in trap-net fishing, while latterly this has not been carried on more than six weeks, or two months at the utmost, and then only as an experiment with unskilled fishermen and defective machinery.

It is but just to mention another circumstance which militates most seriously against the taking of salmon with these trap-nets, which are only set at points along the lake shore miles apart, and running out but some ten rods into the lake, so that salmon are only captured in them when coasting for food, or when their reproductive instincts urge their migration along the shore in search of their native streams.

The herring, which was the principal food of the salmon in the lake, (having now become almost exterminated) are found in such very few numbers along the coast that no inducement is offered the salmon to approach the shore during the early summer months, and when in the fall their instinct prompts them to enter the creeks for spawning, the season for netting has long passed by.

It is, therefore, very possible (and judging from the great numbers that now enter many streams for spawning purposes it is very probable) that large numbers of salmon at the present time frequent Lake Ontario; yet, from the causes above described, it is found extremely difficult to capture them during the summer months whilst on their feeding-grounds in deep water. As an illustration of this it may be mentioned that salmon, although inhabiting the ocean in myriads, are never taken on their feeding-grounds in the open sea, but are only netted when on their migration along the coast to, and in the estuaries of, their native rivers for breeding purposes.

REMARKS ON THE PLANTING OF SALMON-FRY IN THE SAUGEEN RIVER ON LAKE HURON.

The expectations for which the first lot of Ontario salmon-fry was placed in the Saugeen River in 1872 (with renewals every year since), ought by this time to have given some evidence of whether salmon would become acclimated to, and reproduce their species in, Lake Huron, the waters of which were not originally their habitat.

No positive evidence has yet been given of any adult fish having been seen or taken in the Lake Huron, but several young salmon of the parr and smolt size have not only been seen, but also caught with hook and line in branches of the Saugeen River. This fact of the young fish having been taken in the river as far back as the summer of 1876, should by this time have produced evidence of their return to the stream in the adult state for the reproduction of their species; that is

assuming that they had reached maturity in Lake Huron, and possessed the instinctive feelings found with salmon elsewhere of invariably returning for spawning purposes to the same stream in which they were bred.

This, however, may have taken place in a large river like the Saugeen unobserved, and even if seen (and killed, as they undoubtedly would have been) it is unlikely that information would be given of the circumstance.

In addition to the planting of our own salmon-fry in the Saugeen, a number of the California fry were similarly deposited in that river in 1876. The experiment was repeated in 1877, and in 1878, as previously related, another lot was also planted there. These may bring about the solution of the experiment more effectually and perhaps more speedily than has been the case with their cousins, the Ontario salmon, as they have already given positive evidence of early acclimatization to other waters than their own of the Pacific Ocean, from the fact that adults of the California salmon have been already taken in Lake Ontario and Wilmot's Creek, reared from the hatching out of California eggs brought from Sacramento in October, 1874 and 1875. These fish, it is rationally held, have not passed down to the Atlantic (certainly not to the Pacific), but have made Lake Ontario their habitat.

It must not be contended yet that because the Ontario salmon that were put in the Saugeen River have not been seen or caught as adult fish, the experiment of acclimatizing them has failed, or that it is impossible to succeed in the enterprise; for if this conclusion is come to, it must be held that the salmon so plentiful in former days, and somewhat numerous now in Lake Ontario, must of necessity migrate annually to and from the ocean in like manner as their congeners in the rivers of the Maritime Provinces and in other parts of the world. And, following out this reasoning, the salmon put in Lake Huron must also have passed down the Niagara to the sea, but from the impassable nature of the great falls have been prevented from ascending to the waters of their early youth.

If the so-called Ontario salmon are only acclimatized, or have become indigenous to the waters they now dwell in, or if they are the initials or aboriginals of their species in Lake Ontario, then no reason whatever can be assigned why they should not easily be made natives of the great fresh-water seas of Huron and Superior, the waters of which are identically the same as those of Ontario and inhabited by precisely the same tribes of fishes.

The conformation, character, and habits of the Ontario salmon and the "*salmo salar*" are so identical, that there can be no doubt or uncertainty as to their being the same fish, yet many of the former have unmistakably from acclimatization become natives of Lake Ontario, which to them is now their sea, in like manner as the Atlantic is to those salmon that frequent the rivers of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

If on the other hand the salmon found in Lake Ontario are the original of their species, why would it not be reasonable to suppose that they should also have been found in Huron and the other greater lakes of the far west? The more rational conclusion must prevail that they were (and may be at the present time, for no decided proof can be shown to the contrary) originally the true "*salmo salar*," but in their migrations up the St. Lawrence, fulfilling the great law of nature in seeking abodes for reproduction, have, after carrying out the work of spawning in some of the well-adapted streams for that purpose running into Lake Ontario, dropped down to the Lake as hungry "kelts," and finding food congenial to their wants in the broad expanse of the Lake, and being satiated had no desire to continue a further journey in search of nutriment, and thus resting satisfied with their new home became eventually acclimatized to it.

Now, had not nature's impassable barrier at Niagara stood in the way, the same instinctive, onward and upward tendency for the further colonization of their race would have carried them on through the continuation of the waters of the mighty St. Lawrence, on through the immense areas of Huron and Superior, where by the same described process of nature that took place in Ontario, myriads of these noble fish would now be found disporting themselves in the vast waters of the great inland seas of America.

Entertaining these views induced the experiment to be tried of planting salmon-fry in a tributary river to Lake Huron, and overstepping if possible by the ingenuity of man, Niagara's stupendous cataract; which, had it not formed this mighty barrier, would have left open the easy and natural channel by which the now greatly desired object of stocking the expansive western waters of the Dominion with the lordly salmon by artificial means, would have been accomplished by nature ages ago.

INSPECTION OF THE MAGOG LAKES.

Having received instructions to visit the Magog Lakes, in the Eastern Townships, with the view to selecting a favourable site for the establishment of fish-cultural works in that section of the country, I beg to state that the result of my proceedings in connection therewith will be found in a report submitted to your Department in August last.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report upon the transactions connected with artificial fish-culture in Canada, I desire to draw attention to the very satisfactory policy which has obtained in the construction of the several creditable and commodious buildings now in use for carrying on this industry in the country. "That which is worth doing at all is worth doing well," has been adhered to in the erection of six out of the seven institutions now in full operation.

The cause of the Restigouche building being the exception was that it was the first establishment of the kind erected in the Maritime Provinces, and being the primary or experimental one there, was very rudely constructed, and therefore, after having done good service in the past, now requires rebuilding in a style at least equal to the others, which combine durability, convenience and sightliness of character.

The success attending these several fish-breeding establishments in the Dominion at the present time, with the immense stores of vitalized fish-eggs now within their walls, is a matter of much congratulation for your Department; and the progress made in the science of fish-culture in Canada since its inception, I may here be permitted to say, is quite beyond the most sanguine expectations either of its originator or of the Government under whose favourable and patronizing auspices the work has been so nobly and liberally carried on.

When it is shown that within the few years since the birth of this industry seven imposing structures for the artificial propagation of fish have been erected, all of which stand unrivalled on this continent for their practical application and utility; and when, during the infancy of this enterprise, it is shown that ninety-four millions (94,000,000) of fish-eggs of the salmon family have been collected and laid down in these buildings; that nearly twenty-seven millions (27,000,000) of these are at the present time far advanced towards incubation; and that fifty-three millions and upwards of young fish have been hatched out and distributed in the waters of this country—what mighty results may we not reasonably look forward to realize from the introduction of fish-culture into Canada when it shall have arrived at its strength of manhood and experience of ripe old age?

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL WILMOT.

Superintendent Fish-breeding Establishments

REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THE FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SANDWICH ESTABLISHMENT.

SANDWICH, 31st December, 1878.

HON. JAMES C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith beg leave to present my annual report, as officer in charge of the fish-breeding establishment at Sandwich.

Last year I stated that some twenty-two millions (22,000,000) of white-fish eggs were laid down in good order on the hatching-trays and in our patent hatching-cans. Of these eighty per cent. were hatched.

The fish commenced hatching earlier than usual. On the eighth of March last, we had about four millions (4,000,000) hatched in one day. The cause of such a number hatching on that day was because we had to stop the water to repair the engine, and the water becoming a few degrees warmer in the cans, caused the eggs to hatch faster than I ever saw them hatch before. Mr. Wilmot caused a large tank to be made twenty-four feet long and seven feet wide, for the reception of the fry as they were hatched. This tank got so full of living fish that we had to commence carrying to the river. We carried some two hundred five-gallon cans of fish to the river on that day. The fish after that hatched more moderately. Young fish were carried to the river every day till the seventh of April, on which day we carried out one hundred and fifty cans. This closed our work for the season.

These large quantities of young whitefish were turned loose in Detroit River, with the exception of four hundred and twenty thousand (420,000). Two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) were taken to Burlington Bay, Hamilton, and two hundred and ten thousand to Toronto Bay. Mr. Kerr, the Fishery Overseer for that district assisted on both occasions.

Our fishermen were highly pleased to see such a large quantity of young fish turned into the Detroit River. The eggs saved in this way would otherwise have been a total loss.

We were not so successful in getting our supply of eggs this fall. The table below will show the names of the parties from whom we procured the eggs, with the places, and the quantity also:—

John P. Clarke, Fighting Island.....	1,500,000
C. W. Gauthier, Petite Côte.....	3,000,000
A. McKee and Jas. McKee, Bois Blanc Island, through the influence of C. W. Gauthier and my men.....	14,000,000
	<hr/> 18,500,000
Lost through cold and frost.....	3,500,000
	<hr/> 15,000,000

We gathered in all eighteen million five hundred thousand (18,500,000). Three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) proved to be worthless and bad. There were some sharp cold nights when the eggs were taken, which my men think was the chief cause of losing so many. This left us about fifteen millions (15,000,000) of good eggs. The eggs at this date are better than they have been in former years.

Owing to the small catch of fish on Fighting Island, we were unable to get our full supply of eggs. Mr. Paxton, who owns Fighting Island, assisted us all that he could, and deserves great credit.

The chief cause of not getting more eggs than we did, was on account of parties having fish, keeping them in their pens, and not selling them at the prices offered. From the first of November to the sixteenth, prices offered were from \$9 to \$10 per hundred fish, and on the twenty-fifth of November parties were selling them for \$22 and \$25 per hundred fish.

A. Rankin, Esq., having sold Bois Blanc Island to his son, McKee Rankin, and Alexander McKee, the fishing station therefore changed hands from Mr. Peterymough to A. McKee and Jas. McKee. The former always gave us all the assistance that he possibly could in procuring eggs, while the latter gave us all the opposition they possibly could. A. McKee said he would not have the eggs taken out of his fish, and Jas. McKee would not let us have them unless we paid him at the rate of three dollars per hundred fish.

The fish at Bois Blanc were hauled ashore and shipped to C. W. Gauthier's freezing establishment every morning, and were contracted for beforehand at the rate of four cents per pound.

All the eggs we did get from these fish would otherwise have been strewn on the beach or otherwise lost. I consider it downright selfishness of the McKee's preventing us from getting their eggs. No fishermen in Detroit River ever acted with us in the same manner. As this fishery was the only place on the river where there were eggs of any amount to be had, my men (four in number) consulted among themselves what was best to be done. They proposed to the McKee's to help to make up one set of men, and turn in and help to fish if they could only get the eggs. This was agreed to. The men caught in the neighborhood of seventeen hundred fish for McKee; those fish would average four pounds each, which at four cents per pound, would yield the McKee's two hundred and seventy-two dollars. I do not consider that McKee gave us any eggs of his free will.

What I would recommend is, that the Bois Blanc fishery be set apart for the purposes of the fish-breeding establishment to get the supply of eggs from annually, and that the Overseer of the fish-breeding house should have the privilege of taking the eggs and the handling of the fish whenever he thought proper.

A great drawback in the spawning season is the scarcity of male fish. Perhaps out of a catch of eighty fish there will only be about five males, therefore we can only spawn a like number of females. What I would recommend would be for the Department to take the fishery in its own hands, or to let it to Mr. Peterymough, who would fish it under our orders and build a small pen capable of holding two thousand fish. Two-thirds of the first run of fish, from the 10th of October to the 1st of November are males. Then when the female runs of fish come along later in the spawning season we would have these early run male fish to impregnate the eggs with, and by this means we would be able to get our full supply of eggs from this one fishery to supply the establishment at its full capacity. We would then know beforehand where we were going to get our eggs, and be independent of the other fishermen.

The whitefish that are caught at Bois Blanc fishery are larger than the usual run of fish of this kind.

I took particular pains to find out what amount of eggs could be got from each of these fish. I took fifty female fish as they came and spawned them, and they averaged twenty-five thousand eggs per fish.

Three thousand spawning fish from Bois Blanc fishery would give us seventy-five millions of eggs.

The Newcastle fish-breeding establishment, with Mr. Wilmot's new patent cans, would hatch out annually twenty millions of the whitefish if eggs were to be had, which would go towards supplying Lake Ontario, which, at the present time, is nearly run out of these superior fish.

Edward Boismier, Esq., Fishery Overseer for this district, has taken great interest in this establishment, and rendered me all the assistance he could.

Mr. Wilmot, our Superintendent, deserves great credit for his ingenuity in inventing the Wilmot hatching-can. Ever since Mr. Wilmot has had anything to do with the eggs of the white fish, it has been his constant study to invent something for the easy cleaning and washing of these small eggs. To my knowledge, it is some eight years since he began the experiments which he successfully accomplished two years ago and brought into practical use the patent hatchers, which effect a great saving of labor, and are not injurious to the eggs. One man is all that has been required to look after fifteen millions of eggs this fall, and one man would do the same (with these hatching-cans) with sixty millions after the first of January in each year.

The engine and pumps work well and are kept in good order by Daniel Semandre, my night engineer, who is a good and faithful servant.

William Hill, my assistant, also takes great interest in his work, and has now got a good practical knowledge of the business.

It is very necessary that your Department should make arrangements to lay down at least seventy-five millions of eggs here next year. To do this would require more water than our pumps are able to draw from the river. A larger and more powerful engine could be got for the price of the one here now, and it should be placed in a small engine-house outside the main building, which would give a great deal more room for hatching-cans inside, and also keep everything cleaner. There should also be larger pumps got, and a larger conductor pipe to bring more water from the river to hatch the eggs.

With these improvements, and by having a fishing-station and a pen of our own, I would be safe in promising sixty millions of young fish next year from this fish-breeding house.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES NEVIN,

Fishery Officer in charge of the

Sandwich Fish-breeding Establishment.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

GASPÉ ESTABLISHMENT.

GASPÉ BASIN, 4th December, 1878.

To the Honourable JAMES C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report on the operations in connection with the Gaspé Fish-breeding Establishment for the past year.

It is estimated that 800,000 ova were deposited in the month of October, 1877; the result was that in June last, the following number of fry were deposited in the rivers of Gaspé County:—

Dartmouth River.....	300,000
St. John “	200,000
York “	150,000
Malbay “	40,000
Grand “	30,000
Pabos “	30,090

750,000

The success in removing all the young fish was very great. I went myself to Grand River with 25,000, and travelled two nights, changing the water as often as we deemed necessary; and, on arrival at Grand River, I took a scow and went six miles up the river; it was satisfactory to find that only about 60 fish had died in the two casks. This trip was made as an experiment, and proves that salmon-fry can be carried long distances by land with care and attention. Another season I will endeavour to transport them by steamer to Grand Pabos and Grand River, being less expensive, but not so reliable in case of rough weather.

On 25th May, a net was set in Dartmouth River, and by the 8th June, forty-two salmon had been caught; next day, 9th June, we were compelled to raise the net, on account of a heavy rain fall. It was put out again 15th June, and, fortunately, we were not forced to remove it again until 22nd July, when all was taken up, river rising fast, with heavy rain storm, by this time 232 salmon had been captured. There was no chance of setting our net again in July or August on account of continual wet weather. I am pleased to have to state that these salmon, 232 in number, did remarkably well in Pond No. 2, only four died during the season.

Seventeen fish were purchased from net fishermen, and placed in Pond No. 1. Out of these two died, and two others leaped the floom, as only 13 could be found in October; these all looked very healthy and well.

At spawning time there were 147 female fish, and 81 males, at Pond No. 2, also eight females and five males below, making in all of 155 female salmon, and 86 male—total 241.

The work of manipulating these fish commenced on 12th October, and was completed the 1st November. The number of ova obtained, and successfully placed in the hatching-house, was 1,650,000, all at present looking very well, and I trust a large number of young fry will be the result of our operations.

Indispensable repairs were made at the upper dam of Pond No. 2, which, although considered safe last year, gave way this spring, but is now, I hope, as safe as it can be made against freshets. Scows, and all apparatus used for fishing, have been secured for winter, and the establishment banked with sea-weed.

In order to prevent the possibility of fish escaping at the lower pond, a good wooden railing has been placed all along the dam.

The troughs were all properly dried and varnished, as also the trays; the posts and outside of the troughs were painted, and the outside of the building was covered with fire-proof paint.

Galvanized iron stovepipes were procured from Quebec, and some necessary repairs made to the stove. Three and a-half tons of coal have been purchased.

The flow of water, and the working of the establishment is at present in a very satisfactory condition.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PHILIP VIBERT,

Fishery Officer in charge of the Gaspé

Fish-Breeding Establishment.

RESTIGOUCHE ESTABLISHMENT.

MATAPEDIA, 31st December, 1878.

To the Hon. JAMES C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with Mr. Wilmot's instructions the auxiliary dam at Indian House was thoroughly repaired and gravelled, and the work has proved most satisfactory, now being able to raise a head of six feet of water.

I also built a hewed log-house there, 22x26, which was absolutely necessary, both for the accommodation of the men as well as to have a proper place to preserve our plant.

Owing to the very heavy August freshets a larger portion than usual of the parent fish reached the upper waters, and when I commenced to collect them on the 15th September, I found I had to go thirty miles above the Indian House and bring them down in cribs.

Stripping commenced on the 12th October, ending on the 25th, at Indian House, and during that period the fish were tried for ova every third day. Most of them, being clean stripped were put into the river, and the eggs immediately sent down to the Deeside House packed in moss.

The ova at present look well; so far, less dead ones than formerly. I remained at the Indian House myself taking eight hundred and ten thousand (810,000) eggs there. My son Alexander had charge of the Dee Side House. From his former experience in assisting, I considered him fully competent. As the signs of fish were very poor when I left it in September, I was agreeably surprised to find he had secured one hundred and fifteen (115) fish, producing seven hundred and fifty thousand (750,000) ova. He commenced with two men to secure his fish on the 20th September, and finished on the 25th October, and the ova look to be in fine condition. The total loss of fish at both places has been eleven, two males and nine females, caused by injury in catching, not disease.

The total catch is therefore :—

	Males.	Females.	Total Eggs.
At Indian House.....	35	78	810,000
“ Deeside “	45	70	750,000
	80	148	
Less died.....	2	9	
Nett Total.....	78	139	1,560,000

This gives an average of over eleven thousand (11,000) eggs per female, and I have placed more than the usual quantity of eggs on the trays by at least ten per cent. There is at least sixty thousand eggs over the estimate.

No expense has been placed on the Dee Side House excepting what was absolutely necessary to pass it through the winter. Trays and troughs were re-varnished, the troughs re-levelled from the action of the frost and settling of the building; the supply pipes stripped and repaired; a few more braces and bolts placed in order to prevent as much as possible the throwing of the building from the hill; and I hope nothing may occur to prevent successful hatching of the ova.

I shall expect to be relieved of half a million of eggs in January or when fit to move, as from my last experience of hatching a million in my limited space it was fearfully over-crowded.

At the same time I desire to respectfully bring under your notice, that should it be intended to carry out fish-breeding here, the urgent necessity existing for a better building, and would suggest an appropriation for the building to be got out this winter, as it can be got so much cheaper and the house would be better not to be got out too rapidly, but in any case it should be ready for ova by the fall of 1889, thus utilizing the house now in use another season. (The following extracts from this officer's general report are appended here as bearing especially on fish culture.)

I believe this is the first season we fully experienced the benefits of fish-breeding. Notwithstanding the increase of net stations on the coast and estuary these last three years, the catch has been gradually increasing, and from this time forward, and so long as the present protective measures are continued along with the valuable assistance given the rivers by pisciculture, a steady continuation of prosperous seasons may be assured until a maximum be reached, which will depend entirely upon a

sufficient quantity of parent fish being allowed to enter and reach their spawning grounds.

Before the adoption of pisciculture the rule in the Bay des Chaleurs fisheries was two fair years and three bad or indifferent seasons out of every five. The cause of this untoward state of matters now disappearing can, I think, be explained. Of course we do not know what may happen to a shoal of salmon while on their feeding grounds in winter or how many of them are exterminated, which we cannot help, but we can assist our rivers when the young fry and ova are destroyed therein by natural or artificial means.

The fall freshets often occur just as the salmon are depositing their ova always in shoal water, the current during freshets outside drives them on shores and bars. The water always falling with the intense frost leaves the great majority of the beds dry, thus destroying the greater portion of the ova, if not the whole. In other seasons we have very heavy ice runs, both fall and spring tearing up and changing the gravel beds; in such seasons, only those eggs escape which are deposited so far towards the head waters as to be beyond its influence.

From personal examination of the spawn-beds I am firmly of opinion not more than one-fourth of the ova ever fructify, on account of non-impregnation, or from injury to the eggs while being covered by the parent fish; again the drawing of scows over shoal-bars and spawn-beds, with the action of the horses' feet, injures the beds. These few years past but little of this work is done in this river owing to the failure of the lumber trade.

I want to show your honour that the *protective* and *piscicultural* measures adopted by your Department have not only been the means of creating a great industry before valueless, but the means of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) being expended in hard cash this year for salmon in Restigouche County, and also the means of at least five thousand dollars (\$5,000) being expended in the country by anglers, but has also been the means of a great increase of salmon both in Gloucester and Gaspé.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MOWAT,

Fishery Officer in charge of the Restigouche

Fish-breeding Establishment.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

BEDFORD ESTABLISAMENT.

BEDFORD, 31st December, 1878.

The Honorable JAMES C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I have completed the work of collecting a stock of ova for this season and have now safely deposited in the hatching-troughs of this establishment about two millions two hundred and fifty thousand (2,250,000) of the eggs of the *salmo salar*, or sea salmon.

As yet the embryo is not discernible, but from their healthy appearance I entertain no doubt of as successful an issue as has attended the operations for the last three years in this establishment.

In addition to the above number there were conveyed two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) to the Miramachi House, as instructed by Mr. Samuel Wilmot. These were safely laid down in the troughs of that institution.

As will appear from the above, the total number of eggs collected this season was two millions five hundred thousand (2,500,000), an excess of nearly one million over that of last year. As in former years the parent salmon were taken at the Musquodoboit, West, Philip and Sackville Rivers, as per the following statement shewing the number of fish taken and the quantity of eggs obtained from each.

Rivers.	Fish taken.	Eggs obtained.
Musquodoboit	232	1,500,000
Philip	127	600,000
West	75	300,000
Sackville	42	120,000
	<hr/> 476	<hr/> 2,500,000

By this it will be seen that four hundred and seventy-six (476) parent fish were caught; of this number one hundred and sixty-two (162) were males and three hundred and fourteen (314) females showing an average of eight thousand (8,000) per female fish. This average is somewhat lower than that obtained in previous seasons but is accounted for by the smaller size of the fish entering the rivers this fall. Salmon appeared to be very plentiful in all the rivers which were operated on, but very few exceeded twenty pounds in weight, while last season the average was much above that weight, and a number were found to exceed thirty pounds.

The precarious nature of all fishing operations, especially those conducted in the fall of the year, when heavy freshets, cold storms, and high winds prevail, makes the work of securing a large number of the parent fish not only very laborious and unpleasant, but is attended by great anxiety of mind, as upon the success of the catch entirely depends the stock of ova I am enabled to obtain. This fall, owing to the favorable nature of the weather, this labour was much lightened. No freshets occurred until the 12th October, when an unusually large number of salmon entered the rivers at one time, and all that were necessary were secured in a few weeks.

During the past summer the different reception tanks were repaired and improved, as they required, but as you were informed in a previous letter, the tank on the West River, Pictou County, was destroyed by fire shortly after it had been repaired, and just as the fishing commenced, and it became necessary to construct a temporary tank at considerable expense to answer the purpose for this fall. This fire was the work of an incendiary, and will give your Department an idea of the ill-feeling and determined opposition to be contended with on some of the rivers.

As explained in my report of last year, this opposition to the operations arises from the fact that the fish are prevented by the nets from ascending the rivers any great distance, so that the opportunities for poaching are greatly lessened, and the inhabitants are thus deprived of the glorious privilege of securing their usual number of fowl fish.

Fishermen in this Province are, as a rule, the most ignorant and selfish class of people I have ever come in contact with, and it is quite impossible to make them see that the fall fishing is unwise and very injurious to the future supply of salmon. They appear to live and care only for the present, and cannot be taught that the present fishery laws were introduced to protect their interest, and that as good citizens they should assist in enforcing them.

Frequent attempts and threats to destroy the fish are made, and it is only by the strictest vigilance, and by positive orders to the men to protect the fish in the tanks by any means necessary that these lawless characters can be kept under.

On River Philip, I am happy to say, a better feeling towards the operations exists now than was the case in former years, and very little poaching was attempted this year. On the Musquodoboit River, as yet, I have met with no active opposition, but frequent threats have been made, and to prevent any injury extra vigilance is required, and thus increased expense is entailed upon the work.

I intended laying down a quantity of the ova of the sea-trout, and had made arrangements to catch a supply of the parent fish at Little Salmon River in this County, where I was informed large numbers could be taken, but from some cause none were observed in the river this fall, and time could not be spared from other work to make any attempt elsewhere.

However, I shall endeavor to obtain some next season. The hatching-troughs are capable of accomodating about three millions of ova, and as the cost of attending that quantity is no greater than that required for a smaller number, it is very desirable that all should be filled each year with the eggs of some of our most valuable fish.

The success attending the final hatching of the large numbers of ova laid down in this establishment last year was very satisfactory. The loss from the 31st December (the date of my last annual report) until the bursting of the shell, which took place about the 1st April was quite inappreciable, and the cool and favorable weather which prevailed during the month of May prevented the water from attaining too high a degree of temperature, and enabled me to retain the young fry in the nursery troughs until ready for distribution without any loss.

Having a much larger number of fry than the hatching-troughs could accomodate for any length of time, without a risk of loss from overcrowding and want of sufficient aeration of the water, it was necessary to build two large nursing tanks, each thirty-two feet long and four feet wide, outside of the hatching-room. These tanks being bountifully supplied with water, and giving a largely increased superficial area for nursing purposes, the fish were kept with greater safety than could have been done in the hatching-troughs alone.

Being strongly and firmly built they will last for a number of years, and are of sufficient area to safely accomodate one million fry, thus increasing the rearing capacity of this establishment by that number of fish annually.

Being anxious to try the experiment of introducing into the lakes of Nova Scotia the whitefish and salmon-trout of the great lakes of the west, I applied to and obtained from Mr. Samuel Wilmot two hundred thousand (200,000) ova of the former and ten thousand (10,000) of the latter. These were shipped from the fish-breeding establishment at Newcastle, Ontario, by express, and arrived in splendid condition, there being but a very few dead eggs amongst them, and the young fish could be seen moving about within the transparent shells which confined them. Mr. S. Wilmot's patent hatching, in which the whitefish ova were packed, and in which they were subsequently hatched, are most ingenious contrivances for the purpose and may be said to be self-operating. By their introduction the endless labor and care formerly required in hatching these minute specimens of fish ova, has been almost entirely removed, and by their use the hatching of millions of whitefish is rendered possible and easy of accomplishment. They are also wonderful economizers of space, and with them I can hatch in this establishment several millions of these fish annually at a cost very little over that necessary to collect and transport the ova to this point.

As the fry burst the shell and are ready for distribution some time before the salmon, a large number might be hatched here without in any way interfering with the hatching of salmon. The success which attended the final development of the small number obtained last season, and the possibility of procuring annually a large number of these fish from the Sandwich whitefish hatchery, induces me to suggest to your Department the advisability of endeavoring to increase the usefulness of this establishment by extending the operations to the hatching of both whitefish and salmon trout. The importance of this project, if found feasible, becomes apparent when we consider the great number and extent of the inland lakes of this Province now useless and of no value whatever, as they contain few, if any, commercial fish, and it appears a very desirable object to stock, if possible, these lakes with those valuable fish.

By so doing the value of the fisheries of Nova Scotia would be largely increased, and an extensive inland fishery would be created which would afford remunerative

employment and a partial means of subsistence to hundreds of people living at a distance from the sea coast.

That the ova can be brought here safely and hatched the success last year proves, but it yet remains to be proved whether these fish can be acclimatized to these waters. To ascertain this it will require but a few years, and an experiment on a large scale should be instituted at once by placing into some one of the many lakes in this vicinity at least a million fry so that if the scheme proves successful some positive evidences of it may be seen as soon as the fish have attained their growth.

DISTRIBUTION OF FRY LAST SPRING.

This highly interesting and important part of the work was commenced as soon as the fry had attained a proper age and strength to enable them to withstand the dangers of transportation. The magnitude of this, the completion of the season's labors, and the anxiety of mind attending it can only be understood by those engaged in it. To prevent loss the entire distribution should be performed in the short space of three weeks, that is, while the fry are between the ages of three and six weeks hence the necessity for the greatest possible despatch. The success with which this work has been performed in the past has been largely due to the convenience afforded by the lines of railway, as by this conveyance all the rivers of central Nova Scotia can be reached by a journey of but a few hours' duration, and, except in one or two instances, the rivers are not more than five miles from the railway stations.

I am thus enabled, with two or three assistants, to carry to their destination about one hundred thousand (100,000) fry daily, and return to the hatchery house the same night.

The distribution in accordance with the instructions received from your Department was as follows:—

Salmon Fry:

Sackville River, Halifax County.....	80,000
Musquodoboit “.....	120,000
Shubenacadie “.....	50,000
Big Salmon “.....	20,000
Little Salmon “.....	20,000
Mosher's “.....	20,000
Nine Mile “.....	20,000
Pennant “.....	20,000
Indian “.....	20,000
Ingraham “.....	20,000
North-East “.....	20,000
Guays “.....	20,000
Total, Halifax County	430,000
Meander River, Hants County.....	40,000
Windsor “.....	40,000
Kennetcook “.....	40,000
Herbert “.....	40,000
Total, Hants County.....	160,000
Cornwallis River, King's County.....	40,000
Gaspereaux “.....	40,000
Total, King's County	80,000

Philip River, Cumberland County.....	80,000
Wallace ".....	40,000
Pugwash ".....	20,000
Maccan ".....	20,000
Total, Cumberland County.....	160,000
Salmon River, Colchester County.....	80,000
Stewiacke ".....	40,000
North ".....	40,000
Debert ".....	20,000
Ishgonish ".....	20,000
French's ".....	20,000
Folly ".....	20,000
Total, Colchester County.....	240,000
East River, Pictou County.....	70,000
West ".....	80,000
Middle ".....	70,000
Sutherlands ".....	40,000
Total, Pictou County.....	260,000
Annapolis River, Annapolis County.....	50,000
La Have (Head waters) ".....	20,000
Total, Annapolis County.....	70,000
Total of salmon fry.....	1,400,000

Salmon Trout.

Grand Lake, Halifax County.....	8,000
Total Salmon Trout.....	8,000

Whitefish.

Grand Lake, Halifax County.....	120,000
Lily ".....	10,000
Sandy ".....	10,000
Folly, " Cumberland County.....	20,000
Total whitefish.....	160,000

Total Number of Fry Distributed.

Salmon fry.....	1,400,000
Whitefish.....	160,000
Salmon-trout.....	8,000
Showing a total of.....	1,568,000

fry distributed as the result of operations for the past year. Add to this number those distributed in 1877, being one million (1,000,000), and in 1876, four hundred thousand (400,000), and the grand total of two millions nine hundred and sixty-eight

thousand (2,968,000), or nearly three millions, of young fish have been distributed amongst the principal rivers and lakes of Nova Scotia from this establishment in the short space of three years.

Of the thirty-five rivers, as per above list, eleven empty directly into the Atlantic Ocean, sixteen into the Bay of Fundy, and eight into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; thus the natural reproduction along the whole coast of this Province has been supplemented to the extent of the above number of young fish. Sufficient time not having yet elapsed for the return of these young salmon to the rivers in which they were planted, no evidence of the good results of the artificial propagation have as yet been observed, but I hope in the course of a year or two to be enabled to report a slight improvement in some of these streams; but to expect any marked increase in the coast or estuary fishery, as the result of the limited operations of this establishment, would be erroneous.

That the natural reproduction of salmon is very much restricted by the extension of manufacturing and lumbering interests is apparent, and it is beyond doubt that our present supply cannot be maintained by nature's process alone for any length of time in the face of the many unfavorable conditions it has to contend with.

The increasing demands upon that limited supply consequent upon the extension of lines of railway, and the opening up of many new markets in connection with the recent improvements in the art of preserving and shipping fish in a fresh state, renders it necessary that the supply should be increased by artificial means.

In this Province an urgent demand exists for increased propagation, and more hatching-houses are required, and if the proper system be adopted, twenty millions of young salmon could be turned into these rivers annually, and at a cost which, when compared with the increased wealth which would accrue, sinks into insignificance.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. WILMOT,

*Fishery Officer in charge of the
Bedford Fish-Breeding Establishment.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

MIRAMICHI ESTABLISHMENT.

NORTH ESK, MIRAMICHI, 31st December, 1878.

To the Hon. JAMES C. POPE,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to send you herewith my report of the proceedings at the Miramichi Fish-Breeding Establishment in the Province of New Brunswick.

The ova laid down in the hatching-house in the fall of 1877, was as follows:—
From the Miramichi, salmon, three hundred and ten thousand (310,000); from Halifax, two hundred thousand (200,000); and from Restigouche, two hundred and four thousand (204,000), making a total of seven hundred and fourteen thousand (714,000.)

These continued to do well, and were hatched out with little loss. In due time they were distributed in the following rivers :

North-West River,	100,000
South-West “	100,000
Little South-West River,	95,000
Sevogle “	45,000
Bartibog “	40,000
Burnt Church “	40,000
Tabusintac “	45,000
Napan “	50,000
Black “	50,000
Salmon “	20,000
Canaan “	20,000
Shediac “	50,000
W. J. Davidson's Salmon River,	10,000

no losses occurring in the distribution.

During the summer season all necessary repairs were done about the hatching house, and in the fall of 1878 three hundred and eighty-eight (388) breeding salmon were procured, all of which were placed in the pond. Great difficulty was experienced in getting these fish into the reception-house; they would not go up the stream. Nets had to be used to take them from the pond, then they had to be carried into the reception-house, thus causing a great amount of labour. No loss, however, occurred. A few of the fish could not be got out of the pond, as the rough bottom prevented the use of sweeping nets.

One million (1,000,000) healthy ova were procured from these parent salmon and were successfully laid down in the breeding-troughs, and two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) more were brought from Halifax, by Mr. A. B. Wilmot, making in all one million two hundred and fifty thousand (1,250,000.) These progressed favorably with little loss, and continue to do so up to the present date.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC SHEASGREEN,

Fishery Officer in charge of the

Miramichi Fish-Breeding Establishment.



